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No. 51] NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 13—DECEMBER 19, 2009, SATURDAY/AGRAHAYANA 22—AGRAHAYANA 28, 1931

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पुथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3387.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम संख्या 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार, गृह विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुम्बई की दिनांक 29 अगस्त, 2009 की अधिसूचना संख्या सी.आई. डी-2009/सी.आर.-580/पी.ओ.एल.-11 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से श्री श्याम गुरबानी जो कि पार्वती नन्दन, बालाजी नगर, अकोला, पुलिस स्टेशन सिविल लाइन्स, अकोला में अपने भाईयों के साथ रह रहे थे, उनकी हत्या के संबंध में पुलिस स्टेशन ओल्ड सिटी, अकोला में पंजीकृत भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 302 और 34 के अन्तर्गत अपराध सं. 113/2009 का अन्वेषण करने, प्रयासों, दुष्प्रेरण और षड्यंत्रों या उपर्युक्त अपराधों के संबंध में तथा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य अपराध/अपराधों

का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण महाराष्ट्र राज्य के संबंध में करती है।

[संख्या 228/53/2009-ए.वी.डी.-II]

चन्द्र प्रकाश, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2009

S.O. 3387.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Maharashtra, Home Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai vide Notification No. CID/2009/CR-580/POL-II dated 29th August, 2009, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special

Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Maharashtra for investigation of Crime No. 113/2009 Under Sections 302 and 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) registered at Police Station Old City, Akola relating to the murder of Shri Shyam Gurbani, living with his brothers at Parvati Nandan, Balaji Nagar, Akola, Police Station Civil Lines, Akola and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the above mentioned offences and any other offence/offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/53/2009-AVD-II]
CHANDRA PRAKASH, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3388.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 19(2) के प्रावधान, 30 सितम्बर, 2010 तक तत्कालीन आईडीबीआई लि. अथवा आईडीबीआई बैंक लि., जैसा भी मामला हो, पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 7/72/2008-बीओए]

डी. डी. माहेश्वरी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2009

S.O. 3388.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendations of Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Section 19(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall not apply to the erstwhile IDBI Ltd. or the IDBI Bank Ltd., as the case may be, till September, 30, 2010.

[F.No. 7/72/2008-BOA]

D. D. MAHESHWARI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3389.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 8 के उप-खण्ड (1) और तथा खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया के मौजूदा महाप्रबंधक श्री ए. ए. ताज (जन्म तिथि 26-8-1952) को आन्ध्रा बैंक के पूर्णकालिक

निदेशक (कार्यपालक निदेशक के रूप में पदनामित के रूप में नियुक्त करती है। श्री ए. ए. ताज की यह नियुक्ति उनके द्वारा पद का कार्यभार संभालने की तारीख से 31-8-2012 तक अर्थात् महीने के अंतिम दिन तक के लिए है जब वह अधिवर्षिता की आयु प्राप्त कर लेंगे अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, के लिए है।

[फा. सं. 9/12/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2009

S.O. 3389.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (acquisition and transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri A. A. Taj (DoB : 26-8-1952) presently General Manager, Union Bank of India as a whole time Director (designated as Executive Director), Andhra Bank with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the post and upto 31-8-2012 i.e. the last day of the month in which he would attain the age of superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 9/12/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3390.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 8 के उप-खण्ड (1) और तथा खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, इलाहाबाद बैंक के मौजूदा महाप्रबंधक श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह (जन्म तिथि 11-9-1953) को कार्पोरेशन बैंक के पूर्णकालिक निदेशक (कार्यपालक निदेशक के रूप में पदनामित) के रूप में नियुक्त करती है। श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह की यह नियुक्ति उनके द्वारा पद का कार्यभार संभालने की तारीख से 30-9-2013 तक अर्थात् महीने के अंतिम दिन तक के लिए है जब वह अधिवर्षिता की आयु प्राप्त कर लेंगे अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, के लिए है।

[फा. सं. 9/12/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2009

S.O. 3390.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking

Companies (acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri Narendra Singh (DoB : 11-9-1953) presently General Manager, Allahabad Bank as a whole time Director (designated as Executive Director), Corporation Bank with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the post and upto 30-9-2013 i.e. the last day of the month in which he would attain the age of superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/12/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3391.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 8 के उप-खण्ड (1) और खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, केनरा बैंक के मौजूदा महाप्रबंधक श्री एन. एस. श्रीनाथ (जन्म तिथि 10-5-1952) को बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के पूर्णकालिक निदेशक (कार्यपालक निदेशक के रूप में पदनामित) के रूप में नियुक्त करती है। श्री एन. एस. श्रीनाथ की यह नियुक्ति उनके द्वारा पद का कार्यभार संभालने की तारीख से 31-5-2012 तक अर्थात् महीने के अंतिम दिन तक के लिए है जब वह अधिवर्षिता की आयु प्राप्त कर लेंगे अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, के लिए है।

[फा. सं. 9/12/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2009

S.O. 3391.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri N. S. Srinath (DoB : 10-5-1952) presently General Manager, Canara Bank as a whole time Director (designated as Executive Director), Bank of Baroda with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the post and upto 31-5-2012 i.e. the last day of the month in which he would

attain the age of superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 9/12/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3392.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 8 के उप-खण्ड (1) और खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के मौजूदा महाप्रबंधक श्री डी. सरकार (जन्म तिथि 3-11-1953) को इलाहाबाद बैंक के पूर्णकालिक निदेशक (कार्यपालक निदेशक के रूप में पदनामित) के रूप में नियुक्त करती है। श्री डी. सरकार की यह नियुक्ति उनके द्वारा पद का कार्यभार संभालने की तारीख से 30-11-2013 तक अर्थात् महीने के अंतिम दिन तक के लिए है जब वह अधिवर्षिता की आयु प्राप्त कर लेंगे अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, के लिए है।

[फा. सं. 9/12/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2009

S.O. 3392.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri D. Sarkar (DoB : 3-11-1953) presently General Manager, Bank of Baroda as a whole time Director (designated as Executive Director), Allahabad Bank with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the post and upto 30-11-2013 i.e. the last day of the month in which he would attain the age of superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/12/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3393.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 8 के उप-खण्ड (1) और खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कम्पनी

(उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के मौजूदा महा-प्रबंधक श्री अजय कुमार (जन्म तिथि 26-6-1953) को यूको बैंक के पूर्णकालिक निदेशक (कार्यपालक निदेशक के रूप में पदनामित) के रूप में नियुक्त करती है। श्री अजय कुमार की यह नियुक्ति उनके द्वारा पद का कार्यभार संभालने की तारीख से 30-6-2013 तक अर्थात् महीने के अंतिम दिन तक के लिए है जब वह अधिवर्षिता की आयु प्राप्त कर लेंगे अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, के लिए है।

[फा. सं. 9/12/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2009

S.O. 3393.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri Ajai Kumar (DoB : 26-6-1953) presently General Manager, Bank of Baroda as a Whole Time Director (designated as Executive Director), UCO Bank with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the post and upto 30-6-2013 i.e. the last day of the month in which he would attain the age of superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/12/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3394.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 8 के उप-खण्ड (1) और खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, इलाहाबाद बैंक के मौजूदा महा-प्रबंधक श्री पी. के. आनन्द (जन्म तिथि 18-05-1953) को पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक के पूर्णकालिक निदेशक (कार्यपालक निदेशक के रूप में पदनामित) के रूप में नियुक्त करती है। श्री पी. के. आनन्द की यह नियुक्ति उनके द्वारा पद का कार्यभार संभालने की तारीख से 31-05-2013 तक अर्थात् महीने के अंतिम दिन तक के लिए है जब वह अधिवर्षिता

की आयु प्राप्त कर लेंगे अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, के लिए है।

[फा. सं. 9/12/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2009

S.O. 3394.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri P. K. Anand (DoB : 18-05-1953) presently General Manager, Allahabad Bank as a Whole Time Director (designated as Executive Director), Punjab & Sind Bank with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the post and upto 31-05-2013 i.e. the last day of the month in which he would attain the age of superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/12/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3395.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 8 के उप-खण्ड (1) और खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की मौजूदा महा-प्रबंधक श्रीमती नूपुर मित्रा (जन्म तिथि 08-12-1952) को इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक के पूर्णकालिक निदेशक (कार्यपालक निदेशक के रूप में पदनामित) के रूप में नियुक्त करती है। श्रीमती नूपुर की यह नियुक्ति उनके द्वारा पद का कार्यभार संभालने की तारीख से 31-12-2012 तक अर्थात् महीने के अंतिम दिन तक के लिए है जब वह अधिवर्षिता की आयु प्राप्त कर लेंगी अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, के लिए है।

[फा. सं. 9/12/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2009

S.O. 3395.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings)

Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Mrs. Nupur Mitra (DoB : 08-12-1952) presently General Manager, Bank of India as a whole time director (designated as Executive Director), Indian Overseas Bank with effect from the date of her taking over charge of the post and upto 31-12-2012 i.e. the last day of the month in which she would attain the age of superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 9/12/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3396.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 8 के उप-खण्ड (1) और खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, आन्ध्रा बैंक के मौजूदा महाप्रबंधक श्री वी. रामा गोपाल (जन्म तिथि 19-12-1951) को इंडियन बैंक के पूर्णकालिक निदेशक (कार्यपालक निदेशक के रूप में पदनामित) के रूप में नियुक्त करती है। श्री वी. रामा गोपाल की यह नियुक्ति उनके द्वारा पद का कार्यभार संभालने की तारीख से 31-12-2011 तक अर्थात् महीने के अंतिम दिन तक के लिए है जब वह अधिवर्षिता की आयु प्राप्त कर लेंगे अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, के लिए है।

[फा. सं. 9/12/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2009

S.O. 3396.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri V. Rama Gopal (DoB : 19-12-1951) presently General Manager, Andhra Bank as a whole time director (designated as Executive Director), Indian Bank with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the post and upto 31-12-2011 i.e. the last day of the month in which he would

attain the age of superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 9/12/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3397.—राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक अधिनियम, 1987 (1987 का 53) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ड) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री आलोक निगम, संयुक्त सचिव (बीओ), वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली, को तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेश होने तक अथवा वित्त मंत्रालय में उनके अधिकारी बने रहने तक, जो भी पहले हो, राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में, श्री अमिताभ वर्मा के स्थान पर, निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/48/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2009

S.O. 3397.—In exercise of the powers conferred by of clause (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 (53 of 1987), the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri Alok Nigam, Joint Secretary (BO), Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi as a Director on the Board of Directors of National Housing Bank with immediate effect and until further orders or until he ceases to be an officer of Ministry of Finance, whichever is earlier in place of Shri Amitabh Verma.

[F.No. 9/48/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3398.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, नीचे दी गई तालिका के कॉलम 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों को, तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेश होने तक, कॉलम 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट बैंकों में, उक्त तालिका के कॉलम 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर, निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है :—

(1)	(2)	(3)
बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा	श्री आलोक निगम, संयुक्त सचिव (बीओ), वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग	श्री अमिताभ वर्मा

(1)	(2)	(3)
कॉर्पोरेशन बैंक	श्री ललित कुमार, निदेशक (बीमा), वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग	श्री मुकुल सिंघल
इण्डियन बैंक	श्री शक्तिकांत दास, संयुक्त सचिव (बजट), आर्थिक कार्य विभाग, नॉर्थ ब्लॉक, नई दिल्ली	श्री कुमार संजय कृष्ण

[फा. सं. 9/48/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2009

S.O. 3398.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, hereby nominate the persons specified in column 2 of the table below as Directors of the Banks specified in column 1 thereof in place of the persons specified in column 3 of the said table, with immediate effect and until further orders :—

TABLE

(1)	(2)	(3)
Bank of Baroda	Shri Alok Nigam, Joint Secretary (BO), Department of Financial Services	Shri Amitabh Verma
Corporation Bank	Shri Lalit Kumar Director (Insurance) Department of Financial Services	Shri Mukul Singhal
Indian Bank	Shri Shaktikanta Das, Joint Secretary (Budget), Department of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.	Shri Kumar Sanjay Krishna

[F. No. 9/48/2009-BO.I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3399.—राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 61) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार,

एतद्वारा, श्री आलोक निगम, संयुक्त सचिव (बीओ), वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली, को तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेश होने तक राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में श्री अमिताभ वर्मा के स्थान पर, निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/48/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2009

S.O. 3399.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 (61 of 1981), the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri Alok Nigam, Joint Secretary (BO), Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi as a Director on the Board of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with immediate effect and until further orders *vice* Shri Amitabh Verma.

[F. No. 9/48/2009-BO-I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 27 नवंबर, 2009

का.आ. 3400.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 16-07-2009 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड की त्रिवेन्द्रम सलाहकार पैनल के सदस्यों का कार्य-काल दिनांक 01-09-2009 से अगली अवधि 09-11-2009 तक के लिए बढ़ाया जाता है।

[फा. सं. 809/6/2007-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 27th November, 2009

S.O. 3400.—In continuation of this Ministry's notification of even number dated 16-07-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to extend the term of the members of the Thiruvananthapuram Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification for the further period from 01-09-2009 to 09-11-2009.

[F. No. 809/6/2007-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 27 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3401.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 16-7-2009 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड की बेंगलूर सलाहकार पैनल के सदस्यों का कार्य-काल दिनांक 1-9-2009 से अगली अवधि 9-11-2009 तक के लिए बढ़ाया जाता है।

[फा. सं.-809/5/2007-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 27th November, 2009

S.O. 3401.—In continuation of this Ministry's notification of even number dated 16-7-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to extend the term of the members of the Bangalore Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification for the further period from 1-9-2009 to 9-11-2009.

[F.No.-809/5/2007-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 27 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3402.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 16-7-2009 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड की हैदराबाद सलाहकार पैनल के सदस्यों का कार्य-काल दिनांक 1-9-2009 से अगली अवधि 9-11-2009 तक के लिए बढ़ाया जाता है।

[फा. सं.-809/1/2007-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 27th November, 2009

S.O. 3402.—In continuation of this Ministry's notification of even number dated 16-7-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to extend the term of the members of the Hyderabad Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification for the further period from 1-9-2009 to 9-11-2009.

[F.No.-809/1/2007-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 27 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3403.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 15-7-2009 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम,

1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड की चेन्नई सलाहकार पैनल के सदस्यों का कार्य-काल दिनांक 1-9-2009 से अगली अवधि 9-11-2009 तक के लिए बढ़ाया जाता है।

[फा. सं.-809/2/2007-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 27th November, 2009

S.O. 3403.—In continuation of this Ministry's notification of even number dated 15-7-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to extend the term of the members of the Chennai Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification for the further period from 1-9-2009 to 9-11-2009.

[F.No.-809/2/2007-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 27 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3404.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 6-8-2007 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड की मुम्बई सलाहकार पैनल के सदस्यों का कार्य-काल दिनांक 6-8-2009 से अगली अवधि 9-11-2009 तक के लिए बढ़ाया जाता है।

[फा. सं.-809/4/2007-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 27th November, 2009

S.O. 3404.—In continuation of this Ministry's notification of even number dated 6-8-2007 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to extend the term of the members of the Mumbai Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification for the further period from 6-8-2009 to 9-11-2009.

[F.No.-809/4/2007-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3405.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों

को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक इनमें से जो भी पहले हो केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के तिरुवनंतपुरम सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

क्रम सं.	नाम
1.	श्रीमती शाहिदा कमाल
2.	श्रीमती बिन्दु गोपीनाथ
3.	श्रीमती उमा अलगप्पन
4.	श्रीमती के. एस. सुधा
5.	श्रीमती एम. शान्थम्मा पिल्लै
6.	श्रीमती रंजना मैरी वर्गीज़
7.	श्रीमती सुनीता बी
8.	डॉ. (श्रीमती) सबिता पी. आर.
9.	श्रीमती राजेश्वरी पी. एस.

[फा. सं. 809/6/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2009

S.O. 3405.—In continuation of this Ministry's notification of even number dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Thiruvananthapuram Advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Smt. Shahida Kamal
2.	Smt. Bindu Gopinath
3.	Smt. Uma Alagappan
4.	Smt. K. S. Sudha
5.	Smt. M. Shanthamma Pillai
6.	Smt. Ranjana Mary Varghese
7.	Smt. Suneetha B
8.	Dr. (Smt.) Sabitha P. R.
9.	Smt. Rajeswari P. S.

[F. No. 809/6/2009-F (C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3406.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 13-9-2007 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1925 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड की दिल्ली सलाहकार पैनल के सदस्यों का कार्य-काल

दिनांक 13-9-2009 से अगली अवधि 9-11-2009 तक के लिए बढ़ाया जाता है।

[फा. सं. 809/7/2007-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2009

S.O. 3406.—In continuation of this Ministry's notification of even number dated 13-9-2007 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to extend the term of the members of the Delhi Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification for the further period from 13-9-2009 to 9-11-2009.

[F. No. 809/7/2007-F (C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3407.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 11-11-2009 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के गुवाहाटी सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

क्रम सं.	नाम
1.	सुश्री हसीना सलाम
2.	सुश्री लतिका (रानी) तालुकदार
3.	सुश्री रुना देवी ठाकुर
4.	सुश्री उत्पल बोरा
5.	सुश्री लैराम चंपा
6.	सुश्री लक्ष्मी सुबेदी
7.	सुश्री एलीस टिमिंगी
8.	श्री नयन प्रसाद
9.	श्री श्री अरूण शर्मा
10.	श्री चंदन शर्मा
11.	श्री ब्रिटीषन बोरबोराह
12.	श्री तोरेन बोरो

[फा. सं. 809/5/2008-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2009

S.O. 3407.—In continuation of this Ministry's notification of even number dated 11-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following

persons as members of the Guwahati Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Ms. Hasina Salam
2.	Ms. Latika (Queen) Talukdar
3.	Ms. Runa Devi Thakur
4.	Ms. Utpala Bora
5.	Ms. Lairam Champa
6.	Ms. Lakshmi Subedi
7.	Ms. Alice Timungpi
8.	Shri Nayan Prasad
9.	Shri Arun Sarma
10.	Shri Chandan Sarma
11.	Shri Bitopan Borborah
12.	Shri Toren Boro

[F. No. 809/5/2008-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3408.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के दिल्ली सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

क्रम सं.	नाम
1.	श्री अरूण मलिक
2.	श्री राज श्रीवास्तव
3.	सुश्री जया शुक्ला
4.	सुश्री गुंजन सिंह
5.	श्री सी. पी. मित्तल
6.	श्री प्रवीण चौधरी
7.	श्री इकरार मो.
8.	श्री सत्यम श्रीवास्तव

[फा. सं. 809/8/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2009

S.O. 3408.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Delhi Advisory

Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Shri Arun Malik
2.	Shri Raj Srivastava
3.	Ms. Jaya Shukla
4.	Ms. Gunjana Singh
5.	Shri C. P. Mittal
6.	Shri Praveen Choudhary
7.	Shri Iqrar Mohd
8.	Shri Satyam Srivastava

[F. No. 809/8/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3409.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के हैदराबाद सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

क्रम सं.	नाम
1.	श्रीमती रमा लक्ष्मी मेदापति
2.	श्रीमती के. माधवी रेड्डी
3.	श्रीमती जी. ममता सुधीर
4.	डॉ. (श्रीमती) च. सीता
5.	श्रीमती बुमी मंजुला
6.	श्रीमती मद्मजा रेड्डी
7.	श्रीमती अनुराधा पद्मनाभन
8.	श्रीमती स्वाति सोमनाथ
9.	श्रीमती सेषावल्लि सुंदरमैया
10.	श्रीमती एस. पद्मजा
11.	श्रीमती अरूणा व्यास
12.	डॉ. (श्रीमती) मुक्तेवी भारती
13.	डॉ. (श्रीमती) ए. आर. विजया लक्ष्मी
14.	श्रीमती बी. सुगुना
15.	श्रीमती एस. शोभा शंकर
16.	श्रीमती अत्तालुरि मणि
17.	श्रीमती जी. विजया लक्ष्मी
18.	श्रीमती जी. वी. अरूणा कुमारी
19.	कुमारी के. ज्योत्सना
20.	श्रीमती एल. श्रीवर

क्रम सं.	नाम
21.	श्रीमती टी. विजया लक्ष्मी
22.	श्रीमती के. रत्नश्री
23.	डॉ. (श्रीमती) भट्ट सुशीला
24.	श्रीमती एम. के. आर. आशालता
25.	श्रीमती अनुराधा के. राजू
26.	डॉ. (श्रीमती) शरत ज्योत्सना रानी
27.	डॉ. (श्रीमती) वाय. सोनिया रेड्डी
28.	श्री जोन्ना सत्यनारायण
29.	श्री एस. हरिनाथ रेड्डी
30.	श्री येसुपदम
31.	श्री एम. संजय किशोर
32.	सुश्री च. शिवा कुमारी
33.	श्री पोट्टुरि रंगाराव
34.	श्री के. वी. शिवा रेड्डी
35.	श्री कल्याण श्रीनिवास
36.	श्री पी. कृष्णा राव
37.	श्री कणुकुला तिरुपति रेड्डी
38.	श्री बी. अंजनेया राजू

[फा. सं. 809/3/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2009

S.O. 3409.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Hyderabad Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Smt. Rama Lakshmi Medapati
2.	Smt. K. Madhavi Reddy
3.	Smt. G. Mamatha Sudheer
4.	Dr. (Smt.) Ch. Sita
5.	Smt. Busi Manjula
6.	Smt. Padmaja Reddy
7.	Smt. Anuradha Padmanabhan
8.	Smt. Swati Somanath
9.	Smt. Seshavalli Sundaramaiah
10.	Smt. V. Padmaja
11.	Smt. Aruna Vyas
12.	Dr. (Smt.) Muktevi Bharati
13.	Dr. (Smt.) A. R. Vijaya Lakshmi
14.	Smt. B. Suguna

Sl. No.	Name
15.	Smt. S. Shobha Shankar
16.	Smt. Attaluri Mani
17.	Smt. G. Vijaya Lakshmi
18.	Smt. G. V. Aruna Kumari
19.	Kum. K. Jyothsna
20.	Smt. L. Srivara
21.	Smt. T. Vijaya Lakshmi
22.	Smt. K. Ratnasri
23.	Dr. (Smt.) Bhattu Shsheela
24.	Smt. M. K. R. Ashalatha
25.	Smt. Anuradha K. Raju
26.	Dr. (Smt.) Sarat Jyotsna Rani
27.	Dr. (Smt.) Y. Sonia Reddy
28.	Shri Jonna Satyanarayana
29.	Shri S. Harinatha Reddy
30.	Shri Yesupadam
31.	Shri M. Sanjay Kishore
32.	Ms. Ch. Siva Kumari
33.	Shri Potturi Rangarao
34.	Shri K. V. Siva Reddy
35.	Shri Kalyan Srinivas
36.	Shri P. Krishna Rao
37.	Shri Kanukula Tirupathi Reddy
38.	Shri B. Anjaneya Raju.

[F. No. 809/3/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3410.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 11-11-2009 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम, 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के कटक सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

क्रम सं.	नाम
1.	श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण अग्रवाल
2.	श्रीमती बिजया मल्ला
3.	श्रीमती अर्पित दास
4.	श्रीमती पिकी प्रधान
5.	श्री रोहित पुजारी
6.	श्री राजकुमार यादव
7.	श्रीमती संगीता गोसैन
8.	श्रीमती सस्मिता सुतार
9.	श्रीमती ममता नायक
10.	श्रीमती पुष्पांजलि सिंह
11.	डॉ. एम. एन. राय
12.	श्री देवीदत्ता मोहन्ती

[फा. सं. 809/4/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2009

S.O. 3410.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 11-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Cuttack Advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Shri Laxmi Narayan Agarwal
2.	Smt. Bijaya Malla
3.	Smt. Arpita Das
4.	Shri Pinky Pradhan
5.	Shri Rohit Pujari
6.	Shri Raj Kumar Yadav
7.	Smt. Sangeeta Gosain
8.	Smt. Sasmita Sutar
9.	Smt. Mamata Nayak
10.	Smt. Puspanjali Singh
11.	Dr. M. N. Ray
12.	Shri Devidatta Mohanty

[F. No. 809/4/2008-F (C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3411.—इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक संख्या की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के मुंबई सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

क्रम सं.	नाम
1.	श्रीमती देव्यानी खानकोजे
2.	श्रीमती ममता कानादे
3.	श्रीमती विद्या हेगड़े
4.	श्रीमती हेमलता दीपक
5.	श्रीमती प्रतिमा ललित दोशि
6.	श्रीमती हेमा शुक्ला
7.	श्रीमती तनुजा परदेसी
8.	श्रीमती लैशराम मेमा
9.	श्रीमती प्रदुष्या जाधव

क्रम सं.	नाम
10.	श्रीमती रेणु जैन
11.	श्रीमती कंचल काशीनाथ घणेकर
12.	श्रीमती मिठाईवाला साराह हसनअली
13.	श्रीमती अंजलि पठारे
14.	श्रीमती तीजय सिधु
15.	डॉ. (श्रीमती) प्रतिभा डी सिंह
16.	श्रीमती राधिका बोरगांवकर
17.	श्रीमती सेवा राघवेंद्र चौहान
18.	श्रीमती शालिनी चवन
19.	डॉ. (श्रीमती) आशा परांजपे
20.	श्रीमती क्लारा लेविस
21.	श्रीमती गौरी बापत डालमिया
22.	डॉ. (श्रीमती) मानसी मागीकर
23.	श्रीमती मधु जैन
24.	श्रीमती भावना कमल शर्मा
25.	श्रीमती शिरिन आनंदिता
26.	श्रीमती नीना चीमा
27.	श्रीमती विद्या कदम
28.	श्रीमती अर्चना गोर
29.	श्रीमती वंदना राजीव भाटिया
30.	श्रीमती पल्लवी आचार्य
31.	श्रीमती जाहनवी आचार्य शर्मा
32.	श्रीमती संगीता कासत
33.	श्रीमती नूतन सागर
34.	श्रीमती अनामिका झा
35.	सुश्री सरिता सिंह द्रोआलिआ
36.	श्रीमती गायत्री बरूआ
37.	श्रीमती स्मिता तिवारी
38.	सुश्री सोनल खंडेलवाल
39.	डॉ. शॅरोन थॉमस
40.	श्री विजय भोंसले
41.	श्रीमती शोभा जयप्रकाश छाजेद
42.	श्रीमती अंजलि पठारे
43.	श्रीमती विद्या कदम
44.	श्री गजानन एस तावडे
45.	श्री राजेंद्र जी तावडे
46.	डॉ. अजीत तोलिया
47.	श्री केशवराव गुलाबराव पटेल
48.	श्री अजिन्क्या देसाई
49.	सुश्री रानी कैलाश पोद्दार

क्रम सं.	नाम
50.	श्री रमेश आर भाटकर
51.	श्री प्रकाश गोविंद राऊत
52.	श्री मनाज जेराम कटपरा
53.	श्री अरूण सावंत
54.	श्रीमती मधुलिका सिधु
55.	श्रीमती राखी भलिककर
56.	श्री अशोक शेवडे
57.	श्रीमती भावना सोमैया

[फा. सं. 809/7/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2009

S.O. 3411.—In continuation of this Ministry's notification of even number dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Mumbai Advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Smt. Devyani Khankojé
2.	Smt. Mamta Kanade
3.	Smt. Vidya Hegde
4.	Smt. Hemlata Deepak
5.	Smt. Pratima Lalit Doshi
6.	Smt. Hema Shukla
7.	Smt. Tanuja Pardesi
8.	Smt. Lkishram Mema
9.	Smt. Pradiya Jadhav
10.	Smt. Renu Jain
11.	Smt. Kanchan Kashinath Ghanekar
12.	Smt. Mithaiwala Sarah Hasanali
13.	Smt. Anjali Pathare
14.	Smt. Teejay Sidhu
15.	Dr. (Smt.) Pratibha D Singh
16.	Smt. Radhika Boragaonkar
17.	Smt. Seva Raghavendra Chouhan
18.	Smt. Shalini Chavan
19.	Dr. (Smt.) Asha Paranjpe

Sl. No.	Name
20.	Smt. Clara Lewis
21.	Smt. Gauri Bapat Dalmia
22.	Dr. (Smt.) Manasi Magikar
23.	Smt. Madhu Jain
24.	Smt. Bhavana Kamal Sharma
25.	Smt. Shirin Anandita
26.	Smt. Neena Cheema
27.	Smt. Vidya Kadam
28.	Smt. Archana Gore
29.	Smt. Vandana Rajeev Bhatia
30.	Smt. Pallavi Acharya
31.	Smt. Jahnvi Acharya Sharma
32.	Smt. Sangita Kasat
33.	Smt. Nutan Sagar
34.	Smt. Anamika Jha
35.	Ms. Sarita Singh Droalia
36.	Smt. Gayatri Barua
37.	Smt. Smita Tiwari
38.	Ms. Sonal Khandelwal
39.	Dr. Sharon Thomas
40.	Shri Vijay Bhonsle
41.	Smt. Shobha Jayprakash Chhajed
42.	Smt. Anjali Pathare
43.	Smt. Vidya Kadam
44.	Shri Gajanan S Tawade
45.	Shri Rajendra G Tawade
46.	Dr. Ajit Toliya
47.	Shri Keshavarao Gulabrao Patel
48.	Shri Ajinkya Desai
49.	Ms. Rani Kailash Poddar
50.	Shri Ramesh R Vhatkar
51.	Shri Prakash Govind Raut
52.	Shri Manoj Jeram Katpara
53.	Shri Arun Sawant
54.	Smt. Madhulika Sidhu
55.	Smt. Rakhee Bhalkikar
56.	Shri Ashok Shevde
57.	Smt. Bhavna Somaiya

[F. No. 809/7/2009-F (C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

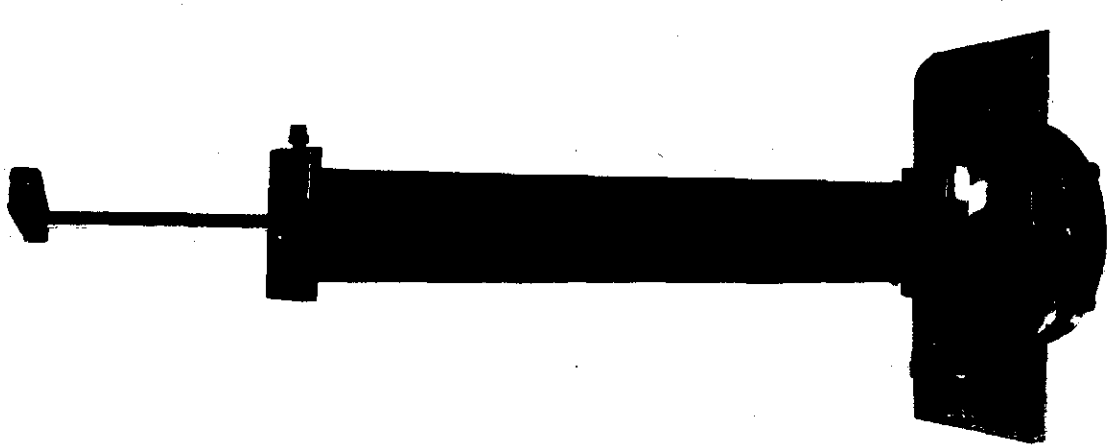
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 2009

का.आ. 3412.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कोर्प प्रीसीजन स्केल प्रा. लि., शेड नं. 7 और 8, खसरा नं. 117, विलेज रायपुर भगवानपुर तहसील, रुड़की-247 667 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “KEWS-HWB”) शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिक्का प्रचालित व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन-बीएमआई सुविधा सहित टिकिट प्रिंटिंग या इसके बिना) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “KOHINOOR” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/322 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिक्का प्रचालित व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन-बी एम आई सुविधा सहित टिकिट प्रिंटिंग या इसके बिना) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



उपकरण में इंडीकेटर के ऊपरी कवर के भीतर वेल्ड किए गए स्टडों में छेद करके सीलिंग की जा सकती है, तब एक सील तार इन स्टडों के माध्यम से डाला जाता है और लीड सील लगाई जाती है। उक्त उपकरण सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि. ग्रा. से 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} , 5×10^{-3} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (251)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 15th April, 2009

S.O. 3412.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Coin operated Person Weighing Machine-with or without ticket printing and “BMI” facility) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series “KEWS-HWB” and with brand name “KOHINOOR” (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Korpe Precision Scales, Pt. Ltd., Shed No. 7 & 8, Khasara No. 117, Village Raipur Bhagwanpur Tehsil, Roorkee-247, 667 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/322;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Coin operated Person Weighing Machine-with or without ticket printing and “BMI” facility) with maximum capacity of 200kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode Display (LCD) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

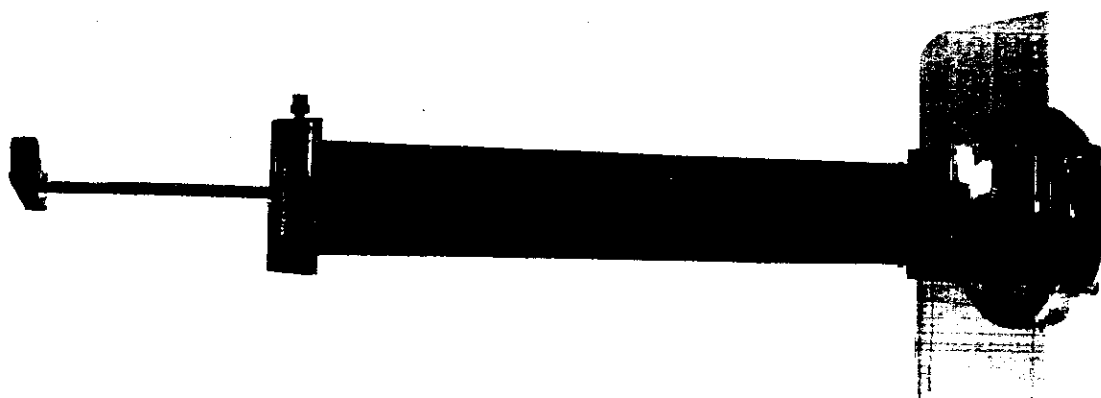


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

The sealing can be done by making holes in the studs welded inside the top cover of the indicator of the instrument, then seal wire is passed through these studs and a lead seal is applied. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100 kg. to 200 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5 g. or more and with ‘e’ value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (251)/2008]

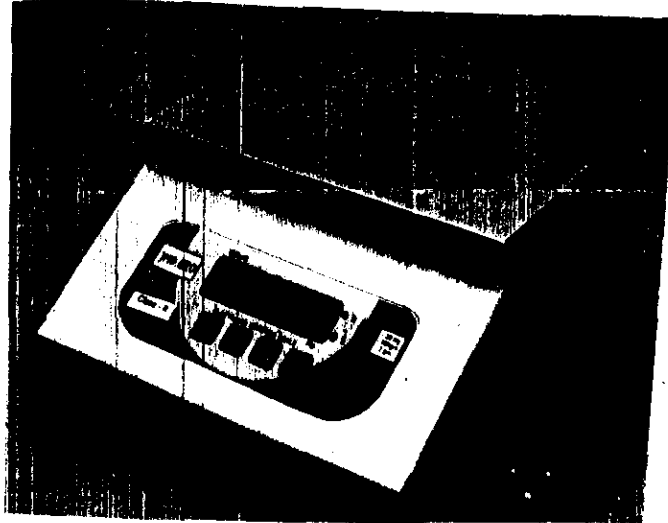
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3413.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जेएमडी स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम, पॉकेट जीएच-5 एंड 7, 741, मीरा बाग, पश्चिम विहार, नई दिल्ली द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "जेटीटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जेएमडीयूआरओ" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/418 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मशीन के बाटम में चारों कोनों में दिए गए हैड होल स्क्रू में से लीड वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है और लीड सील लगायी गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (233)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2009

S.O. 3413.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "JTT" and with brand name "JMDURO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. JMD Scales & Systems, Pkt GH-5 & 7, 741, Meera Bagh, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/418;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument ((Table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

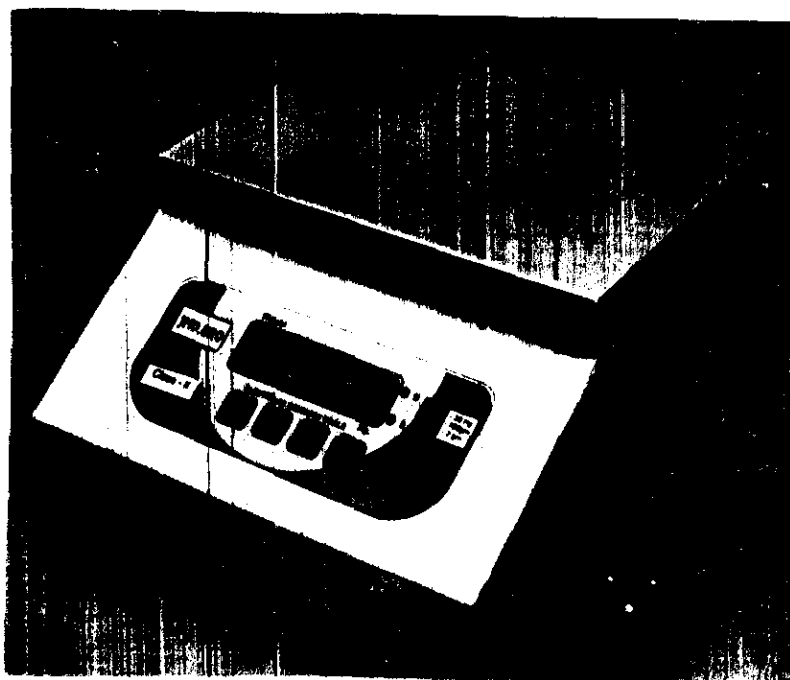


Figure 2—Sealing arrangement.

The sealing is done by passing a leaded wire through the head hole of the screws at four corner of bottom of the machine and lead seal is fixed. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch which has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (233)/2009]

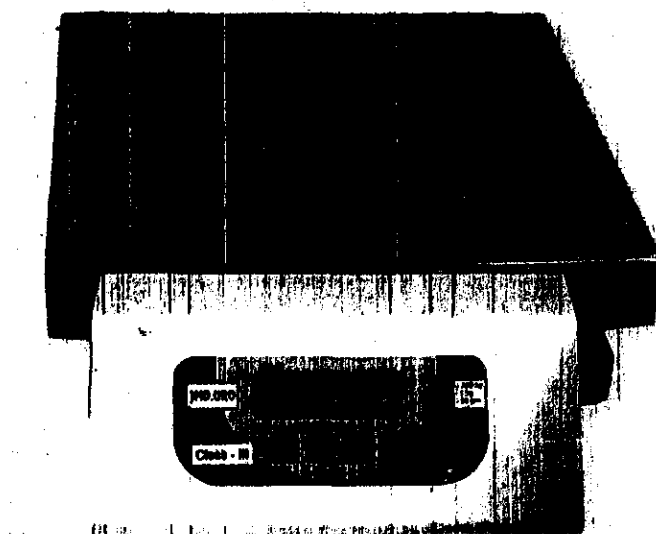
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3414.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जेएमडी स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम, पॉकेट जीएच-5 एंड 7, 741, मीरा बाग, पश्चिम विहार, नई दिल्ली द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "जेपीएल" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जेएमडीयूआरओ" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/419 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मशीन के बाटम में चारों कोनों में दिए गए हैड होल स्क्रू में से लीड वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है और लीड सील लगायी गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (233)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2009

S.O. 3414.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "JPL" and with brand name "JMDURO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. JMD Scales & Systems, PKT GH-5 & 7, 741, Meera Bagh, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/419;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

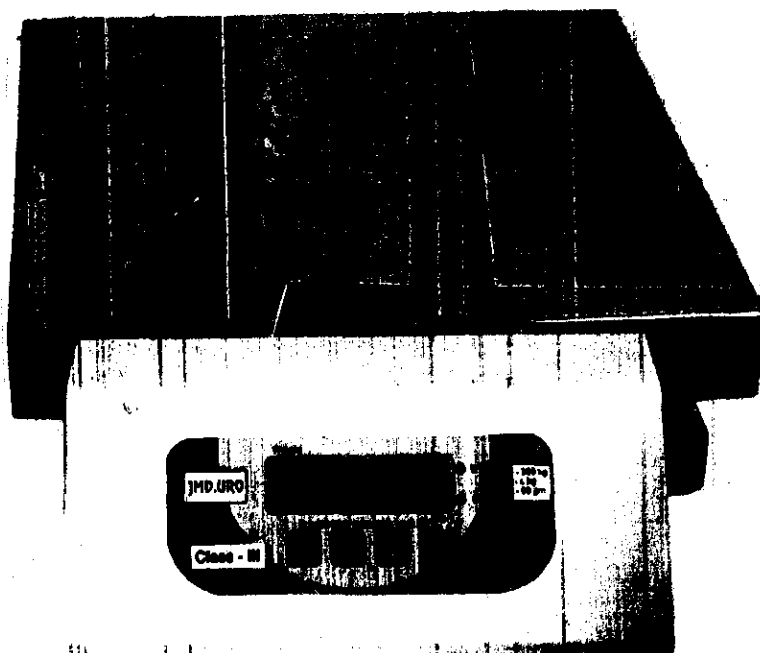


Figure-2 Sealing Arrangement

The sealing is done by passing a leaded wire through the head hole of the screws at four corner of bottom of the machine and lead seal is fixed. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip which has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model had been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (233)/2009]

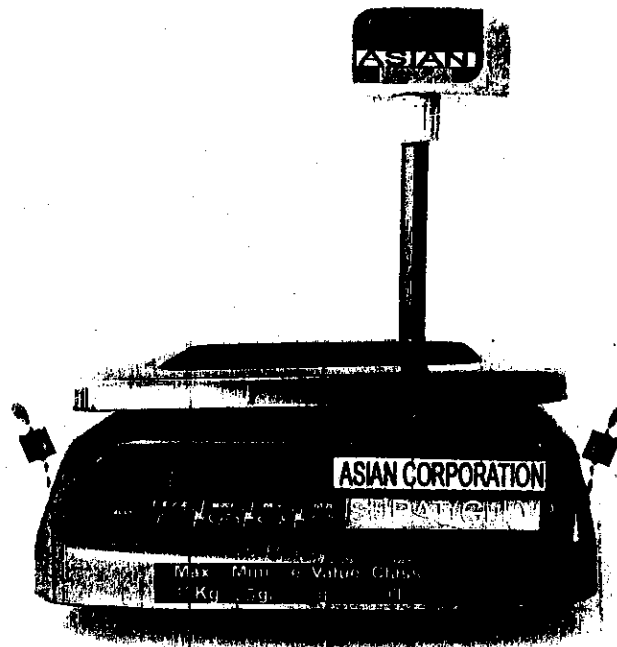
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3415.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एशियन कारपोरेशन, 1/5 तुलसी मार्किट, रिंग रोड, सूरत, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एसीटी-III" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एशियन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/332 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



बाटम प्लेट, टाप कवर और स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के छेदों में से लपेटा हुआ स्टील वायर निकाला जाता है। दूसरे दृष्टांत में, साइड कवर और बाटम प्लेट के छेदों में से लपेटा हुआ तार निकाला जाता है और पृष्ठभाग में सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (187)/2009]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2009

S.O. 3415.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "ACT III" and with brand name "ASIAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Asian Corporation, 1/5, Tulsi Market, Ring Road, Surat, Gujarat which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/332;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument ((Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 10 kg. and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

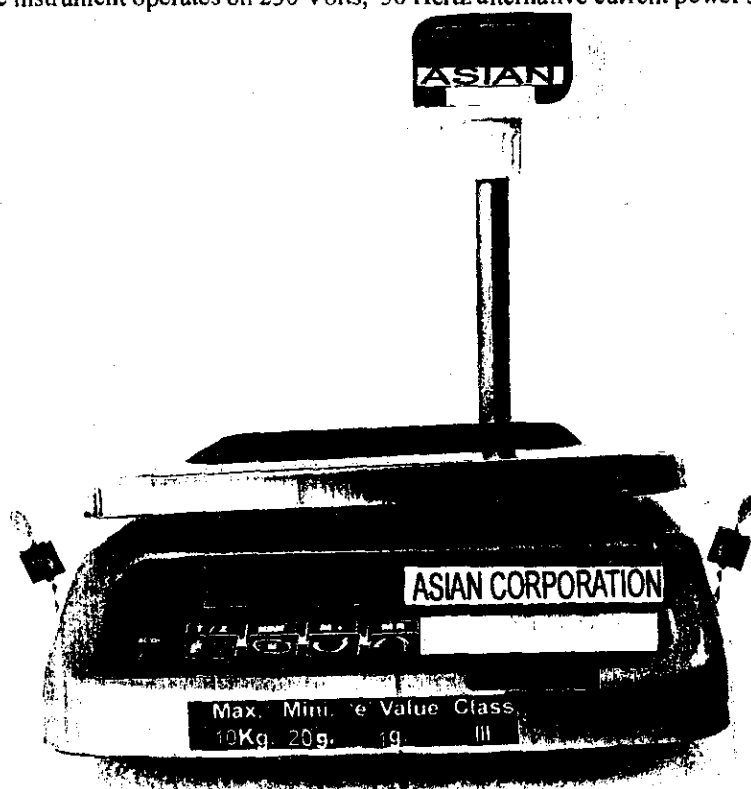


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Twisted steel wire passes through holes of bottom plate, top cover and stamping plate. In the second instance, twisted wire is passed through the holes in the side cover and bottom plate and then sealed at rear. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip Switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (187)/2009]

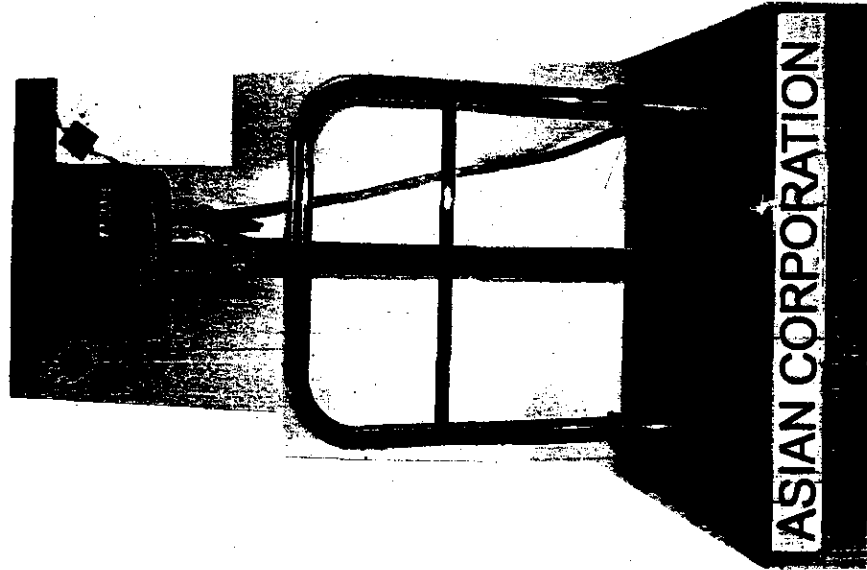
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3416 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एशियन कारपोरेशन, 1/5 तुलसी मार्किट, रिंग रोड, सूरत, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एसीपी-III" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एशियन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/333 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



बाटम प्लेट, टाप कवर और स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के छेदों में से लपेटा हुआ स्टील वायर निकाला जाता है। दूसरे दृष्टांत में, साइड कवर और बाटम प्लेट के छेदों में से लपेटा हुआ तार निकाला जाता है और पृष्ठभाग में सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में कलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (187)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2009

S.O. 3416 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "ACP III" and with brand name "ASIAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Asian Corporation, 1/5 Tulsi Market, Ring Road, Surat, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/333;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

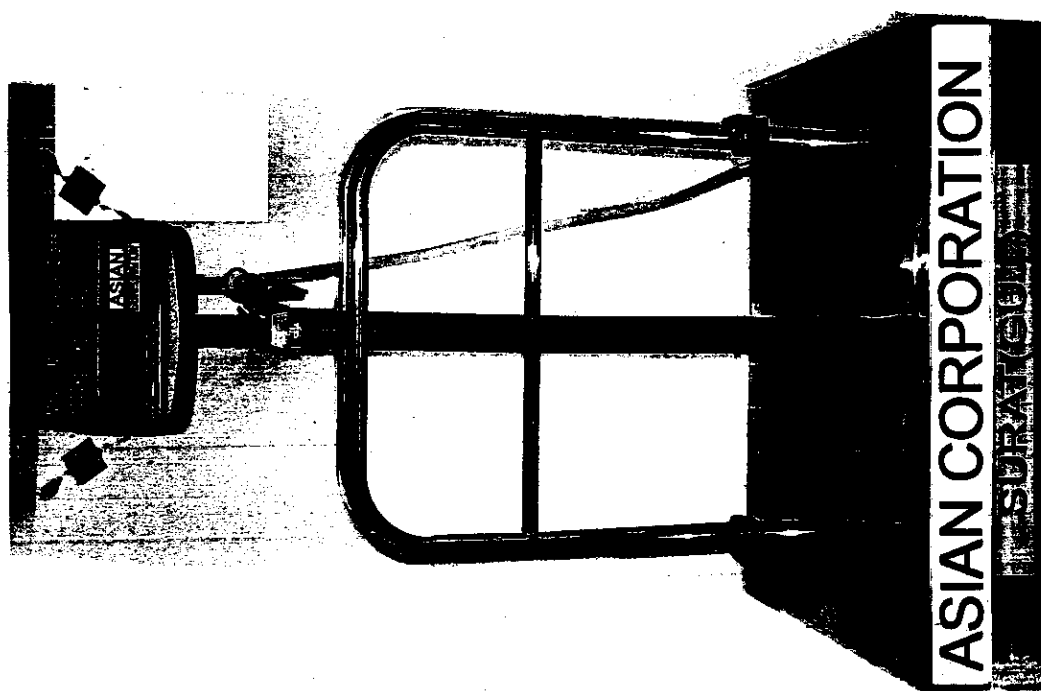


Figure-2. Sealing Provision of the indicator of model.

Twisted steel wire passes through holes of bottom plate, top cover and stamping plate. In the second instance, twisted wire is passed through the holes in the side cover and bottom plate and then sealed at rear. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (187)/2009]

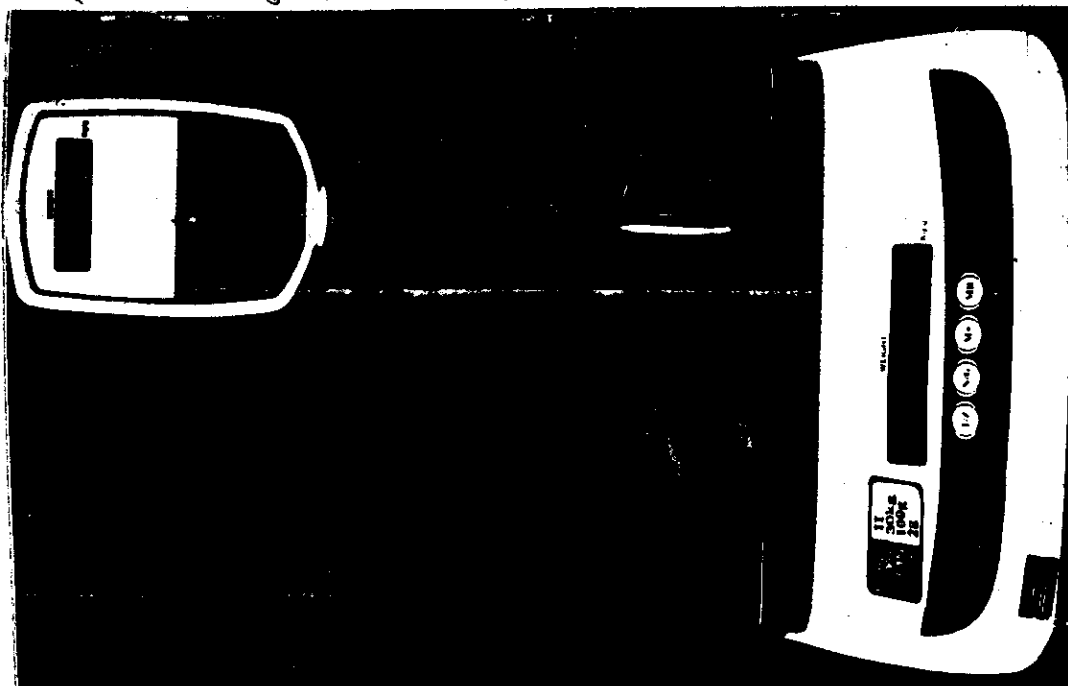
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3417.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स दिग्विजय स्केल 30/ए, मीरा सोसायटी, नियर हाथीभाई नगर, दीवालीपुरा, बड़ोदा-390007 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "यूएनटी-12" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "यूनिटेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/384 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। स्केल की बॉडी और स्पेशल स्क्रू में दिए गए छेद में लीड सील सहित सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट जोड़ कर स्टाम्पिंग किया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(221)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2009

S.O. 3417.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of high Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series “UNT-12” and with brand name “UNITECH” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Digvijay Scale 30/A, Meera Society, Nr. Hathibhai Nagar, Diwalipura, Baroda-390007 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/384;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

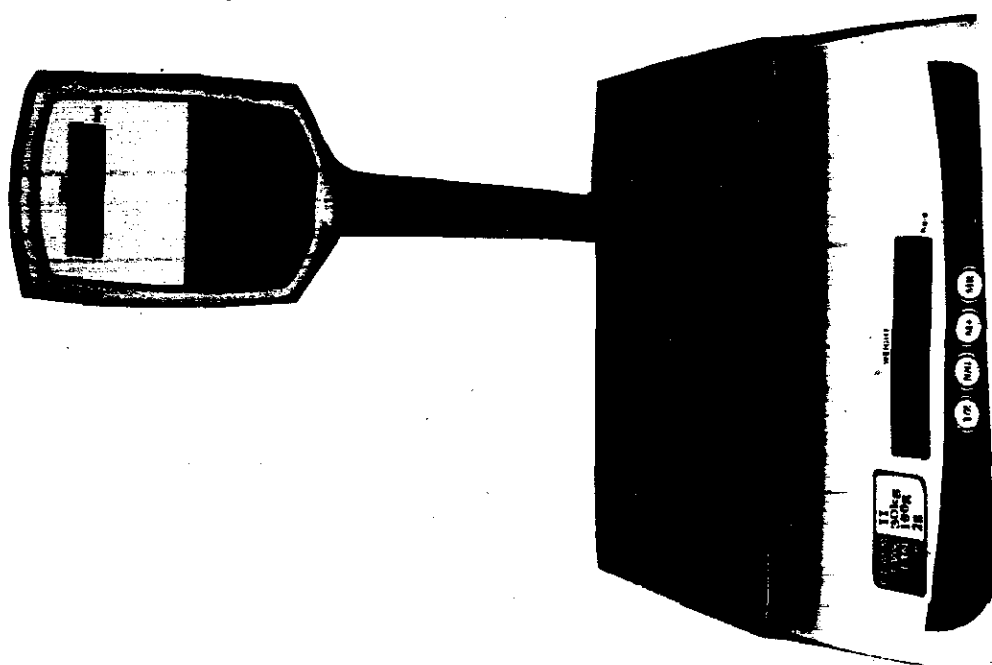


Figure-2. Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale and hole provided at the special screw with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (221)/2009]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3418 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स दिग्विजय स्केल 30/ए, मीरा सोसायटी, नियर हाथीभाई नगर, दीवालीपुरा, बड़ोदा-390007 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “यूएनपी-7” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “यूनिटेक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/385 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। स्केल की बॉडी में लीड सील सहित सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट जोड़ कर स्टाम्पिंग किया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(221)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2009

S.O. 3418.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series “UNP-7” and with brand name “UNITECH” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Digvijay Scale 30/A, Meera Society, Nr. Hathibhai Nagar, Diwalipura, Baroda-390007 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/385;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

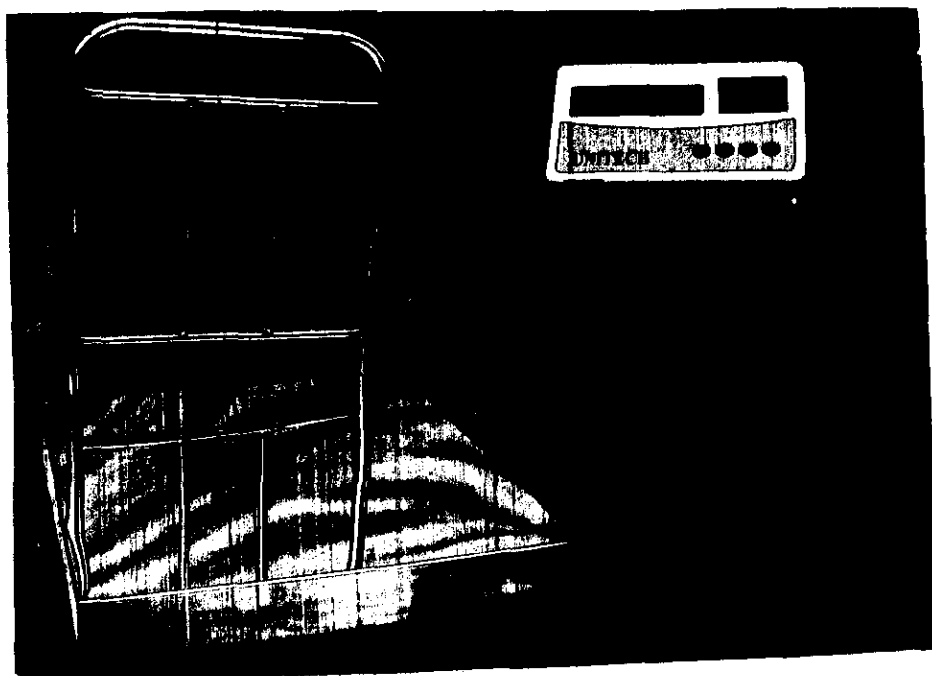


Figure-2. Sealing provision of the indicator of model.

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip which has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5g or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (221)/2009]

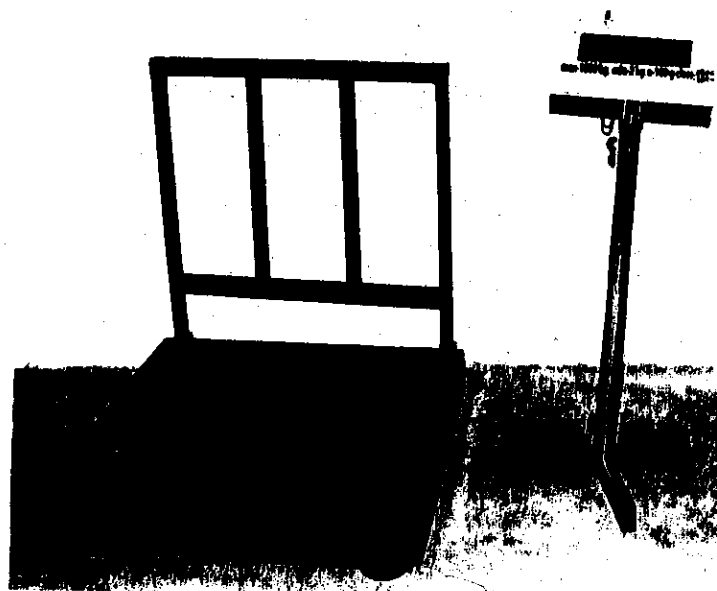
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3419.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शालिन वे सिस्टम्स, ए-9, एशोपलव सोसायटी, वल्लभ नगर, महालक्ष्मी कार्नर, वटवा, अहमदाबाद-382440 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जीओ-पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "गोल्ड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/307 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



इंडिकेटर के बायीं और दायीं तरफ के छेदों में से लीड वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है और लीड सील लगाई जाती है। माडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का एक सिस्टेमेटिक डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(170)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2009

S.O. 3419.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) of series "GO-P" and with brand name "GOLD" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Shalin Weigh Systems, A-9, Asopalav Society, Vallabh Nagar, Mahalaxmi Corner, Vatva, Ahmedabad-382440 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/307;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

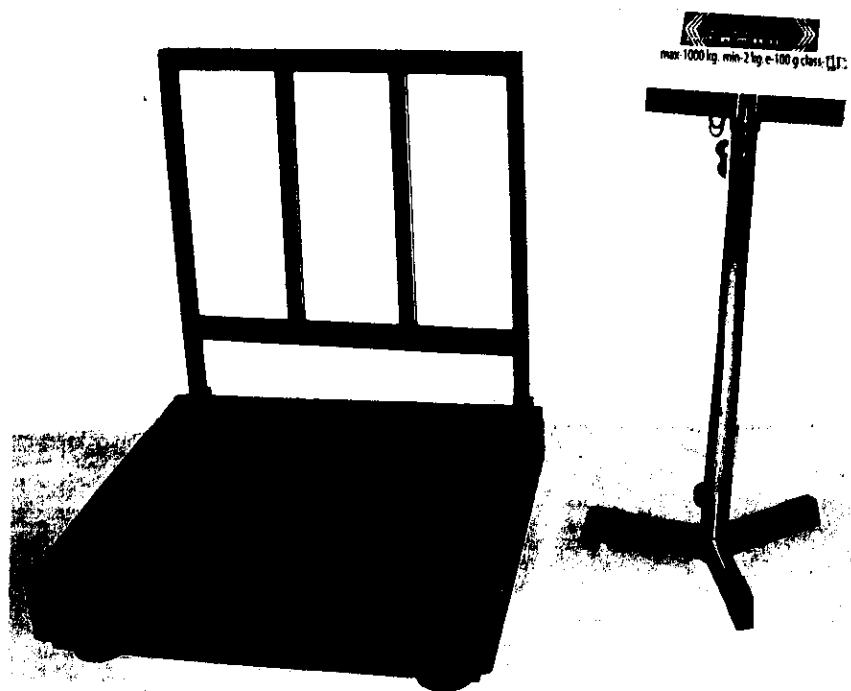


Figure 2. : Sealing arrangement.

The Sealing is done by passing a leaded wire through the holes the left and right sides of indicator and lead seal is fixed. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (170)/2009]

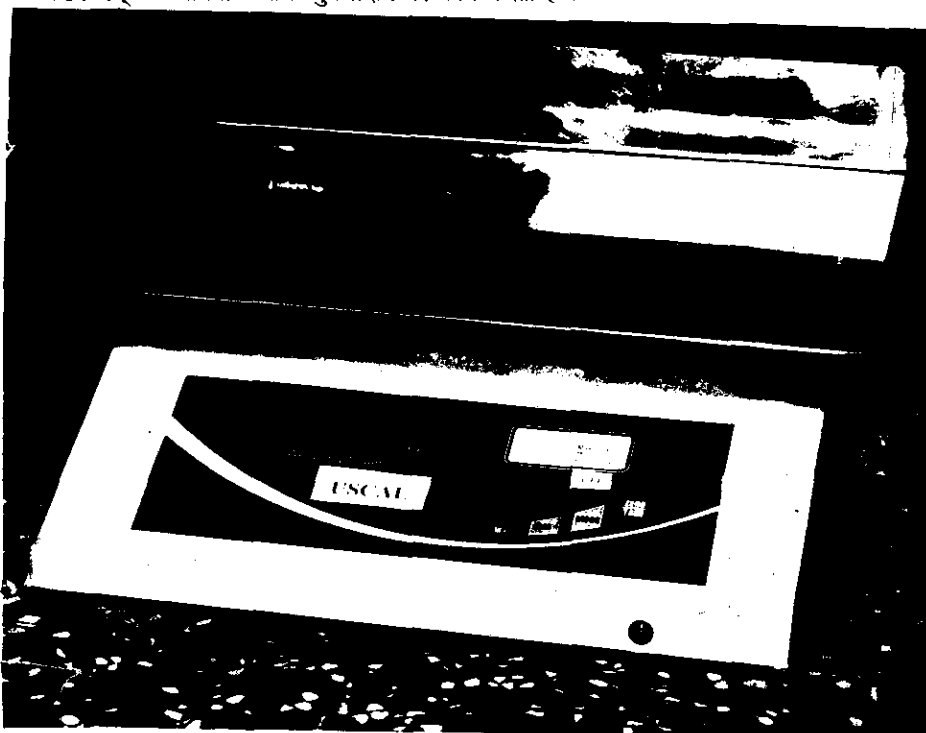
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3420.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स उषा स्केल एंड इंजी. वर्क्स, 228-बी, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया-ए, लुधियाना-141003 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “यूटीटी” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “यूएससीएल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/389 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मशीन के बाटम में चारों कोनों में दिए गए हैड होल स्कू में से लीड वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है और लीड सील लगायी गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} और 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(222)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2009

S.O. 3420.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of Series “UTT” and with brand name “USCAL” (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Usha Scale & Engg. Works, 228-B, Industrial Area-A, Ludhiana-141003 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/389;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

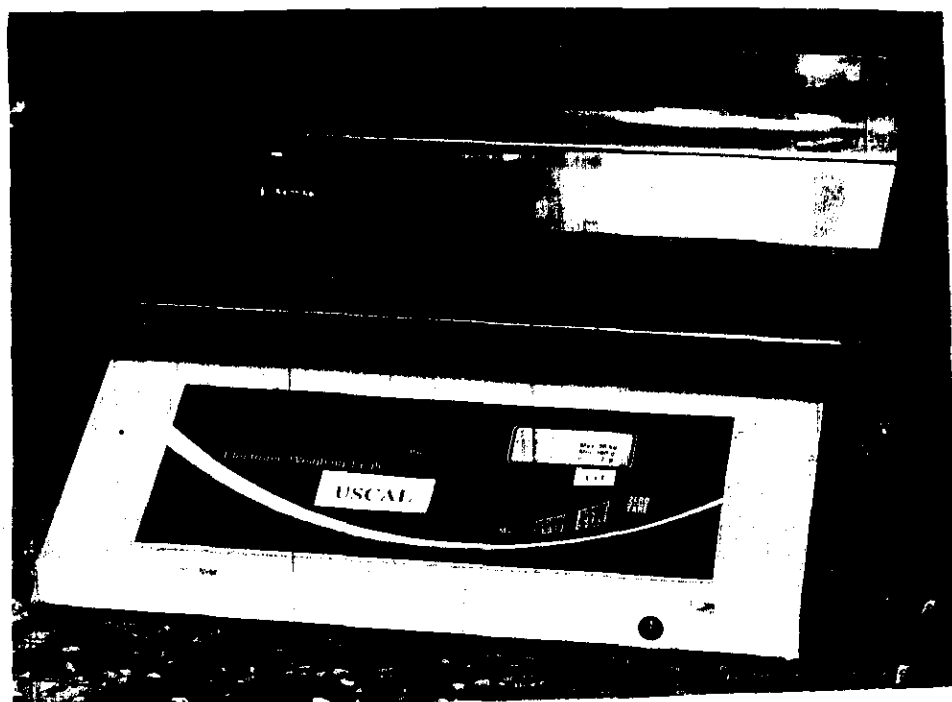


Figure-2 Sealing arrangement

The Sealing is done by passing a leaded wire through the head hole of the screws at four corner of bottom of the machine and lead seal is fixed. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ‘e’ value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ‘e’ value of 100mg or more and with ‘e’ value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (222)/2009]

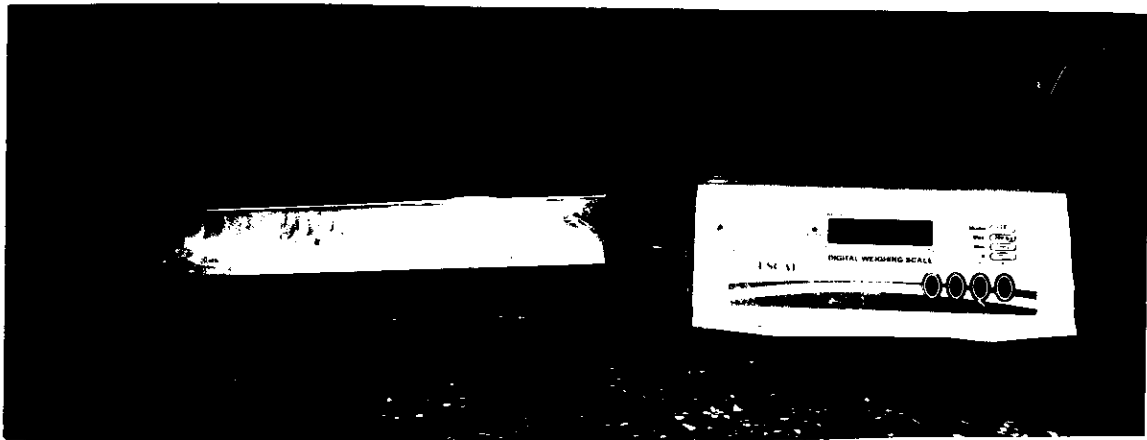
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3421.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स उषा स्केल एंड इंजी. वर्क्स, 228-बी, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया-ए, लुधियाना-1410037 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “यूपीएफ” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “यूएससीएएल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/390 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मशीन के बाटम में चारों कोनों में दिए गए हैड होल स्क्रू में से लीड वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है और लीड सील लगायी गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(222)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2009

S.O.3421.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series “UPF” and with brand name “USCAL” (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Usha Scale & Engg. Works, 228-B, Industrial Area-A, Ludhiana-141003 and is which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/390;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 200kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

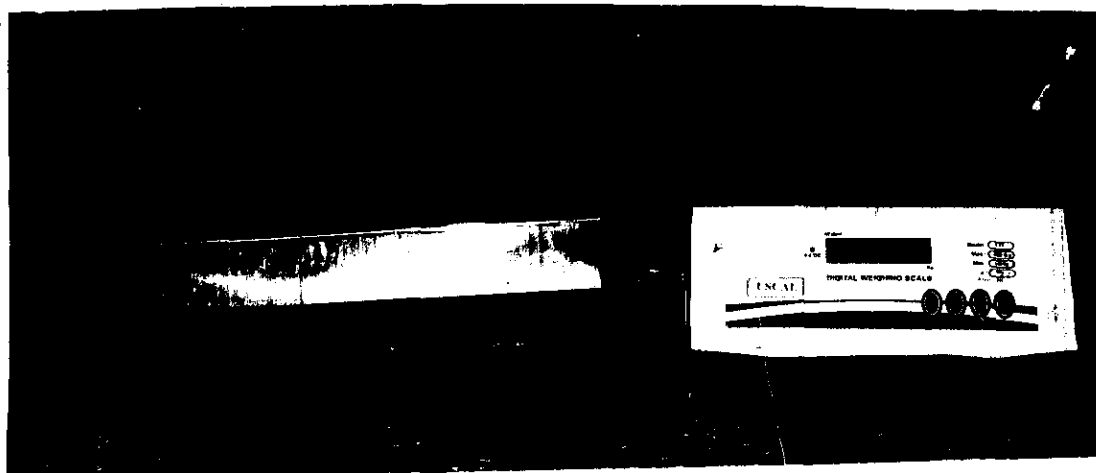


Figure-2 Sealing arrangement

The Sealing is done by passing a leaded wire through the head hole of the screws at four corner of bottom of the machine and lead seal is fixed. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5g. or more and with ‘e’ value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (222)/2009]

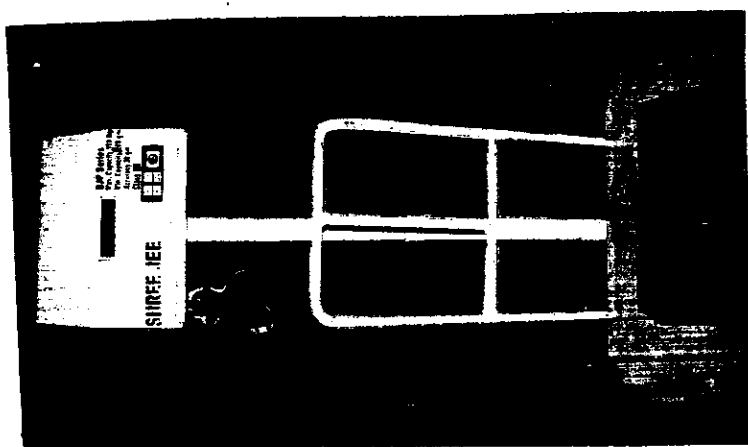
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3422.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सावरकुण्डला वेइंग स्केल्स, स्टेशन रोड, रायपुर-492 009 छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस जे पी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "श्री जी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/163 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। उपकरण में टुकड़े गिनने, मीटर कन्वर्सन (फेब्रिक व अन्य सामग्री हेतु) किलोग्राम को लिटर में बदलने की क्षमता और मूल्य की गणना करने जैसी अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं हैं। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम अप्रदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

सीलिंग के लिए मेन युनिट (प्लेटफार्म इंडिकेटर) एवं मेन यूनिट की बेस प्लेट सीलिंग वायर द्वारा जोड़ दी जाती है और लीड सील से पंच कर दी जाती है जिसे खोला नहीं जा सकता। सीलिंग प्लेट को भी वायर के साथ जोड़कर लीड सील से पंच कर दिया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम 21 (212)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S.O. 3422.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SJP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SHREE JEE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s. Savarkundala Weighing Scales, Station Road, Raipur-492 009, C. G. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/163.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 150kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. The instrument has additional features like piece counting, meter conversion (for fabric and other material), kg to litre conversion and price computing. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-2 Model

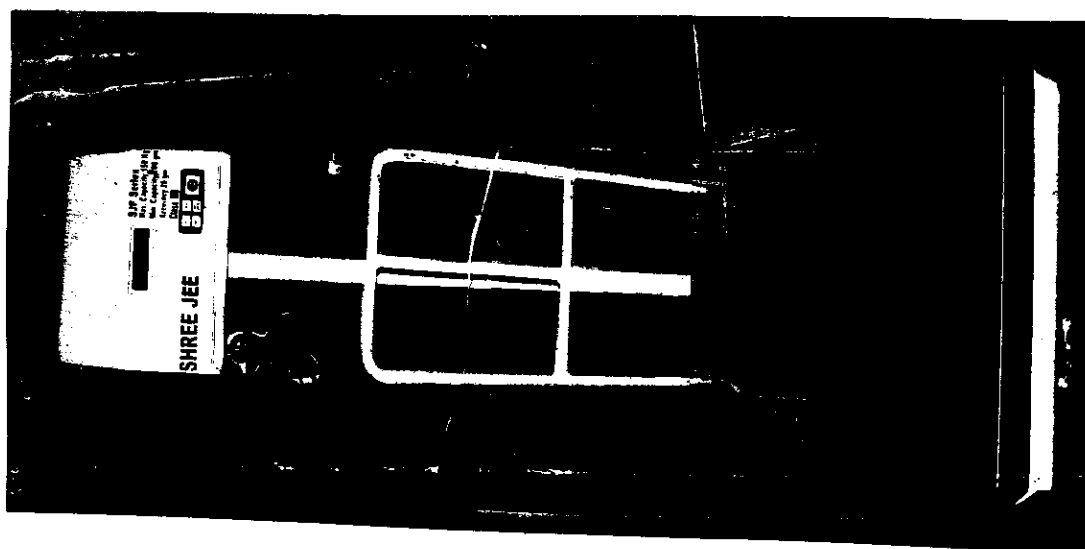


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

For sealing, the main unit (platform indicator) and base plate of the main unit are joined by sealing wire and punched with lead seal which can not be opened. Sealing plate is also joined with wire and punched with lead seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (212)/2007]

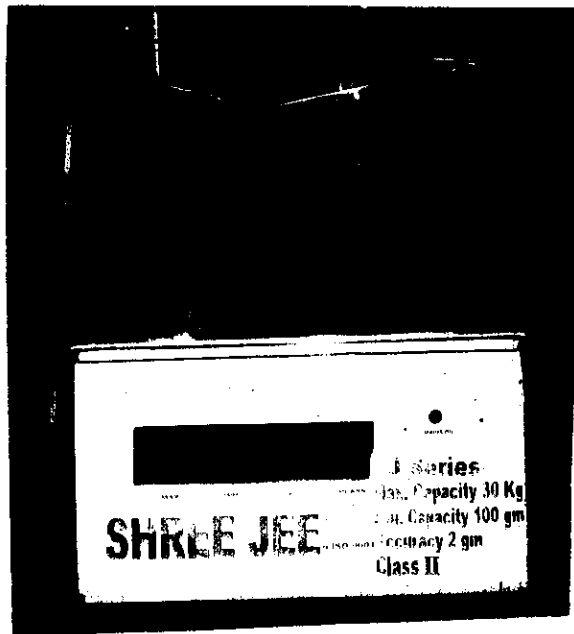
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3423.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सावरकुण्डला वेइंग स्केल्स, स्टेशन रोड, रायपुर-492 009 छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एस जे" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "श्री जी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/161 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

सीलिंग के लिए मेन यूनिट (प्लेटफार्म इंडिकेटर) एवं मेन यूनिट की बेस प्लेट सीलिंग वायर द्वारा जोड़ दी जाती है और लीड सील से पंच कर दी जाती है जिसे खोला नहीं जा सकता। सीलिंग प्लेट को भी वायर के साथ जोड़कर लीड सील से पंच कर दिया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. स. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (212)/2007]

आर. भाथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S.O. 3423.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "SJ" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SHREE JEE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Savarkundala Weighing Scales, Station Road, Raipur-492 009, C. G. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/161.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

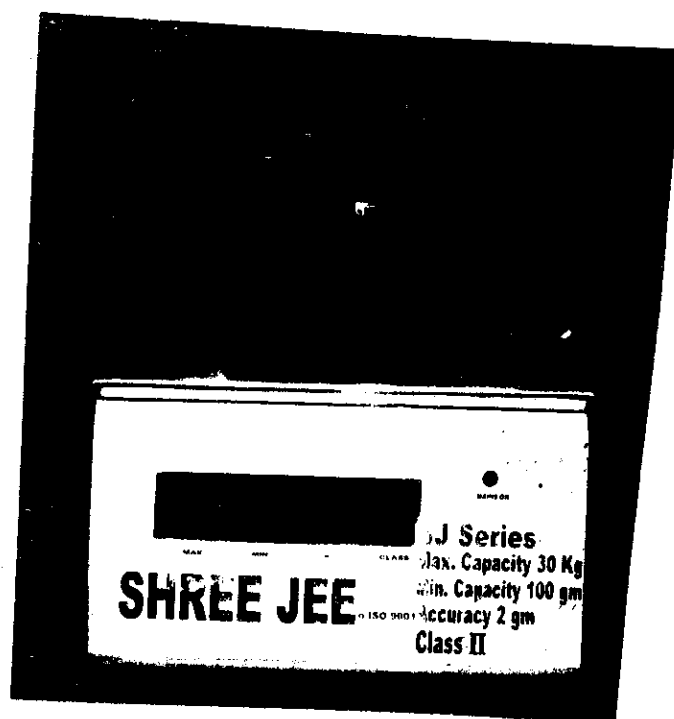


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the model

For sealing, the main unit and base plate of the main unit are joined by sealing wire and punched with lead seal which can not be opened. Sealing plate is also joined with wire and punched with lead seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (212)/2007]

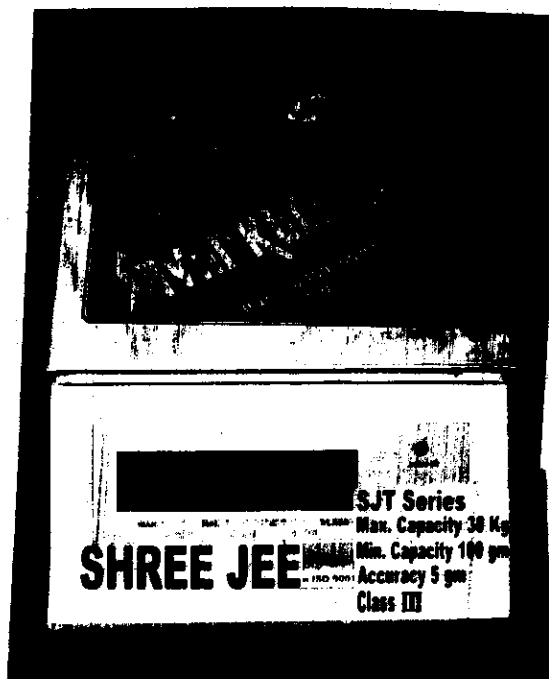
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3424.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सावरकुण्डला वेइंग स्केल्स, स्टेशन रोड, रायपुर-492 009 छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस जे टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "श्री जी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/162 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। उपकरण में टुकड़े गिनने, मीटर कन्वर्सन (फेबरिक व अन्य सामग्री हेतु) किलोग्राम को लिटर में बदलने की क्षमता और मूल्य की गणना करने जैसी अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं हैं। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

सीलिंग के लिए मेन यूनिट (प्लेटफार्म इंडिकेटर/एवं मेन यूनिट की बेस प्लेट सीलिंग वायर द्वारा जोड़ दी जाती है और लीड सील से पंच कर दी जाती है जिसे खोला नहीं जा सकता। सीलिंग प्लेट को भी वायर के साथ जोड़कर लीड सील से पंच कर दिया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्रारूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (212)/2007]

आर. माथुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S.O. 3424.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SJT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SHREE JEE" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Savarkundala Weighing Scales, Station Road, Raipur-492 009, C. G. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/162.

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. The instrument has additional features like piece counting, meter conversion (for fabric and other material), kg to litre conversion and price computing. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

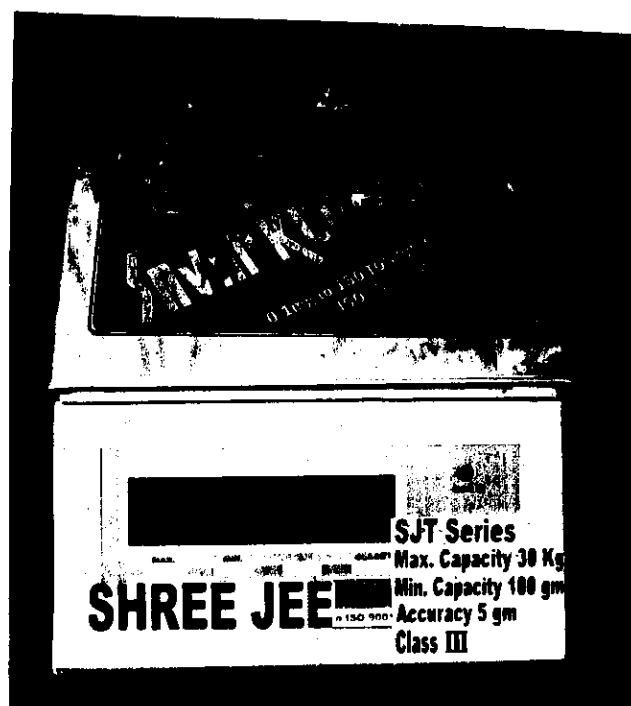


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model.

For sealing, the main unit and base plate of the main unit are joined by sealing wire and punched with lead seal which cannot be opened. Sealing plate is also joined with wire and punched with lead seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

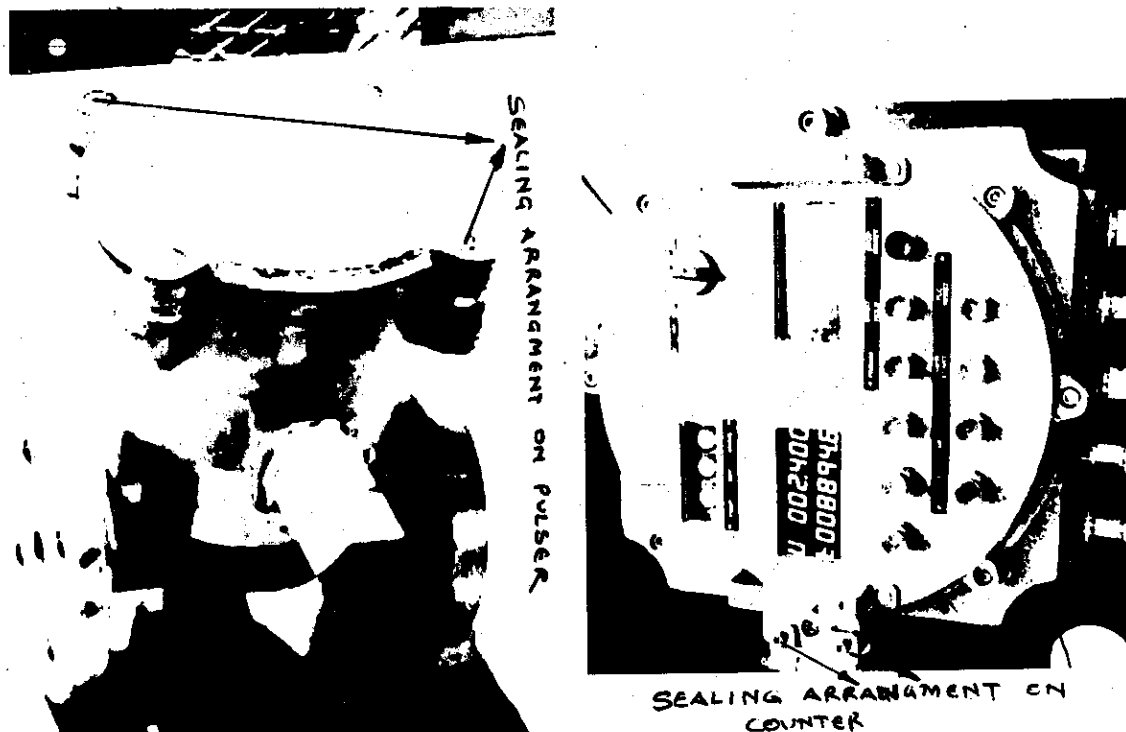
[F. No. WM-21 (212)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3425.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ऐशलीन इंटरप्राइजिज, रॉ हाउस नं. 1-2/24, गुडविल इन्कलेव, कल्याणी नगर, पुणे-411 006, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित "एफ" श्रृंखला के पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों हेतु प्रयोग में आने वाला मीटर (इलैक्ट्रॉनिक फ्लो मीटर) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ऐशलीन" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/58 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

पल्सर को सील करने के लिए बाहरी कवर पर 4 ऐलन पेच है। सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील के लिए किन्हीं दो विपरीत पेचों को लीड तार के साथ पेचों द्वारा छेद करके सील किया जा सकता है। इंडिकेटर को सील करने लिए, 3 निकटवर्ती ऐलन पेचों को लीड तार के साथ पेचों द्वारा सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील के लिए, छेद करके सील किया जाता है। उपकरण को सील तोड़े बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल की सीलिंग व्यवस्था का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

मॉडल "पानी के अलावा द्रव्यों के लिए मीटर" है जो पाजिटिव डिस्प्लेसमेंट मीटर के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है। इसका अधिकतम कार्य दाब 25 कि.ग्रा./से.मी.² है। अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 5 लि./मिनट और न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर 0.2 लि./मिनट है। मीटर का न्यूनतम प्रभाग 1 मि.लि. है। मीटर 8 अंकों तक के आयतन को प्रदर्शित करता है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनका अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 5 लि./मिनट से 100 लि./मिनट की रेंज में है और न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर 0.2 लि./मिनट से 100 लि./मिनट की रेंज में है जिसमें फ्लो मीटर का नामिनल आकार 15 मि.मी. से 80 मि.मी. है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (279)/2007]

आर. माथुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th November, 2009

S.O. 3425.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of (Electronic Flow Meter) 'Meter for Liquids other than water' of series "F" and with brand name "ASHLIN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Ashlin Enterprises, Row House No. 1-2/24, Goodwill Enclave, Kalyani Nagar, Pune-411 006, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/58.



Figure-2 Sealing provision of the Model.

For sealing the pulsar there are four allen screws in the outer cover. Any two opposite screws will be sealed by boring holes through the screws with leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. For sealing the indicator three adjacent allen screws will be sealed by boring holes through the screws with leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened until the seal is broken or tampered. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The Model is a 'Meter for liquids other than water' and working on the principle of positive displacement meter. Its maximum working pressure is 25 kg/cm². The maximum flow rate is 5 litre/minute and minimum flow rate is 0.2 litre/minute. The smallest division of meter is 1 ml. The meter indicates the volume up to 8 digits. The result is indicated by a Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the other types of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with a maximum flow rate in the range of 5 litre/minute to 100 litre/minute and with a minimum flow rate in the range of 0.2 litre/minute to 100 litre/minute having the nominal size of the flow meter from 15 mm to 80mm manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (279)/2007]

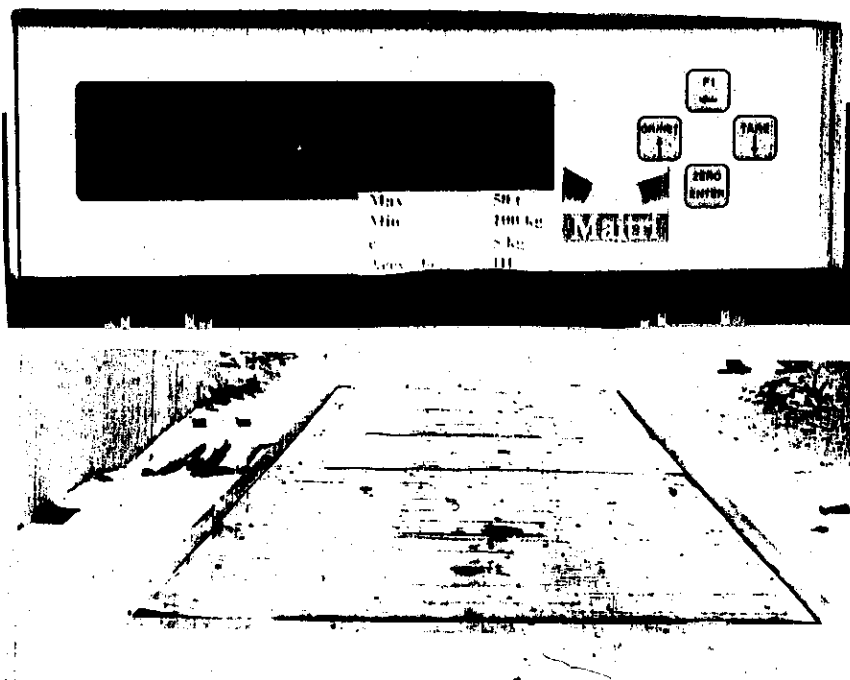
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3426.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मैत्री इंटरनेशनल, 12-ई, ईएचएस, पॉकेट IV, मयूर विहार फेज-3, नई दिल्ली-110 096 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एमआईडब्ल्यू" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मैत्री" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/369 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

इन हेड हाल स्क्रू में से सील वायर निकाल कर सील और स्टाम्प किया जा सकता है। सील खोले बिना इंडीकेटर का कवर नहीं खोला जा सकता।

उपकरण में कलिव्रेशन के लिए बाहरी कंट्रोल नहीं है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , और 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (203)/2009]

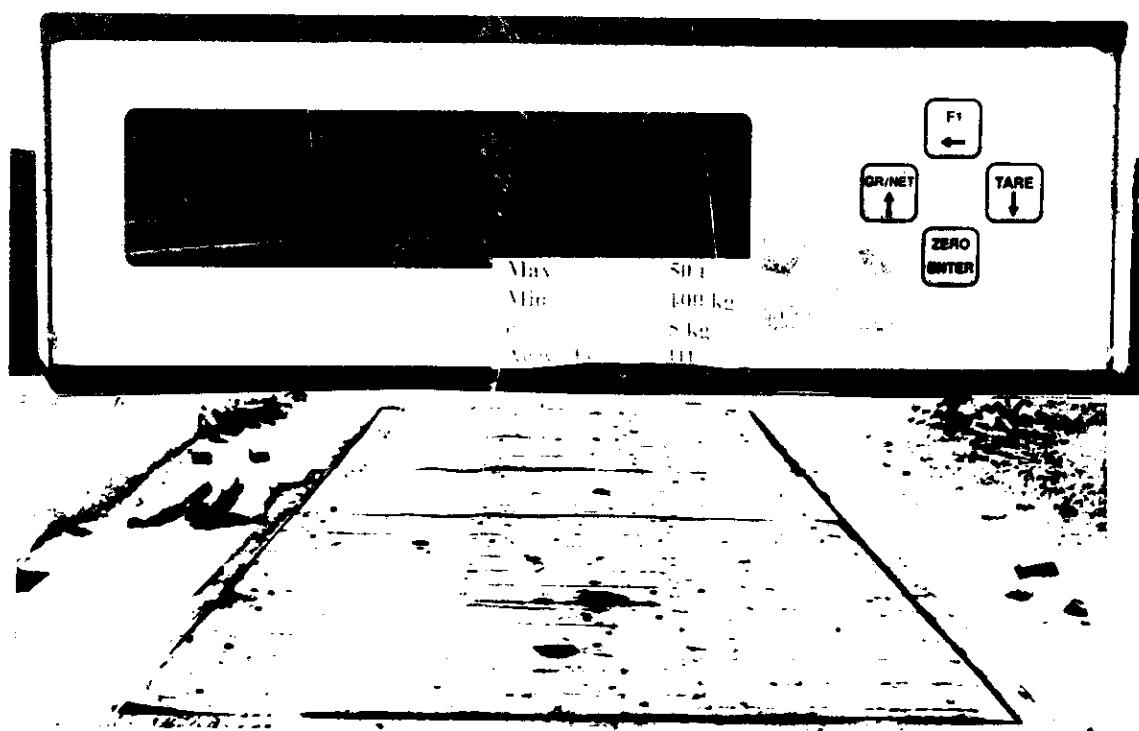
आर. माथुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th November, 2009

S.O. 3426.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weigh Bridge type) with digital indication of "MIW" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "MAITRI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Maitri International, 12-E, EHS, Pocket IV, Mayur Vihar Phase-III, Delhi-110 096 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/369.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weigh Bridge type) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Indicator of the platform Scale-Corner back side view.

The indicator has four head hole screws on left side and right side. Through this head hole of the screw, the seal wire can pass through and seal can be plugged and stamped. The cover of the indicator cannot be opened without opening the seal.

The instrument has no external control to calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (203)/2009]

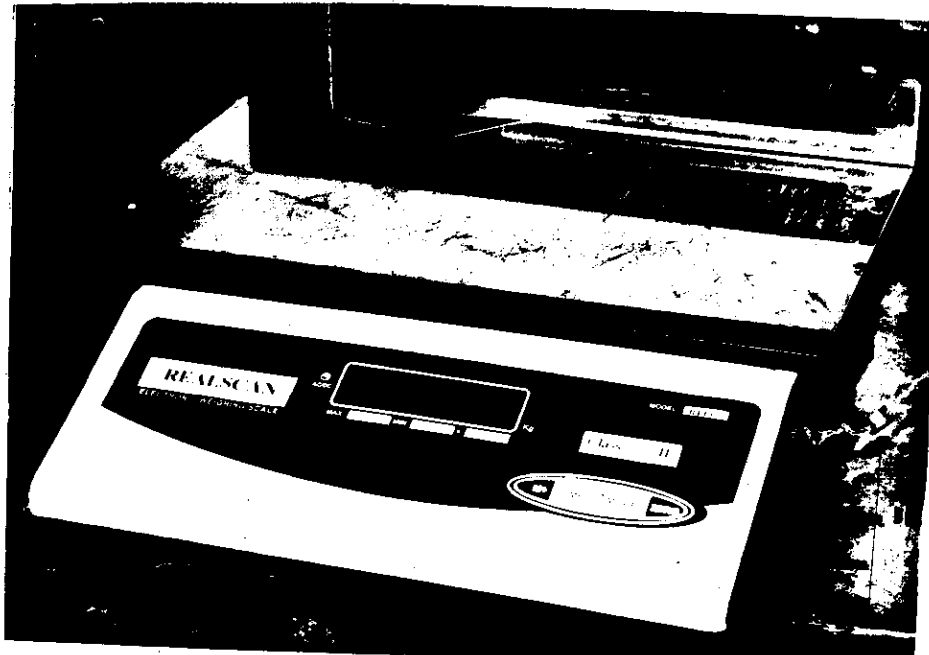
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3427.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स रियल स्कैन सिस्टम्स प्रा. लि., डब्ल्यू जेड-250 बी, पोस्ट ऑफिस लेन, इन्द्रपुरी, नई दिल्ली-110012 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "आरटीटीएस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "रियलस्कैन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/386 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मशीन की तली में चारों कोनों में दिए गए हैड होल स्कू में से लीड वायर निकाल कर लीड सील लगायी जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूप योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (212)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th November, 2009

S.O. 3427.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of Series-RTTS and with brand name "REASCAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Real Scan Systems Pvt. Ltd., WZ-250 B, Post Office Lane, Inder Puri, New Delhi-110012 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/386.

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

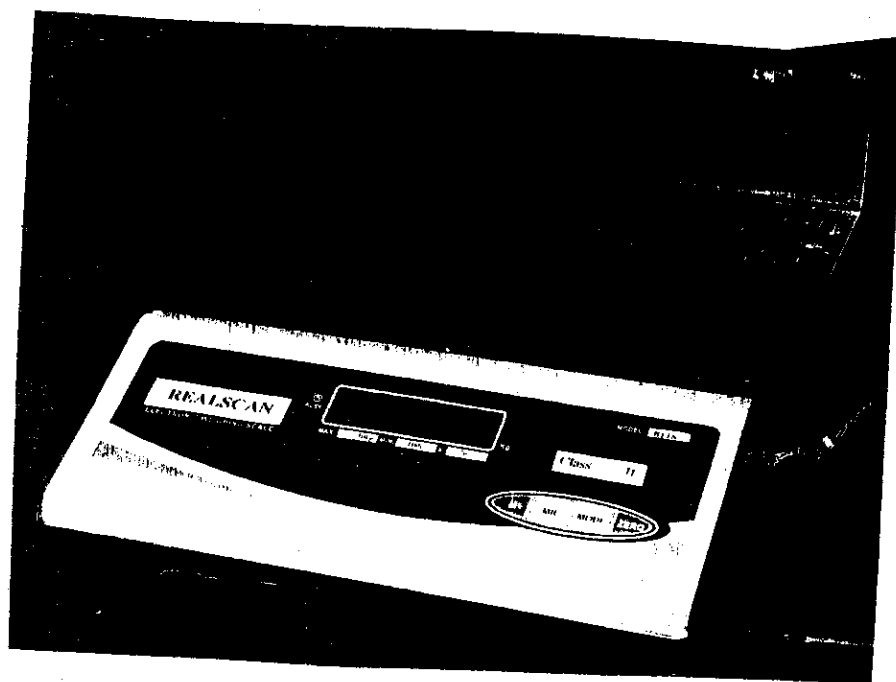


Figure-2 Sealing arrangement.

The sealing is done by passing a leaded wire through the head hole of the screws at four corner of bottom of the machine and lead seal is fixed. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (212)/2009]

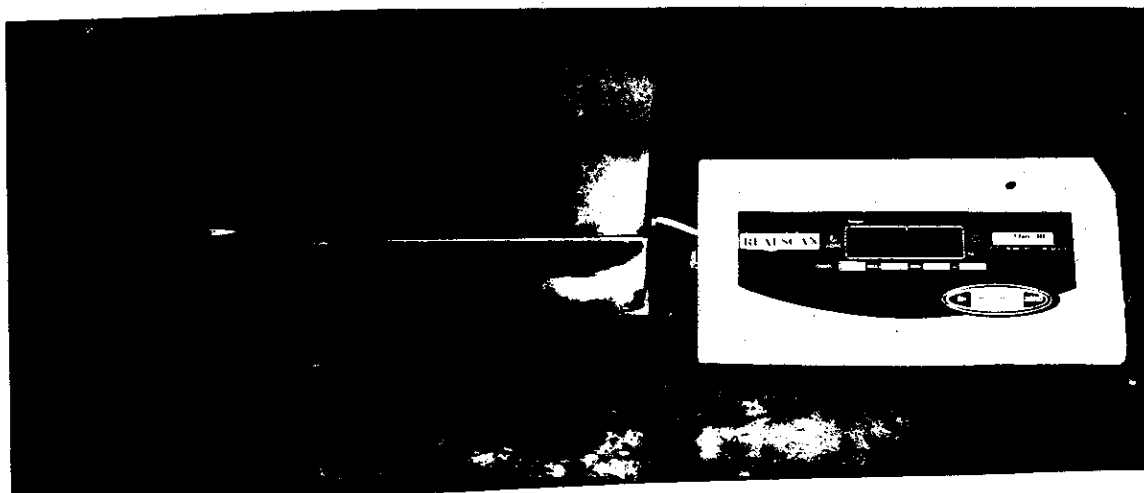
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3428.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स रियल स्केन सिस्टम प्रा. लि., डब्ल्यूजेड-250 बी, पोस्ट ऑफिस लेन, इंद्रपुरी, नई दिल्ली-110012 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "आरपीएफएस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "रियलस्केन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/387 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मशीन की तली में चारों कोनों में दिए गए हैड होल स्क्रू में से लीड वायर निकाल कर लीड सील लगायी जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (212)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th November, 2009

S.O. 3428.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series-RPFS and with brand name "REALSCAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Real Scan Systems Pvt. Ltd., WZ-250 B, Post Office Lane, Inder Puri, New Delhi-110 012 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/387.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 200kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

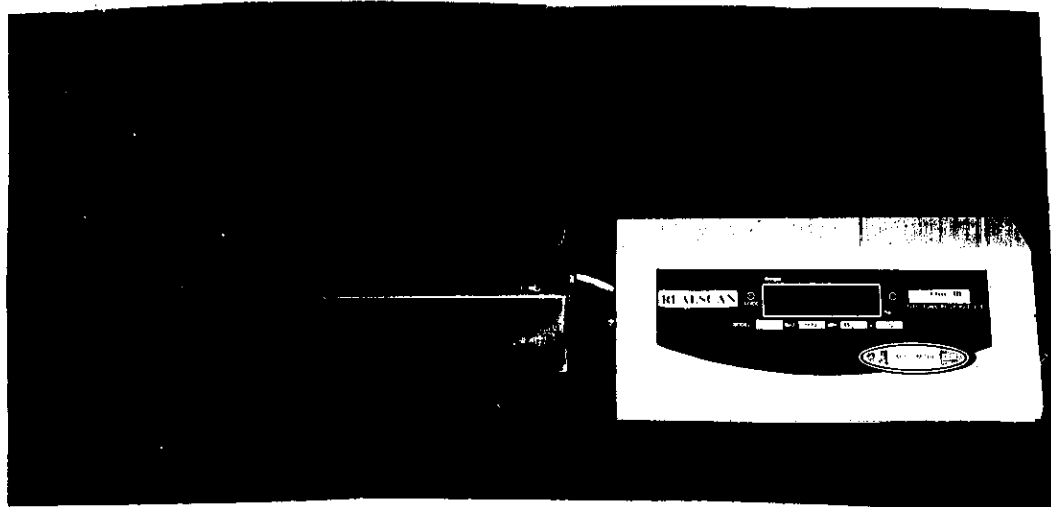


Figure-2 Sealing arrangement

The sealing is done by passing a leaded wire through the head hole of the screws at four corner of bottom of the machine and lead seal is fixed. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 5000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (212)/2009]

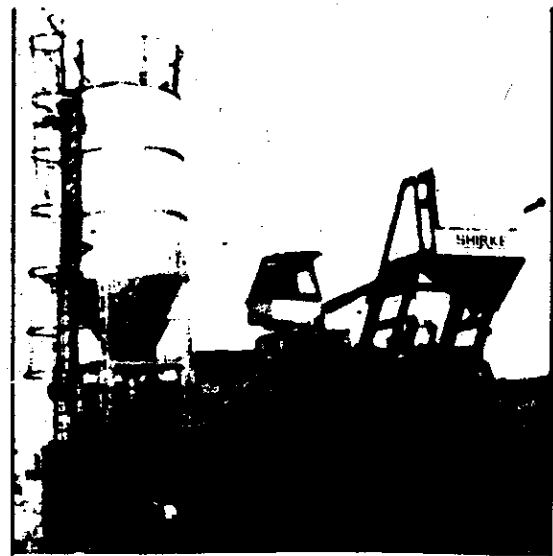
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3429.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स बी.जी. शिरके, कंस्ट्रक्शन टेक्नोलॉजी प्रा. लि., 72-76, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, मुधवा, पुणे-411036 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 2 वाले "एसएम6" शृंखला के डिस्कॉन्टिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) अंकक सूचन सहित, के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "शिरके" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/399 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित डिस्कॉन्टिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है। और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से वेइंग मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। स्टम्पिंग के लिए स्टाम्प प्लेट को स्केल की बाड़ी और स्पेशल स्क्रू में दिए गए छेद में से लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकालकर जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी कलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी कलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम 21 (219)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th November, 2009

S.O. 3429.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with digital indication of Accuracy class-2 of Series "SM6" and with brand name "SHIRKE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. B.G. Shirke, Construction Technology Pvt. Ltd. 72-76, Industrial Estate, Mundhwa, Pune-411036 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/399.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with a maximum capacity of 500kg. and minimum capacity of 10 kg. The scale interval (d) is 100g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

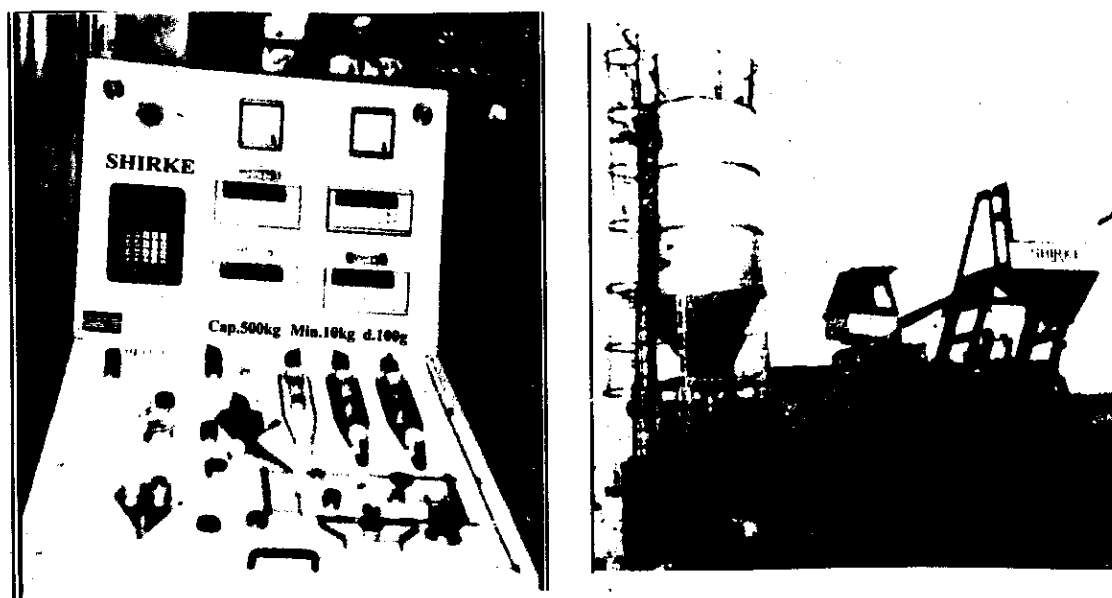


Figure-3 Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice, Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale and hole provided at the special screw with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 50 kg. to 5000 kg. for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

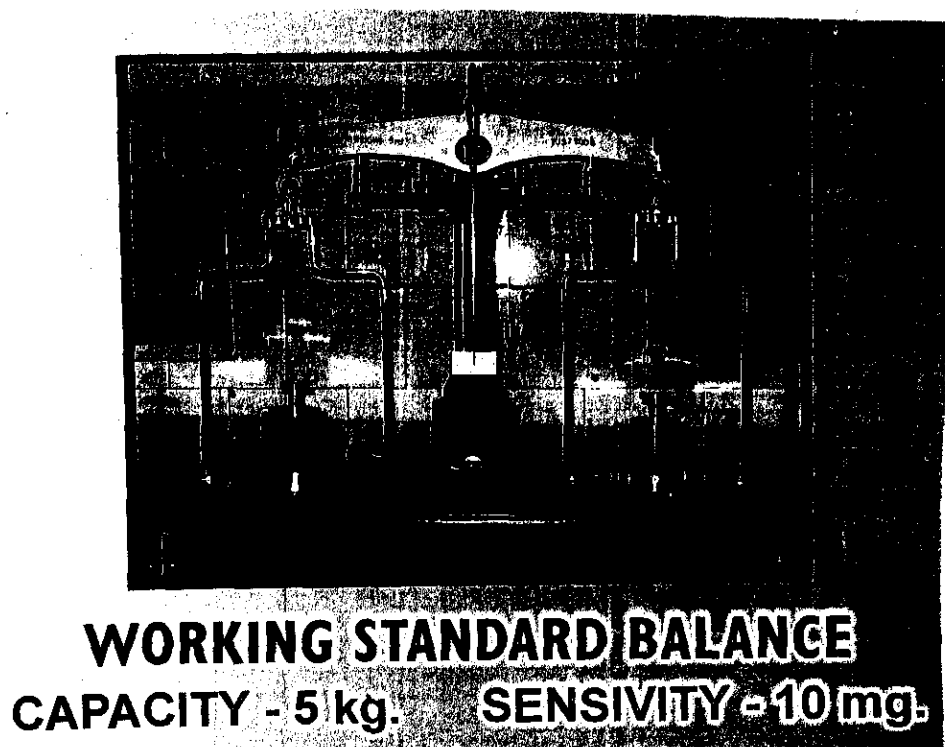
[F. No. WM-21 (219)/2009]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3430.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स लेबोरेटरी बलेंस वर्क्स, 79, पी. रोड, नेताजी गढ़, बेलागाछी, हावड़ा-711 108 पश्चिम बंगाल द्वारा विनिर्मित वर्किंग स्टैंडर्ड बलेंस (मैकेनिकल इक्वी-आर्म टाइप) "डब्ल्यूएस-1" शृंखला के एनालाग सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "LABAL" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/180 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल मैकेनिकल प्रकार का लिवर है और 5 कि.ग्रा. बाहरी तुला और संवेदनशील आंकड़ा 10 मि.ग्रा./प्रभाग के साथ बीम आधारित कार्यशील मानक तुला (मैकेनिकल इक्वी-आर्म टाइप) है। इसका प्रयोग व्यापारिक तोल के सत्यापन के लिए किया जाता है। बीम की लम्बाई 38.37 से.मी. है और यह 85% गन धातु से बना हुआ है। पलड़े का व्यास 17.78 से.मी. है।

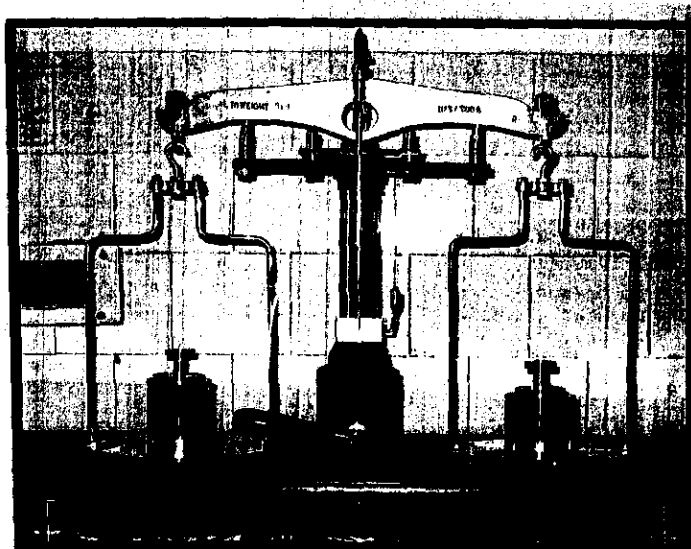
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (275)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th November, 2009

S.O. 3430.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Working Standard Balance (Mechanical equi-arm type) with analogue indication of Series "WS-1" and with brand name "LABAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Laboratory Balance Works, 79, P. Road, Netaji Garh, Belgachia, Howrah-711108, West Bengal and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/180.



WORKING STANDARD BALANCE
CAPACITY - 5 kg. SENSIVITY - 10 mg.

The said model is a mechanical type lever and beam based working standard balance (Mechanical equi-arm type) with a maximum capacity of 5kg outdoor balance and sensitivity figure is 10mg/div. It is used for the verification of commercial weights. The length of the beam is 38.37cm and it is made up of gun metal 85%. The diameter of the pan used is 17.78 cm.

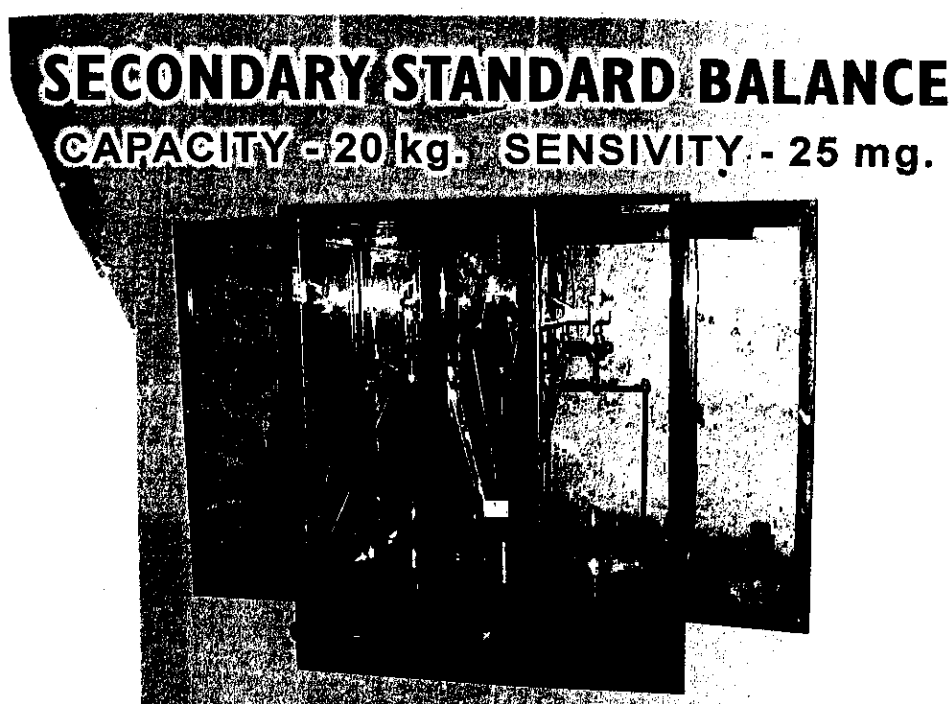
[F. No. WM-21 (275)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3431.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स लेबोरेटरी बलेंस वर्क्स, 79, पी. रोड, नेताजी गढ़, बेलागाछी, हावड़ा-711 108 पश्चिम बंगाल द्वारा विनिर्मित सेकैण्डरी स्टैंडर्ड बलेंस (मैकेनिकल इक्वी-आर्म टाइप) “एसएस-आई” शृंखला के एनालाग सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “लेबल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/181 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल मैकेनिकल प्रकार का लिवर है और 20 कि.ग्रा. अधिकतम क्षमता और संवेदनशील आंकड़ा 25 मि.ग्रा./प्रभाग के साथ बीम आधारित सेकैण्डरी स्टैंडर्ड बलेंस (मैकेनिकल इक्वी-आर्म टाइप) है। इसका प्रयोग कार्यशील मानक तोल के सत्यापन के लिए किया जाता है। बीम की लम्बाई 81.28 से.मी. है और यह 85% गन धातु से बना हुआ है। पलड़े का व्यास 33.02 से.मी. है।

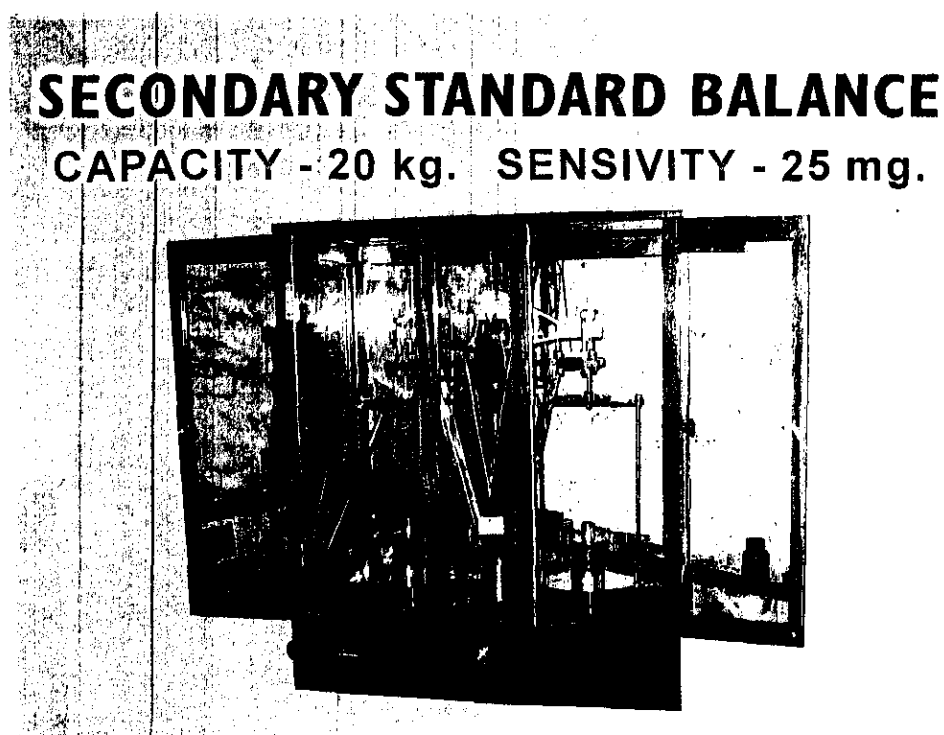
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (275)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th November, 2009

S.O. 3431.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Secondary Standard Balance (Mechanical equi-arm type) with analogue indication of Series “SS-1” and with brand name “LABAL” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Laboratory Balance Works, 79, P. Road, Netaji Garh, Beigachia, Howrah-711108, West Bengal and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/181.



The said model is a mechanical type lever and beam based secondary standard balance (Mechanical equi-arm type) with a maximum capacity of 20Kg and sensitivity figure is 25mg/div. It is used for the verification of working standard weights. The length of the beam is 81.28cm and it is made up of gun metal 85%. The diameter of the pan used is 33.02 cm.

[F. No. WM-21 (275)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3432.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स भारत सेल्ज कापॉरेशन, कलावाली-125 201, जिला सिरसा (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग IIII) वाले "बी एस सी एफ" शृंखला के एनालाग सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बेलेंस हैंगिंग एवं डायल टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फिश" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/79 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग सिद्धांत पर आधारित मैकेनिकल अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बेलेंस हैंगिंग एवं डायल टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 500 ग्रा. है। डायल सूचक पर एनालाग टाइप सूचित करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल का सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार को रोकने के लिए स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट पर सर्किट की सुरक्षा और मैकेनिकल असेम्बली के लिए लीड सील लगाई जाती है। उपकरण की बाडी पर दिए गए छेदों के जरिए लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} , और 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (40)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th November, 2009

S.O. 3432.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance Hanging & Dial Type) with analogue indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series "BSCF" and with brand name "FISH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Bharat Sales Corporation, Kalanwali-125 201, Distt. Sirsa (Haryana) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/79;

The said model is a spring based hanging type mechanical non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance Hanging & Dial Type) with a maximum capacity of 100kg and minimum capacity of 5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500g. The indication is of analogue type on a dial indicator.

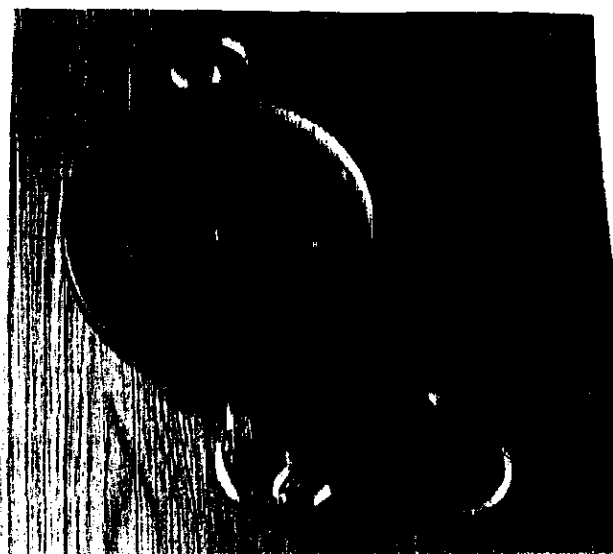


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate which for the security of mechanical assembly to avoid fraudulent use. Sealing can be done by applying lead and seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instrument. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 200kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (40)/2009]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3433.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स निखिल इंटरनेशनल, बी-70, ब्यास गोदाम आई एस, जयपुर-06 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एसटी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टालियन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/264 सम-नुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक स्प्रिंग सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 125 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.5 कि.ग्रा. है।



मशीन में बायें हाथ की तरफ बाटम में और दायीं हाथ की तरफ टॉप में, अपर और लोअर प्लेट के जरिए अग्रिग स्टील फ्लेयर्ड रिविट्स लगाए गए हैं। मशीन के कपटपूर्ण उपयोग को रोकने एवं मैकेनिकल असेम्बली की सुरक्षा के लिए बाटम और अपर प्लेटर्न को सील करने के लिए रिविट्स को फ्लेयर्ड किया गया है। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 150 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(146)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th November, 2009

S.O. 3433.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) of Ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "ST" and with brand name "STALLION" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Nikhil International, B-70, Bias Godam 1A, Jaipur-06 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/264;

The said model is the principal of spring based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 125kg and minimum capacity of 5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.5kg.



Apring steel flaired revits will be through in upper and lower plate on the top R.H.S. of the machine and bottom L.H.S. These revits will be flaired to seal the bottom and upper plattern for security of Mechanical assembly to avoid fraudulent use of the machine. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity from 100kg to 150kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (146)/2009]

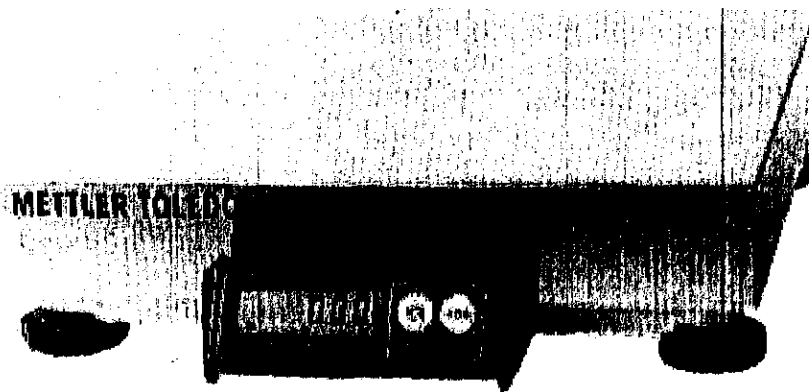
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3434.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मेटलर टोलेडो आईएनसी 1150 डिजिटल डिवाइस, वार्थिंगटन ओ एच 4308 यूएसए द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पीएस-पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचक सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेटलर टोलेडो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे भारत में बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के मैसर्स मेटलर टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, पोवई, मुंबई-40007, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/46 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



इंडीकेटर की तल साइड में एक बोरिड थ्रेडिड स्क्रू तल प्लेट के साथ लगाया गया है और स्टाम्प और सील के सत्यापन के लिए इंडीकेटर की तल प्लेट और इस स्क्रू में से लीड तार निकाल कर बांधा गया है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(04)/2009]

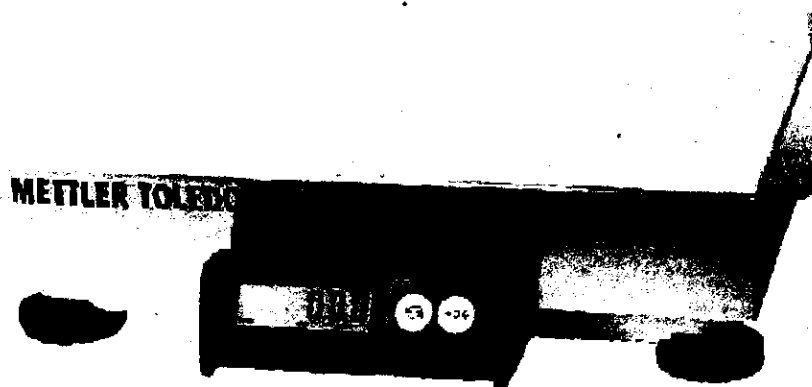
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th December, 2009

S.O. 3434.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "PS-P" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler Toledo Inc 1150 Dearborn Drive, Worthington OH 43085 USA and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400 072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/46;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 150kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



From the bottom side of the indicator a bored threaded screw is fixed with bottom plate and fastened using a leaded wire through this screw and the bottom of the indicator plate for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator cannot be opened without tempering the seal.

The instrument has external access to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (04)/2009]

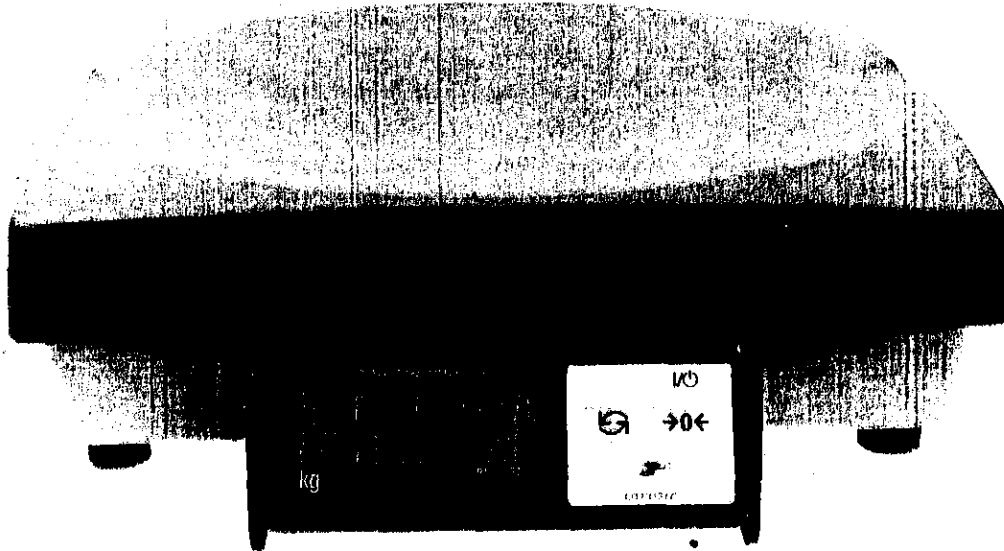
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3435.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मेटलर टोलेडो आईएनसी 1150 डिजिटल डिवाइस, वॉथिंगटन ओ एच 43085 यूएसए द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पीएस-टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचक सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप-डुअल रेंज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेटलर टोलेडो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे भारत में बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के मैसर्स मेटलर टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, गोंड, मुंबई-400072 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/45 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप-डुअल रेंज) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 15 कि.ग्रा. तक 5 ग्रा. और 15 कि.ग्रा. से 30 कि.ग्रा. तक 10 ग्रा. है। उपकरण में कुछ अतिरिक्त कार्य हैं जैसे मैनुअल कंट्रोल फंक्शन, ग्री-पेकिंग, इवेंटरी फंक्शन, बल्क सेल्ज, सेल्फ सर्विसिंग, सेल्फ रिस्पिट, लेबल, सेल्फ-लेबलिंग और प्रिंटिंग सुविधा आदि। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



इंडीकेटर की तल साइड में एक बोरिड थ्रेडिड स्क्रू तल प्लेट के साथ लगाया गया है और स्टाम्प और सील के सत्यापन के लिए इंडीकेटर की तल प्लेट और स्क्रू में से लीड तार निकाल कर बांधा गया है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता।

उपकरण में बाहरी कलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी कलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(04)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th December, 2009

S.O. 3435.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type-dual range) with digital indication of “PS-T” series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name “METTLER TOLEDO” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler Toledo Inc 1150 Dearborn Drive, Worthington OH 43085 USA and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400 072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/45;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type-dual range) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g up to 15 kg and 10 g above 15 kg and up to 30 kg. The instrument has the following additional functions like manual control function, pre-packing, inventory function, bulk-sales, self-servicing, sale receipt, label, self-labeling and printing facility. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

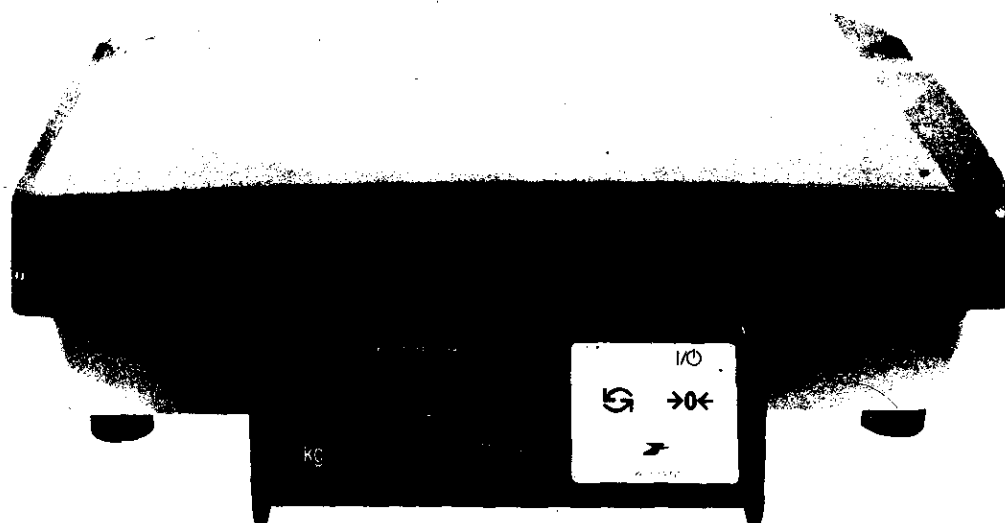


Figure-2 Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

From the bottom side of the indicator a bored threaded screw is fixed with bottom plate and fastened using a leaded wire through this screw and the bottom of the indicator plate for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tempering the seal.

The instrument has external access to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (04)/2009]

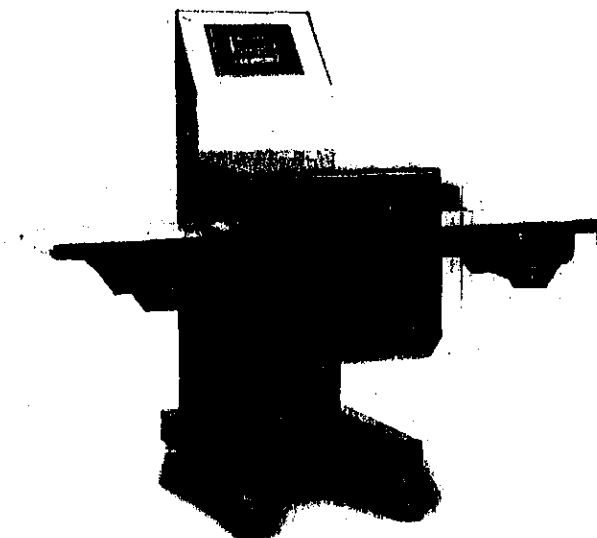
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3436.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मेटलर टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, पोवई, मुंबई-400 072 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग X.(1) वाले “चेक-व्हीयर” शृंखला के आटोमेटिक कैच वेइंग इंस्ट्रूमेंट अंकक सूचन सहित मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मेटलर टोलेडो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/412 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित आटोमेटिक कैच वेइंग इंस्ट्रूमेंट है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. है। मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मशीन की पिछली तरफ एल्यूमिनियम प्लेट सीरियल नम्बर, मॉडल नम्बर आदि सूचित करती है, जिस पर स्टैम्प फिक्सिंग के लिए स्थान है। सील तोड़े बिना मॉडल को खोला नहीं जा सकता।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए पीसीबी बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(226)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th December, 2009

S.O. 3436.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Catch weighing instrument with digital indication of “CHECK WEIGHER” series of accuracy Class X(1) and with brand name “METTLER TOLEDO” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Private Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400 072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/412;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Catch weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 50 kg. The scale interval (e) is 10 g. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

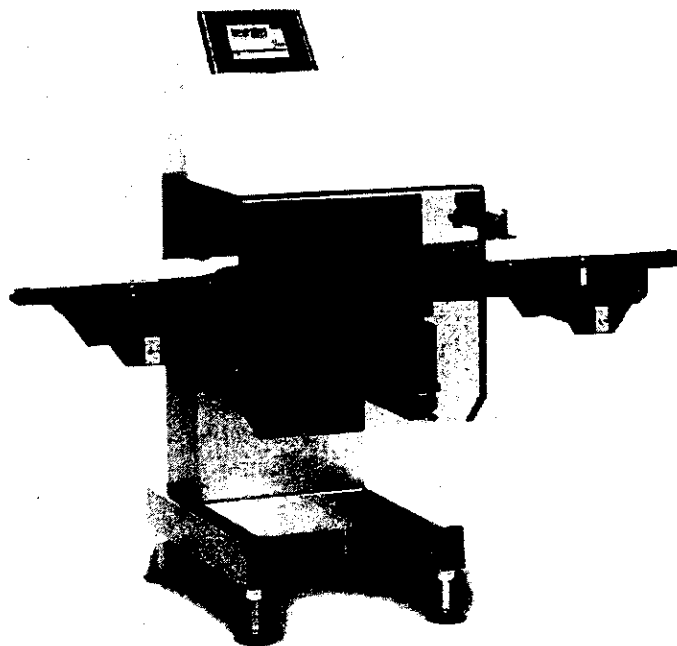


Figure 2—Schematic diagram of sealing arrangement of model.

On the rear side of the machine the aluminium plate indicating the Serial number, model Number etc., has space for affixing stamp. The model cannot be opened without tempering the seal.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided to main PCB card to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 200 kg and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21 (226)/2009]

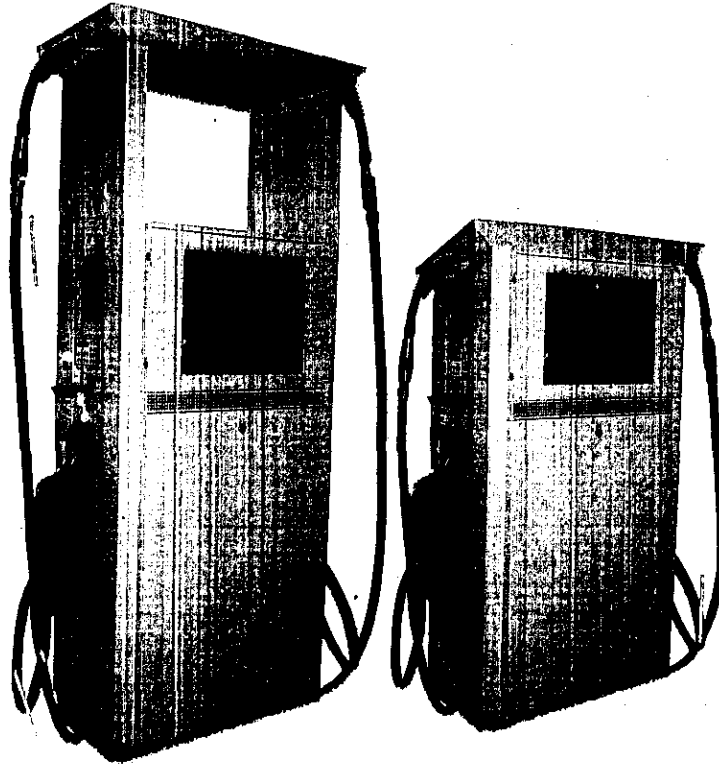
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3437.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मिडको लिमिटेड, मेट्रो एस्टेट, विद्यानगरी मार्ग, कलीना, सान्ताक्रुज (पूर्व), मुम्बई-400 098 द्वारा अंकक सूचन सहित “श्वोर फिल” शृंखला के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिस्पेंसिंग पम्प के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मिडको स्पोरफिल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/63 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक केलिब्रेशन और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक/इलेक्ट्रोमैकेनिकल टोटलाइजर सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिस्पेंसिंग पम्प है जो पाजिटिव डिस्प्लेसमेंट मीटर के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है। इसकी प्रवाह दर 35 से 120 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। इसमें मूल्य सूचन 8 अंकों तक हैं, कम से कम 7 अंकों तक टोटलाइजर, दर अधिकतम 6 अंकों में और वाल्यूम सूचन 8 अंकों तक है। माप का संकेत लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) पर प्रदर्शित होता है। पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्य और मात्रा के लिए मॉडल में स्वचालित रिसेट और प्री-सेट की सुविधा है।



पम्प की सीलिंग के लिए मीटर असेम्बली के हैड स्कू के छेद में से और फिर सीलिंग बोल्ट में से सील वायर निकाली जाती है। इसके पश्चात् पम्प को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए लीड सील लगायी जाती है। आटोमेशन प्रोटोकॉल को सुसाध्य बनाने के लिए मॉडल में आरएस 485 पोर्ट सुविधा है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुँच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुँच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(31)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th December, 2009

S.O. 3437.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves, issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Electronic Dispensing Pump with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), of series "Sure Fill" with brand name "MIDCO SUREFILL", manufactured by M/s. Midco Limited, Metro Estate, Vidhyanagri Marg, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai-400098 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/63;

The said model is an electronic dispensing pump with electronic calibration and electronic/electromechanical totalizer working on the principle of positive displacement meter. Its flow rate upto 35 to 120 litre per minute. It has indication of 8 digits for price indication minimum 7 digits for totalizer, rate maximum 6 digits and 8 digits for volume indication. The indications of the measurement are displayed on the liquid crystal diode (LCD) Display type. It operates on 220V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply. The model is also having the automatic reset and pre-set facility for volume and price of the petroleum products.

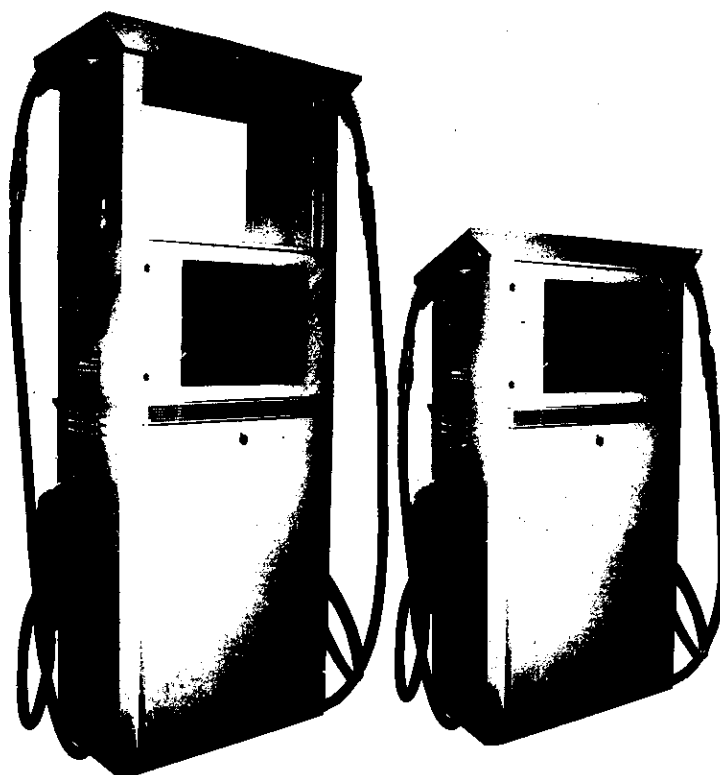


Figure 1—Model.

For sealing the pump seal wire is passed through the holes of head screw of meter assembly and then through the sealing bolt. Then lead seal is applied to prevent the opening of the meter. The model has Rs. 485 port facility to facilitate automation protocol.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided to in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F. No. WM-21 (31)/2009]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3438.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पॉयनर स्केल्स इंडस्ट्रीज प्रथम तल, बरामीनपुरा नियर बाजार बालिटी कुड़ी, हावड़ा आत्म रोड, हावड़ा-711113 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डब्ल्यू टी-11” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “विनटेक्स” है (जिसे इसमें इससे पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/330 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



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अरकृति-2 सीलिंग प्रावधान

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से बचाने के लिए फ्रंट बाडी, रियर बॉडी और स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट में बनाए गए छेदों में से लीड वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है और लीड सील लगाई जाती है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का एक सिस्टेमेटिक डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(164)/2009]

आर. माथुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th December, 2009

S.O. 3438.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "WT-11" and with brand name "WINTEX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Pioneer Scales Industries 1st Floor, Braminpura Near Bazar Baliti Kuri, Howrah Amta Road, Howrah-711113 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/330;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



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Figure—2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing lead wire through the holes made in the bottom plate, top body and stamping plate with lead seal of the scale to avoid fraudulent use. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (164)/2009]

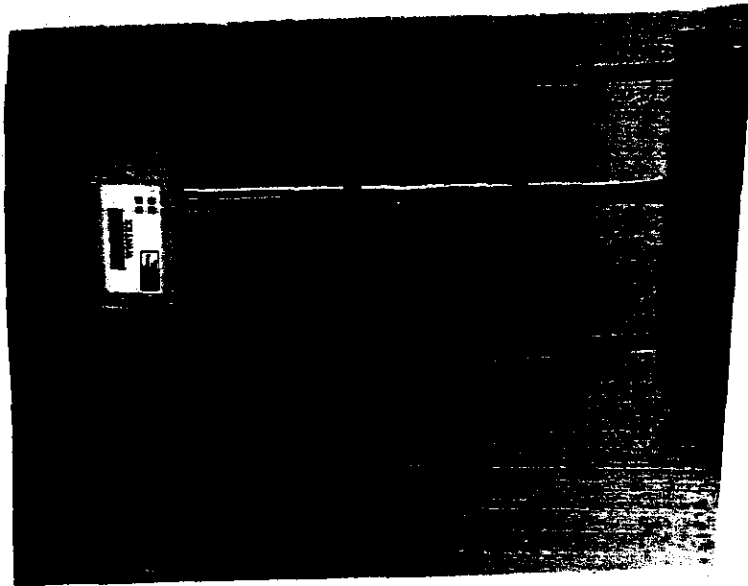
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3439.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पॉयनर स्केल्स इंडस्ट्रीज प्रथम तल, बरामीनपुरा नियर बाजार बालिटी कुड़ी, हावड़ा आत्म रोड, हावड़ा-711113 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “डब्ल्यूपी-7” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “विनटैक्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/331 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से बचाने के लिए फ्रंट बाडी, रियर बाडी और स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट में बनाए गए छेदों में से लीड वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है और लीड सील लगाई जाती है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का एक सिस्टेमेटिक डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ और $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(164)/2009]

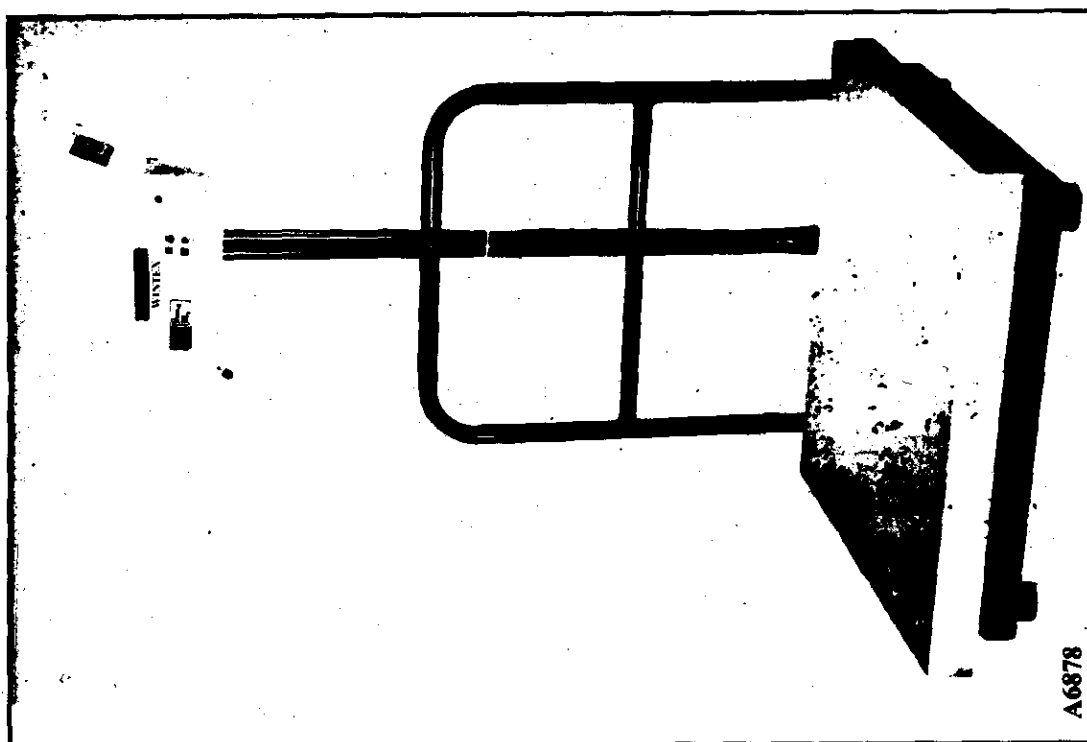
आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th December, 2009

S.O. 3439.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "WP-7" and with brand name "WINTEX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Pioneer Scales Industries 1st Floor, Braminpura Near Bazar Baliti Kuri, Howrah Amta Road, Howrah 711113 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/331;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure—2 Sealing provision of the indicator of model.

Sealing is done by passing lead wire through the holes made in the front body, rear body and stamping plate with lead seal of the scale to avoid fraudulent use. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg up to 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (164)/2009]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 8 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3440.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस/आईसी 60947-3 : 1999 निम्न-वोल्टता के स्विच गियर और नियंत्रण गियर भाग 3 स्विच, वियोजक, स्विच वियोजक और फ्यूज संयोजक इकाईयाँ	आई एस 13947 (भाग 3) : 1993	01-02-2010

इस भारतीय मानक की एक प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 07/टी-6]

आर. के. त्रेहन, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 8th December, 2009

S.O. 3440.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies the Indian Standards to the Indian Standard, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS/IEC 60947-3 : 1999 Low Voltage Switchgear and Controlgear Part 3 Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnector and fuse combination units	IS 13947 (Part 3) : 1993	01-02-2010

Copy of this standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: ET 07/T-6]

R. K. TREHAN, Sc. 'E' & Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 8 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3441.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 15847 : 2009 खुले चैनलों में द्रव प्रवाह मापन-अवस्था अवपात-निकासी संबंध	—	31-07-2009

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : डब्ल्यू आर डी 1/टी-70]

जे. सी. अरोड़ा, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (जल संसाधन विभाग)

New Delhi, the 8th December, 2009

S.O. 3441.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. Title and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 15847 : 2009 Measurement of Liquid Flow in Open Channels-Stage-Fall-Discharge Relationships	—	31-07-2009

Copy of this standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: WRD 1/T-70]

J. C. ARORA, Sc. 'E' & Head (Water Resources Deptt.)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3442.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 15450 : 2004	2 नवम्बर, 2009	02-12-2009

इस संशोधन की प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/राजपत्र]

ए. के. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2009

S.O. 3442.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standard, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the Amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 15450 : 2004	2 November, 2009	2 December, 2009

Copy of this standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CED/Gazette]

A. K. SAINI, Sc. 'F' & Head (Civil Engg.)

कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 3443.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 13 (अ) तारीख 29 दिसम्बर, 2006 और पश्चात्वर्ती अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 2971 (अ), तारीख 24 दिसम्बर, 2008 जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 6 जनवरी, 2007 और 24 दिसम्बर, 2008 को प्रकाशित की गई थी, समय बढ़ाया गया था, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में जिसका माप 3287.274 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 8122.85 एकड़ (लगभग) है, कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विहित उक्त भूमि के भाग में कोयला अभिप्राप्य है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 2035.935 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 5030.79 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली उक्त भूमि या उसके ऊपर सभी अधिकारों के अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है :

टिप्पण 1 : इस अधिसूचना के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. एसईसीएल/बी.एस.पी./जीएम. (पीएलजी)/भूमि/09/344, तारीख 17 जून, 2009 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, रायगढ़ (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1 काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001 के कार्यालय में या साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, (राजस्व अनुभाग) सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर-495006 (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

टिप्पण 2 : उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के उपबंधों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित उपबंध है :—

अर्जन बाबत आपत्तियां :

“8(1) कोई व्यक्ति जो किसी भूमि में जिसकी बाबत धारा 7 के अधीन अधिसूचना जारी की गई है, हितबद्ध है, अधिसूचना के जारी किए जाने के तीस दिन के भीतर सम्पूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के किन्हीं अधिकारों का अर्जन किए जाने के बारे में आपत्ति कर सकेगा।

स्पष्टीकरण :—

- (1) इस धारा के अन्तर्गत यह आपत्ति नहीं मानी जाएगी कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में कोयला उत्पादन के लिए स्वयं खनन सक्रियाएं करना चाहता है और ऐसी सक्रियाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को नहीं करनी चाहिए।
- (2) उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक आपत्ति सक्षम प्राधिकारी को लिखित रूप में की जाएगी और सक्षम प्राधिकारी, आपत्तिकर्ता को स्वयं सुने जाने, विधि व्यवसायी द्वारा सुनवाई का अवसर देगा और ऐसी सभी आपत्तियों को सुनने के पश्चात् और ऐसी अन्य जांच, यदि कोई हो, करने के पश्चात्, जो वह आवश्यक समझता है, वह या तो धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचित भूमि का या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में एक रिपोर्ट या ऐसी भूमि के विभिन्न टुकड़ों या ऐसी भूमि या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में आपत्तियों पर अपनी सिफारिशों और उसके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के अभिलेख सहित विभिन्न रिपोर्टें केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए देगा।
- (3) इस धारा के प्रयोजन के लिए वह व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में हितबद्ध समझा जाएगा जो प्रतिकर में हित का दावा करने का हकदार होगा, यदि भूमि या किसी ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार इस अधिनियम के अधीन अर्जित कर लिए जाते हैं।”

टिप्पण 3 : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 4 अप्रैल, 1987 में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 905, तारीख 20 मार्च, 1987 द्वारा कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001 को सक्षम प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया है।

अनुसूची

पेलमा ब्लॉक, मांड रायगढ़ कोलफील्ड्स रायगढ़ क्षेत्र

जिला-रायगढ़ (छत्तीसगढ़)

(रेखांक संख्या—एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम (पीएलजी)/भूमि/09/344, तारीख 17 जून, 2009)

सभी अधिकार :—

(क) राजस्व भूमि :

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी हल्का नम्बर	ग्राम नम्बर	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टेयर में	टिप्पणियाँ
1.	पेलमा	29	188	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	520.967	संपूर्ण
2.	उरबा	29	08	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	362.911	संपूर्ण
3.	लालपुर	29	285	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	284.855	संपूर्ण
4.	मण्डवाडूमर	29	250	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	86.268	संपूर्ण
5.	जरहीडीह	29	113	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	135.722	संपूर्ण
6.	हिन्डार	29	317	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	225.243	संपूर्ण
7.	सक्ता	30	298	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	36.282	भाग
8.	मिलूपारा	30	254	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	65.242	भाग

कुल :- 1717.490 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 4243.92 एकड़ (लगभग)

(ख) राजस्व वन भूमि (सी.जे.जे. एण्ड बी.जे.जे.) :

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी हल्का नम्बर	ग्राम नम्बर	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टेयर में	टिप्पणियाँ
1.	पेलमा	29	188	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	107.634	संपूर्ण
2.	उरबा	29	08	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	59.189	संपूर्ण
3.	मण्डवाडूमर	29	250	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	3.209	संपूर्ण
4.	जरहीडीह	29	113	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	51.267	संपूर्ण
5.	हिन्डार	29	317	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	67.407	संपूर्ण
6.	सक्ता	30	298	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	2.574	भाग
7.	मिलूपारा	30	254	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	8.165	भाग

कुल :- 299.445 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 739.93 एकड़ (लगभग)

(ग) आरक्षित वन भूमि :

क्रम सं.	वन का नाम	वन का प्रकार	रेंज	डिवीजन	क्षेत्र हेक्टेयर में	टिप्पणियाँ
1.	तोलगे पश्चिम	आरक्षित वन	तमनार	रायगढ़	19.000	भाग

कुल :- 19.000 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 46.94 एकड़ (लगभग)

कुल योग (क+ख+ग) :- 2035.935 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या 5030.79 एकड़ (लगभग)

1. ग्राम पेलमा (संपूर्ण) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :- 1 से 743
2. ग्राम उरबा (संपूर्ण) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :- 1 से 530
3. ग्राम लालपुर (संपूर्ण) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :- 1 से 504

4. ग्राम मण्डवाडूमर (संपूर्ण) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :- 1 से 86
5. ग्राम जरहीडीह (संपूर्ण) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :- 1 से 216
6. ग्राम हिन्डर (संपूर्ण) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :- 1 से 278
7. ग्राम सक्ता (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :- 33 से 96
8. ग्राम मिलूपारा (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :- 1 से 23, 25 से 30, 53, 54, 57 से 73, 432 से 444, 547 से 550, 552

सीमा विवरण :-

- क-ख-ग-घ रेखा, ग्राम पेलमा-उरबा के सम्मिलित सीमा में बिन्दु "क" से आरंभ होती है और ग्राम पश्चिम पेलमा-सिलोट आरक्षित वन के सम्मिलित सीमा तथा बिन्दु "ख", बिन्दु "ग" से होती हुई बिन्दु "घ" पर मिलती है।
- घ-ङ रेखा, ग्राम उरबा-तोलगे पश्चिम आरक्षित वन के सम्मिलित सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "ङ" पर मिलती है।
- ङ-च रेखा, तोलगे पश्चिम आरक्षित वन के दक्षिणी भाग से होती हुई जाती है और ग्राम उरबा-तोलगे पश्चिम आरक्षित वन के सम्मिलित सीमा में बिन्दु "च" पर मिलती है।
- च-छ रेखा, ग्राम उरबा-तोलगे पश्चिम आरक्षित वन के भागतः सम्मिलित सीमा से गुजरती है और बिन्दु "छ" पर मिलती है।
- छ-ज-झ-ञ रेखा, तोलगे पश्चिम आरक्षित वन के दक्षिणी भाग से होते हुए जाती है तथा बिन्दु "ज", बिन्दु "झ" से होती हुई ग्राम उरबा-तोलगे पश्चिम आरक्षित वन के सम्मिलित सीमा में बिन्दु "ञ" पर मिलती है।
- ञ-ट रेखा, तोलगे पश्चिम आरक्षित वन के दक्षिणी भाग से होती हुई जाती है और ग्राम हिन्डर-तोलगे पश्चिम आरक्षित वन की सम्मिलित सीमा में बिन्दु "ञ" पर मिलती है।
- ट-ठ रेखा, ग्राम हिन्डर-तोलगे पश्चिम आरक्षित वन तथा आरक्षित वन की सम्मिलित सीमा से गुजरती है और में बिन्दु "ठ" पर मिलती है।
- ठ-ड रेखा, ग्राम जरहीडीह-तोलगे पूर्व आरक्षित वन तथा लालपुर-तोलगे पूर्व आरक्षित वन के सम्मिलित सीमा से गुजरती हुई जाती है और ग्राम लालपुर-मिलूपारा-तोलगे पूर्व आरक्षित वन के सम्मिलित सीमा में बिन्दु "ड" पर मिलती है।
- ड-ढ रेखा, ग्राम मिलूपारा के प्लॉट संख्या 443/1 से 443/7, 444, 442, 433/3, 72/1-72/14, 73, 61, 57/1 से 57/25 के दक्षिणी सीमा तथा 54 से गुजरती हुई प्लॉट संख्यांक 53, 29, 30, 28/1, 28/2 के दक्षिणी सीमा, 25/2 के पश्चिमी, 25/1 से 26/1, 22 के दक्षिणी सीमा और 23 से होकर बिन्दु "ढ" पर मिलती है।
- ढ-ण रेखा, ग्राम मिलूपारा-सक्ता के भागतः सम्मिलित सीमा से गुजरती है और बिन्दु "ण" पर मिलती है।
- ण-त रेखा, ग्राम सक्ता के प्लॉट संख्या 95/1ट/2, 95/1छज, 93/102, 94 के दक्षिणी सीमा प्लॉट संख्या 85/3, 85/2, 85/1, 86/1, 84/2, 84/1, 83, 34, 33 के पश्चिमी सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और ग्राम मण्डवाडूमर में प्रवेश कर प्लॉट संख्या 57, 58/6, 58/5, 58/4, 58/3, 58/2, 58/1, 70, 74 के दक्षिणी सीमा से होकर जाती है और बिन्दु "त" पर मिलती है।
- त-थ रेखा, ग्राम मण्डवाडूमर-सिलोट आरक्षित वन की सम्मिलित सीमा से गुजरती जाती है और बिन्दु "थ" पर मिलती है।
- थ-द रेखा, ग्राम लालपुर-सिलोट आरक्षित वन की सम्मिलित सीमा से गुजरती है और बिन्दु "द" पर मिलती है।
- द-ध रेखा, ग्राम लालपुर के प्लॉट संख्या 2, 11, 12 की पूर्वी सीमा, प्लॉट सं. 12, 13, 14, 17 की उत्तरी सीमा, प्लॉट सं. 16, 20, 27 की पश्चिमी सीमा, प्लॉट सं. 27 की उत्तरी तथा पूर्वी 29, 37 की उत्तरी तथा 37, 33, 32, 31, 34 की पूर्वी सीमा से होती हुई बिन्दु "ध" पर मिलती है।
- ध-क रेखा, ग्राम उरबा-सिलोट आरक्षित वन की सम्मिलित सीमा से गुजरती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[फा. संख्या-43015/11/2006-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू-1]

एम. शहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2009

S.O. 3443.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 13 dated the 29th December, 2006, and subsequently time extended vide notification number S.O. 2971(E) dated 24th December, 2008 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957, (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in the Gazette of India, in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 6th January, 2007 and 24th December, 2008, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in 3287.274 hectares (approximately) or 8122.85 acres (approximately) of the lands in the locality specified in the schedule annexed to that notification.

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable in a part of the said lands prescribed in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to acquire the land measuring 2035.935 hectares (approximately) or 5030.79 acres (approximately) as all Rights in or over the said lands described in the schedule appended hereto:

Note 1 The plan bearing number SECL/BSP/GM (Plg)/Land/09/344 dated 17th June, 2009 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Raigarh (Chhattisgarh) or in the office of the Coal Controller, I, Council House Street, Kolkatta-700001 or in the office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Seepat Road, Bilaspur, 495006 (Chhattisgarh).

Note 2 Attention is hereby invited to the provisions of Section 8 of the said Act which provides as follows :-

Objection to Acquisition :

“8(1) Any person interested in any land in respect of which a notification under Section 7 has been issued, may, within thirty days of the issue of the notification, object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land or any rights in or over such land.

Explanation,—

(1) It shall not be an objection within the meaning of this section for any person to say that he himself desires to undertake mining operation in the land for the production of coal and that such operation should not be undertaken by the Central Government or by any other person.

(2) Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the competent authority in writing, and the competent authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard either in person or by a legal practitioner and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, either makes a report in respect of the 'and which has been notified under sub-section (1) of Section 7 or of rights in or over such land, or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land or of rights in or over such land, to the Central Government, containing his recommendations on the objections, together with the record of the proceedings held by him, for the decision of that Government.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be interested in land who would be entitled to claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land were acquired under this Act.”

Note 3. The Coal Controller, I, Council House Street, Kolkata, 700001, has been appointed by the Central Government as the competent authority under section 3 of the said Act, vide notification number S.O. 905, dated 20th March, 1987, published in part II, section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated 4th April, 1987.

SCHEDULE

**Pelma Block, Mand Raigarh Coalfields, Raigarh Area
Distt. Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)**

(Plan number SECL/BSP/GM (Plg)/Land/09/344 dated 17th June, 2009)

All Rights.

(A) Revenue Land

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patwari Halka Number	Village Number	Tehsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Pelma	29	188	Gharghoda	Raigarh	520.967	Full
2.	Urba	29	8	Gharghoda	Raigarh	362.911	Full
3.	Lalpur	29	285	Gharghoda	Raigarh	284.855	Full
4.	Madwadumar	29	250	Gharghoda	Raigarh	86.268	Full
5.	Jarhidih	29	113	Gharghoda	Raigarh	135.722	Full
6.	Hinjhar	29	317	Gharghoda	Raigarh	225.243	Full
7.	Sakta	30	298	Gharghoda	Raigarh	36.282	Part
8.	Milupara	30	254	Gharghoda	Raigarh	65.242	Part
Total : 17.490 hectares (approximately) or 4243.92 areas approximately)							

(B) Revenue Forest Land (CJJ and BJJ)

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patwari Halka Number	Village Number	Tehsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Pelma	29	188	Gharghoda	Raigarh	107.634	Full
2.	Urba	29	8	Gharghoda	Raigarh	59.189	Full
3.	Madwadumar	29	250	Gharghoda	Raigarh	3.209	Full
4.	Jarhidih	29	113	Gharghoda	Raigarh	51.267	Full
5.	Hinjhar	29	317	Gharghoda	Raigarh	67.407	Full
6.	Sakta	30	298	Gharghoda	Raigarh	2.574	Part
7.	Milupara	30	254	Gharghoda	Raigarh	8.165	Part
Total : 299.445 hectares (approximately) or 739.93 acres approximately)							

(C) Reserve Forest Land

Sl. No.	Name of Forest	Type of Forest	Range	Division	Area in Hectares	Remarks
1.	Tolge West	Reserve Forest	Tamnar	Raigarh	19.000	Part
Total : 19.000 hectares (approximately) or 46.94 acres (approximately)						

**Grand Total (A + B + C) : 2035.935 hectares (approximately)
or 5030.79 acres approximately)**

1.	Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Pelma (Full) :	1 to 743
2.	Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Urba (Full) :	1 to 530
3.	Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Lalpur (Full) :	1 to 504
4.	Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Madwadumar (Full) :	1 to 86
5.	Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Jarhidih (Full) :	1 to 216
6.	Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Hinjhar (Full) :	1 to 278
7.	Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Sakta (Part) :	33 to 96
8.	Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Milupara (Part) :	1 to 23, 25 to 30, 53, 54, 57 to 73, 432 to 444, 547 to 550, 552

Boundary Description :

- A-B-C-D** Line starts from point "A" on the common boundary of Villages Pelma-Urba and passes along the common boundary of village Pelma and Silot Reserve Forest, point 'B', point 'C' and meets at point 'D' on the common boundary of villages Pelma - Urba and Tolge West Reserve Forest.
- D-E** Line passes along common boundary of village Urba and Tolge West Reserve Forest and meets at point 'E'.
- E-F** Line passes through southern part of Tolge West Reserve Forest and meets at point 'F' on the common boundary of village Urba and Tolge West Reserve Forest.
- F-G** Line passes along partly common boundary of village Urba and Tolge West Reserve Forest and meets at point 'G'.
- G-H-I-J** Line passes through southern part of Tolge West Reserve Forest point "H", point 'I' and meets at point 'J' on the common boundary of village Urba and Tolge West Reserve Forest.
- J-K** Line passes through southern part of Tolge West Reserve Forest and meets at point 'K' on the common boundary of village Hinjhar and Tolge West Reserve Forest.
- K-L** Line passes along common boundary of village Hinjhar and Tolge West Reserve Forest and meets at point 'L'.
- L-M** Line passes along common boundary of village Jarhidih - Tolge East Reserve Forest and Lalpur - Tolge East Reserve Forest and meets at point 'M' on the common boundary of village Lalpur - Milupara - Tolge East Reserve Forest.
- M-N** Line passes in village Milupara along southern boundary of plot number 443/1 to 443/7, 444, 442, 433/3, 72/1 to 72/14, 73, 61, 57/1 to 57/25, through 54, southern boundary of plot number 53, 29, 30, 28/1, 28/2, western boundary of plot number 25/2, southern boundary of plot number 25/1 - 26/1, 22, through 23 and meets at point 'N'.
- N-O** Line passes along the partly common boundary of villages Milupara - Sakta and meets at point 'O'.
- O-P** Line passes in village Sakta along southern boundary of plot number 95/1K/2, 95/1gh, 93/102, 94, western boundary of plot number 85/3, 85/2, 85/1, 86/1, 84/2, 84/1, 83, 34, 33 then enter in village Madwadumar and passes along southern boundary of plot number 57, 58/6, 58/5, 58/4, 58/3, 58/2, 58/1, 70, 74 and meets at point 'P' on the common boundary of village Madwadumar - Silot Reserve Forest.
- P-Q** Line passes along common boundary of village Madwadumar - Silot Reserve Forest and meets at point 'Q'.
- Q-R** Line passes along common boundary of village Lalpur - Silot Reserve Forest and meets at point 'R'.
- R-S** Line passes in village Lalpur along eastern boundary of plot number 2, 11, 12 northern boundary of plot number 12, 13, 14, 17, western boundary of plot number 16, 20, 27, northern and eastern boundary of plot number 27 northern boundary of plot number 29, 37, eastern boundary of plot number 37, 33, 32, 31, 34 and meets at point 'S'.
- S-A** Line passes along common boundary of village Urba - Silot Reserve Forest and meets at starting point 'A'.

[F. No. 43015/11/2006-PR1W-I]

M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 3444.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार में कोयला मंत्रालय के द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 803, तारीख 26 मार्च, 2009 जो भारत के राजपत्र के भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii), तारीख 4 अप्रैल, 2009 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में जिसका माप 700.00 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 1729.70 एकड़ (लगभग) है, कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विहित उक्त भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्य है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित 662.151 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 1636.175 एकड़ (लगभग) माप की उक्त भूमि का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है।

टिप्पण 1 : इस अधिसूचना के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम/(पीएलजी/भूमि/349, तारीख 15 जुलाई, 2009 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, जिला-सर्गुजा (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001 के कार्यालय में या साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व अनुभाग) सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर-495006 (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

टिप्पण 2 : उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के उपबंधों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित उपबंध है :-

अर्जन की बाबत आपत्तियाँ :

"8(1) कोई व्यक्ति जो किसी भूमि में जिसकी बाबत धारा 7 के अधीन अधिसूचना निकाली गई है, हितबद्ध है, अधिसूचना के निकाले जाने से तीस दिन के भीतर सम्पूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के किन्हीं अधिकारों का अर्जन किए जाने के बारे में आपत्ति कर सकेगा।

स्पष्टीकरण :-

- (1) इस धारा के अन्तर्गत यह आपत्ति नहीं मानी जाएगी कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में कोयला उत्पादन के लिए स्वयं खनन सक्रियाएं करना चाहता है और ऐसी सक्रियाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को नहीं करनी चाहिए।
- (2) उप-धारा (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक आपत्ति सक्षम प्राधिकारी को लिखित रूप में की जाएगी और सक्षम प्राधिकारी, आपत्तिकर्ता को स्वयं सुने जाने या विधि व्यवसायी द्वारा सुनवाई का अवसर देगा और ऐसी सभी आपत्तियों को सुनने के पश्चात् और ऐसी अतिरिक्त जांच, यदि कोई हो, करने के पश्चात् जो वह आवश्यक समझता है, वह या तो धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचित भूमि का या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में एक रिपोर्ट या ऐसी भूमि के विभिन्न टुकड़ों या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में आपत्तियों पर अपनी सिफारिशों और उसके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के अभिलेख सहित विभिन्न रिपोर्टें केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए देगा।
- (3) इस धारा के प्रयोजन के लिए वह व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में हितबद्ध समझा जाएगा जो प्रतिकर में हित का दावा करने का हकदार होगा, यदि भूमि या किसी ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार इस अधिनियम के अधीन अर्जित कर लिए जाते हैं।"

टिप्पण 3 : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 905, तारीख 20 मार्च, 1987 जो 4 अप्रैल, 1987 को भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 2, उपखंड (ii), में प्रकाशित द्वारा कोयला नियंत्रक, 1 कार्डसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001 को सक्षम प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया है।

अनुसूची

(महान III एवं IV ब्लॉक) जगन्नाथपुर ओपनकास्ट परियोजना

भटगांव क्षेत्र, जिला-सरगुजा (छत्तीसगढ़)

रेखांक संख्या-एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम/(पीएलजी)/भूमि/349, तारीख 15 जुलाई, 2009

सभी अधिकार :-

(क) राजस्व भूमि :

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी हल्का नम्बर	ग्राम संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टेयर में	टिप्पणियाँ
1.	जगन्नाथपुर	14	93	प्रतापपुर	सरगुजा	259.680	भाग
2.	पम्पापुर	14	94	प्रतापपुर	सरगुजा	8.040	भाग
3.	चउरा	07	35	राजपुर	सरगुजा	253.675	भाग
4.	परसवारकला	07	36	राजपुर	सरगुजा	14.325	भाग
कुल क्षेत्र 535.720 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) या 1323.764 एकड़ (लगभग)							

(ख) वन भूमि (सीजेजे/बीजेजे) :

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी हल्का नम्बर	ग्राम संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टेयर में	टिप्पणियाँ
1.	जगन्नाथपुर	14	93	प्रतापपुर	सरगुजा	63.410	भाग
2.	पम्पापुर	14	94	प्रतापपुर	सरगुजा	6.930	भाग
3.	चउरा	07	35	राजपुर	सरगुजा	50.612	भाग
4.	परसवारकला	07	36	राजपुर	सरगुजा	5.479	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र :- 126.431 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) या 312.411 एकड़ (लगभग)

कुल योग :- (क+ख)=535.720+126.431= 662.151 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) या 1636.17 एकड़ (लगभग)

1. ग्राम जगन्नाथपुर (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :

899 से 910, 911(भाग), 912 से 922, 929(भाग), 930, 931(भाग), 932, 933(भाग), 952(भाग), 953(भाग), 955(भाग), 956(भाग), 1148(भाग), 1149(भाग), 1153, 1154(भाग), 1155 से 1462, 1463(भाग), 1464 से 1555, 1557 से 1752, 1182/1755, 1470/1757, 1475/1758, 1476/1759, 1548/1760.

2. ग्राम पम्पापुर (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :

2 से 12, 13(भाग), 14(भाग), 15 से 19, 72(भाग), 73 से 76, 115(भाग), 116(भाग), 122(भाग).

3. ग्राम चउरा (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :

150(भाग), 173(भाग), 176(भाग), 177, 178, 179(भाग), 181(भाग), 182(भाग), 183 से 199, 200(भाग), 201 से 229, 230(भाग), 231(भाग), 231(भाग), 232(भाग), 468(भाग), 509(भाग), 687(भाग), 688 से 877, 878(भाग), 879 से 909, 910(भाग), 911(भाग), 912(भाग), 913 से 923, 924(भाग), 927(भाग), 928, 929(भाग), 931(भाग), 1043 से 1054, 1059 से 1061, 1063 से 1069, 1072 से 1074, 1075(भाग).

4. ग्राम परसवारकला (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :

01 से 07, 08(भाग), 1357 से 1358, 1359(भाग), 1363, 1364(भाग), 1365 से 1366, 1367(भाग), 1368(भाग), 1500(भाग).

सीमा विवरण

क-ख	रेखा, ग्राम पम्पापुर में बिन्दु "क" से आरंभ होती है और अम्बिकापुर प्रतापपुर पीडब्ल्यूडी सड़क के पूर्वी किनारे से होती हुई ग्राम जगन्नाथपुर में प्रवेश करती है और उसी सड़क के पूर्वी किनारे से होती हुई बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है।
ख-ग	रेखा ग्राम जगन्नाथपुर के प्लॉट संख्या 913, 922 के पश्चिमी सीमा से होकर प्लॉट संख्या 929, 933, 931, 952, 953, 911 से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु "ग" पर मिलती है।
ग-घ	रेखा ग्राम जगन्नाथपुर के प्लॉट संख्या 1484, 1485, 1483, 1482, 1481, 1479/2, 1480, 1466 के उत्तरी सीमा से होती हुई बिन्दु "घ" पर मिलती है।
घ-ङ	रेखा ग्राम जगन्नाथपुर के प्लॉट संख्या 1463, 955, 956 से होकर प्लॉट संख्या 1156, 1155 1153 के पश्चिमी सीमा से होती हुई बिन्दु "ङ" पर मिलती है।
ङ-च	रेखा ग्राम जगन्नाथपुर के प्लॉट संख्या 1153, 1154, 1149, 1169 के उत्तरी सीमा से होकर प्लॉट संख्या 1148 से होकर गुजरती है और ग्राम चउरा में प्रवेश करती है फिर प्लॉट संख्या 200, 181, 179, 182, 179, 173, 176, 200, 150 से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु "च" पर मिलती है।
च-छ	रेखा ग्राम चउरा के प्लॉट संख्या 150, 687, 1075, 232, 230, 468 से गुजरती है, उसके बाद प्लॉट संख्या 509 एवं घोघर नाला के पूर्वी किनारे से होती हुई बिन्दु "छ" पर मिलती है।
छ-ज	रेखा ग्राम चउरा के घोघर नाला के दक्षिणी किनारे से होती हुई बिन्दु "ज" पर मिलती है।
ज-झ	रेखा ग्राम चउरा के प्लॉट संख्या 878, 910, 912, 911, 929, 928, 927, 924 से गुजरती हुई ग्राम परसवार कला में प्रवेश करती है और प्लॉट संख्या 8, 1500 से होकर बिन्दु "झ" पर मिलती है।
झ-क	रेखा ग्राम परसवारकला के प्लॉट संख्या 1500, 3, 1500, 1368, 1367, 1364, 1360, 1362, 1359 से होकर होती हुई ग्राम पम्पापुर में प्रवेश करती है और प्लॉट संख्या 125, 122, 116, 115 से होकर प्लॉट संख्या 78, 77, 70, 71 के उत्तरी सीमा से गुजरती है, फिर प्लॉट संख्या 72, 13, 14 से होकर प्लॉट संख्या 22, 21, 20 के उत्तरी सीमा से होती हुई आरंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[फा.सं. 43015/5/2009-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू-1]

एम. शाहबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2009

S.O. 3444.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 803 dated the 26th March, 2009 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 4th April, 2009, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for Coal in 700.00 hectares (approximately) or 1729.70 acres (approximately) of the lands in the locality specified in the Schedule annexed to that notification;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable in a part of the said lands prescribed in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to acquire the land

measuring 662.151 hectares (approximately) or 1636.175 acres (approximately) as All Rights in or over the said lands described in the Schedule appended hereto :

Note 1: The plan bearing Number SECL/BSP/GM/PLG/LAND/349 dated the 15th July, 2009 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Surguja (Chhattisgarh) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata-700001 or in the office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Seepat Road, Bilaspur, 495006 (Chhattisgarh).

Note 2: Attention is hereby invited to the provisions of Section 8 of the said Act which provides as follows:—

Objection to Acquisition :

“8(1) Any person interested in any land in respect of which a notification under section 7 has been issued, may, within thirty days of the issue of the notification, object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land or any rights in or over such land.

Explanation,—

(1) It shall not be an objection within the meaning of this section for any person to say that he himself desires to undertake mining operation in the land for the production of coal and that such operation should not be undertaken by the Central Government or by any other person.

(2) Every objection under sub-section (1) of Section 7 shall be made to the competent authority in writing, and the competent authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard either in person or by a legal practitioner and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, either makes a report in respect of the land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of section 7 or of rights in or over such land, or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land or of rights in or over such land, to the Central Government, containing his recommendations on the objections, together with the record of the proceedings held by him, for the decision of that Government.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be interested in land who would be entitled to claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land were acquired under this Act."

Note 3. The Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata, 700001, has been appointed by the Central Government as the competent authority under section 3 of the said Act, *vide* notification number S.O. 905, dated the 20th March, 1987, published in part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 4th April, 1987.

SCHEDULE

(MAHAN III AND IV BLOCK) JAGANNATHPUR OPEN CAST PROJECT
Bhatgaon Area, District—Surguja (Chhattisgarh)

(Plan bearing number SECL/BSP/GM/PLG/Land/349/dated 15th July, 2009)

All Rights.

(A) Revenue Land:

[illegible]

(B) Forest Land (CJJ/BJJ):

[illegible]

1. Plot numbers to be acquired in village JAGANNATHPUR(Part):

899 to 910, 911(Part), 912 to 922, 929(Part), 930, 931(Part), 932, 933(Part), 952(Part), 953(Part), 955(Part), 956(Part), 1148(Part), 1149(Part), 1153, 1154(Part), 1155 to 1462, 1463(Part), 1464 to 1555, 1557 to 1752, 1182/1755, 1470/1757, 1475/1758, 1476/1759, 1548/1760.

2. Plot numbers to be acquired in village PUMPAPUR (Part):

2 to 12, 13(Part), 14(Part), 15 to 19, 72(Part), 73 to 76, 115(Part), 116(Part), 122(Part).

3. Plot numbers to be acquired in village CHAURA (Part):

150(Part), 173(Part), 176(Part), 177, 178, 179(Part), 181(Part), 182(Part), 183 to 199, 200(Part), 201 to 229, 230(Part), 231(Part), 232(Part), 468(Part), 509(Part), 687(Part), 688 to 877, 878(Part), 879 to 909, 910(Part), 911(Part), 912(Part), 913 to 923, 924(Part), 927(Part), 928, 929(Part), 931(Part), 1043 to 1054, 1059 to 1061, 1063 to 1069, 1072 to 1074, 1075(Part).

4. Plot numbers to be acquired in village PARASWARKALA (Part):

01 to 07, 08(Part), 1357 and 1358, 1359(Part), 1363, 1364(Part), 1365 and 1366, 1367(Part), 1368(Part), 1500(Part).

Boundary Description :

- A-B Line starts from point "A" in village Pumpapur and passes along eastern side of Ambikapur-Pratappur PWD road then enter in village Jagannathpur and passes along eastern side of same road and meet at point "B".
- B-C Line passes in village Jagannathpur along Western boundary of plot numbers 913, 922, and through plot numbers 929, 933, 931, 952, 953, 911, and meet at point "C".
- C-D Line passes in village Jagannathpur along Northern boundary of plot numbers 1484, 1485, 1483, 1482, 1481, 1479/2, 1480, 1466 and meet at point 'D'.
- D-E Line passes in village Jagannathpur through plot numbers 1463, 955, 956, then boundary of plot numbers 1156, 1155, 1153, and meet at point 'E'.
- E-F Line passes in village Jagannathpur along northern boundary of plot numbers 1153, 1154, 1149, 1169, through plot number 1148 then entered in village Chaura and passes through plot numbers 200, 181, 179, 182, 179, 173, 176, 200, 150, and meet at point 'F'.
- F-G Line passes in village Chaura through plot numbers 150, 687, 1075, 232, 230, 468 after that the Eastern of plot number 509 eastern bank and Ghoghar Nullah and meet at point 'G'.
- G-H Line passes in village Chaura along south bank of Ghoghar Nallah and meet at point 'H'.
- H-I Line passes in village Chaura through plot numbers 878, 910, 912, 911, 929, 928, 927, 924 and entered in village Paraswarkala and passes through plot numbers 8, 1500, and meet at point 'I'.
- I-A Line passes in village Paraswarkala through plot numbers 1500, 3, 1500, 1368, 1367, 1364, 1360, 1362, 1359 and entered in village Pumpapur and passed through plot numbers 125, 122, 116, 115 along northern boundary of plot numbers 78, 77, 70, 71, after that through plot numbers 72, 13, 14 along northern boundary of plot numbers 22, 21, 20, and meets at starting point 'A'.

[F. No. 43015/5/2009-PRIW-I]

M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 3445.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार ने कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 762, तारीख 20 मार्च, 2009 जो भारत के राजपत्र के भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 28 मार्च, 2009 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में जिसका माप 21.00 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 51.89 एकड़ (लगभग) है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विहित उक्त भूमि में कायला अभिप्राय है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम, की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित 21.00 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 51.89 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि या उस पर के सभी अधिकारों को अर्जन करने की अपने आशय की सूचना देती है :

टिप्पण 1 : इस अधिसूचना के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. सी-1 (ई) II/जेजेएमआर/794-0709, तारीख 11 जुलाई, 2009 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, चंद्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता (पिन-700001) के कार्यालय में वैस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, (राजस्व विभाग) कोल ईस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर-440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है ।

टिप्पण 2 : उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के उपबंधों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित उपबंध है :-

अर्जन की बाबत आपत्तियां :

“8(1) कोई व्यक्ति जो किसी भूमि में जिसकी बाबत धारा 7 के अधीन अधिसूचना निकाली गई है, हितबद्ध है, अधिसूचना के निकाले जाने से तीस दिन के भीतर सम्पूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के किन्हीं अधिकारों का अर्जन किए जाने के बारे में आपत्ति कर सकेगा।

स्पष्टीकरण :-

- (1) इस धारा के अन्तर्गत यह आपत्ति नहीं मानी जाएगी कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में कोयले के उत्पादन के लिए स्वयं खनन संचालनाएं करना चाहता है और ऐसी संचालनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को नहीं करनी चाहिए।
- (2) उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक आपत्ति सक्षम प्राधिकारी को लिखित रूप में की जाएगी और सक्षम प्राधिकारी, आपत्तिकर्ता को स्वयं सुने जाने, विधि व्यवसायी द्वारा सुनवाई का अवसर देगा और ऐसी सभी आपत्तियों को सुनने के पश्चात् और ऐसी अतिरिक्त जांच, यदि कोई हो, करने के पश्चात्, जो वह आवश्यक समझता है, वह या तो धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचित भूमि का या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में एक रिपोर्ट या ऐसी भूमि के विभिन्न टुकड़ों या ऐसी भूमि या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में आपत्तियों पर अपनी सिफारिशों और उसके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के अभिलेख सहित विभिन्न रिपोर्टें केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए देगा।
- (3) इस धारा के प्रयोजन के लिए वह व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में हितबद्ध समझा जाएगा जो प्रतिकर में हित का दावा करने का हकदार होगा, यदि भूमि या किसी ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार इस अधिनियम के अधीन अर्जित कर लिए जाते हैं।”

टिप्पण 3 : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, कार्डिसल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001 को उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग-II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 11 जून, 1983 में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 2519, तारीख 27 मई, 1983 द्वारा सक्षम प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया है।

अनुसूची

तेलवासा विस्तार ओपनकास्ट ब्लॉक

माजरी क्षेत्र

जिला-चंद्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

[रेखांक संख्या-सी-1 (ई) /जेजेएमआर/794-0709, तारीख 11 जुलाई, 2009]

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी सर्कल संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में	टिप्पणी
1.	तेलवासा	28	भद्रावती	चंद्रपुर	21.00	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र 21.00 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) या 51.89 एकड़ (लगभग)

ग्राम तेलवासा में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

1, 2, 3, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68/1 भाग, 68/2, 69/1, 69/2, 70, 71/1, 71/2, नाला भाग,

सीमा विवरण :-

- क-ख रेखा, ग्राम तेलवासा में बिन्दु “क” से आरंभ होती है और वर्धा नदी के पूर्वी तट के साथ प्लॉट संख्यांक 1, 3 की बाह्य सीमा से होते हुए गुजरती है और बिन्दु “ख” पर मिलती है।
- ख-ग रेखा, ग्राम तेलवासा से होती हुई प्लॉट संख्यांक 3 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर नाले के साथ गुजरती है, फिर नाला पार करती है और प्लॉट संख्या 68/1 से होकर गुजरती है फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 65, 62 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है और बिन्दु “ग” पर मिलती है।
- ग-घ रेखा ग्राम सड़क से लगकर और प्लॉट संख्यांक 62, 71/1 की बाह्य सीमा से लगकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु “घ” पर मिलती है।
- घ-क रेखा ग्राम तेलवासा प्लॉट संख्यांक 71/1, 71/2, 70, 2, 1, की बाह्य सीमा से होते हुए गुजरती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु “क” पर मिलती है।

[फा. सं. 43015/7/2009-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू-1]

एम. शहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patwari Circle Number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Telwasa	28	Bhadrawati	Chandrapur	21.00	Part
Total 21.00 hectares (approximately) or 51.89 acres (approximately)						

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Telwasa :

1, 2, 3, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68/1 part, 68/2, 69/1, 69/2, 70, 71/1, 71/2, Nallah Part.

Boundary Descriptions

- A-B Line starts from point 'A' in village Telwasa and passes along with the Eastern Bank of Wardha River and outer boundary of plot numbers 1, 3 and meets at point 'B'.
- B-C Line Proceed through village Telwasa along the outer boundary of plot numbers 3, then passes along with the Nallah then crosses Nallah and passes through plot number 68/1 then passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 65, 62 and meet at point 'C'.
- C-D Line passes along with the village road and outer boundary of plot numbers 62, 71/1 and meets at point 'D'.
- D-A Line proceed through village Telwasa along the outer boundary of plot numbers 71/1, 71/2, 70, 2, 1 and meets at starting point 'A'.

[F.No. 43015/7/2009-PRIW-I]

M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 3446.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय के द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 12 तारीख 29 दिसम्बर, 2006 द्वारा जो भारत के राजपत्र के भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 31 दिसम्बर, 2006 से 6 जनवरी, 2007 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में जिसका माप 2310.166 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 5708.42 एकड़ (लगभग) है, कोयले का पूर्वोक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी कोयला मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 2970(अ), तारीख 24 दिसम्बर, 2008 द्वारा 29 दिसम्बर, 2008 से आरंभ होने वाली और एक वर्ष की अवधि विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, जिसके भीतर केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त भूमि या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय का नोटिस दे सकेगी ;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित उक्त भूमि के भाग में कोयला अभिप्राय है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित 2213.242 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 5468.92 एकड़ (लगभग) माप की उक्त भूमि का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है :

टिप्पण 1 : इस अधिसूचना के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. एसईसीएल/बी.एस.पी./जीएम/पीएलजी/भूमि/356, तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2009 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, रायगढ़ (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1 कार्डसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001 के कार्यालय में या साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, (राजस्व अनुभाग) सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर-495001 (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है ।

टिप्पण 2 : उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के उपबंधों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित उपबंध है :—

अर्जन बाबत आपत्तियाँ :

“8(1) कोई व्यक्ति जो किसी भूमि में जिसकी बाबत धारा 7 के अधीन अधिसूचना निकाली गई है, हितबद्ध है, अधिसूचना के निकाले जाने के तीस दिन के भीतर सम्पूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के किन्हीं अधिकारों का अर्जन किए जाने के बारे में आपत्ति कर सकेगा ।

स्पष्टीकरण :—

- (1) इस धारा के अन्तर्गत यह आपत्ति नहीं मानी जाएगी कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में कोयला उत्पादन के लिए स्वयं खनन संचालना करना चाहता है और ऐसी संचालना केन्द्रीय सरकार या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को नहीं करनी चाहिए ।
- (2) उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक आपत्ति सक्षम प्राधिकारी को लिखित रूप में की जाएगी और सक्षम प्राधिकारी, आपत्तिकर्ता को स्वयं सुने जाने का विधि व्यवसायी द्वारा सुनवाई का अवसर देगा और ऐसी सभी आपत्तियों को सुनने के पश्चात् और ऐसी अतिरिक्त जांच, यदि कोई हो, करने के पश्चात्, जो वह आवश्यक समझता है, वह या तो धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचित भूमि के या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में एक रिपोर्ट या ऐसी भूमि के विभिन्न टुकड़ों या ऐसी भूमि या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में आपत्तियों पर अपनी सिफारिशों और उसके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के अभिलेख सहित विभिन्न रिपोर्टें केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए देगा ।

- (3) इस धारा के प्रयोजन के लिए वह व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में हितबद्ध समझा जाएगा जो प्रतिकर में हित का दावा करने का हकदार होता, यदि भूमि या किसी ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार इस अधिनियम के अधीन अर्जित कर लिए जाते हैं।"

टिप्पण 3 : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन जारी अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 905, तारीख 20 मार्च, 1987 जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 11, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में तारीख 4 अप्रैल, 1987 को प्रकाशित द्वारा कोयला नियंत्रक. 1 कार्जिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001 को सक्षम प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया है।"

अनुसूची

राई पूर्व और राई पश्चिम ब्लॉक

मांड रायगढ़ कोलफील्ड्स, रायगढ़ क्षेत्र, जिला-रायगढ़ (छत्तीसगढ़)

(रेखांक संख्या-एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम (पीएलजी)/भूमि/356, तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2009)

सभी अधिकार :

(क) राजस्व भूमि :

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी हल्का नम्बर	बन्दोबस्त नम्बर	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टेयर में	टिप्पणियाँ
1.	बरौद	16	199	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	483.962	भाग
2.	पोरडी	16	193	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	120.995	संपूर्ण
3.	बिजारी	26	228	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	57.013	भाग
4.	कुर्मीभावना	27	221	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	332.233	भाग
5.	पोरडा	27	192	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	563.180	भाग
6.	काटाझरिया	27	57	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	048.622	भाग
7.	कठरापाली	27	19	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	242.564	भाग

कुल :-1848.569 हेक्टेर (लगभग) या 4567.81 एकड़ (लगभग)

(ख) राजस्व वन भूमि (सी.जे.जे. और बी.जे.जे.) :

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी हल्का नम्बर	बन्दोबस्त नम्बर	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टेयर में	टिप्पणियाँ
1.	बरौद	16	199	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	223.046	भाग
2.	पोरडी	16	193	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	058.782	संपूर्ण
3.	बिजारी	26	228	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	00.000	भाग
4.	कुर्मीभावना	27	221	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	06.000	भाग
5.	पोरडा	27	192	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	62.325	भाग
6.	काटाझरिया	27	57	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	11.390	भाग
7.	कठरापाली	27	19	घरघोडा	रायगढ़	03.130	भाग

कुल :-364.673 हेक्टेर (लगभग) या 901.11 एकड़ (लगभग)

योग (क+ख) :-2213.242 हेक्टेर (लगभग) या 5468.92 एकड़ (लगभग)

1. ग्राम बरौद (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या:—11(भाग), 18, 19, 20(भाग), 21 से 364, 365(भाग), 367(भाग), 369(भाग), 370(भाग), 372 से 573, 575 से 721, 722(भाग), 729(भाग), 745(भाग), 746, 747, 748(भाग), 750(भाग), 751, 757 से 779.

2. ग्राम पोरडी (संपूर्ण) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या:—1 से 174

3. ग्राम बिजारी (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या:—2, (7 भाग), 11 से 16, 77 से 105, 107 से 110
4. ग्राम कुर्मीभावना (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या:—1 से 434, 436 से 443, 445 से 485, 487, 489 से 532
5. ग्राम पोरडा (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या:—1 से 13, 14(भाग), 15(भाग), 16 से 136, 136/2(1), 136/2, 137 से 233, 233/2 234 से 255, 256(भाग), 257(भाग), 258 से 269, 278, 304 से 313, 315-से 317, 318(भाग), 319 से 349, 349/1 से 349/4, 350 से 353, 353/1, 354, 357, 357/1, से 357/3, 358 से 418.
6. ग्राम काटाझारिया (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या:—1, 2(भाग), 16, 17, 19 से 39, 47 से 49, 54(भाग), 76 से 79.
7. ग्राम कठरापाली (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या:—1 से 21, 42 से 58, 86(भाग), 87 से 136, 136/1, 136/2, 137 से 240, 265 से 270, 270/1 से 270/9, 271 से 280, 284, 285, 293, से 313, 315 से 364.

सीमा विवरण

क-ख	रेखा, ग्राम बरौद-फगोरम के सम्मिलित सीमा पर बिन्दु "क" से आरंभ होती है और कुरकेट नदी के पूर्वी किनारे से होती हुई बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है।
ख-ग	रेखा ग्राम बरौद के प्लॉट संख्या 70/1, 11/4 से 11/6, 18/1 के, 20/1 के से होकर जाती है फिर प्लॉट संख्या 572, 573 के पश्चिमी सीमा से होती हुई ग्राम बरौद ग्राम सीमा में बिन्दु "ग" पर मिलती है।
ग-घ	रेखा, ग्राम बरौद के प्लॉट संख्या 573, 575 के पूर्वी सीमा से होती हुई बिन्दु "घ" पर मिलती है।
घ-ङ	रेखा, ग्राम बरौद के उत्तरी ग्राम सीमा से जाती है और ग्राम पोरडा के उत्तरी तथा पूर्वी सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "ङ" पर मिलती है।
ङ-च	रेखा, ग्राम कुर्मीभावना के प्लॉट संख्या 419/2, 420, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436, 437 की उत्तरी सीमा, प्लॉट सं. 437, 438 की पूर्वी सीमा, प्लॉट सं. 440, 441 की उत्तरी सीमा, प्लॉट सं. 441, 443, 445 की पूर्वी सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "च" पर मिलती है।
च-छ	रेखा, ग्राम कुर्मीभावना के भागत: पूर्वी सीमा से होकर प्लॉट संख्या 449, 450, 456, 472 की दक्षिणी सीमा, 485, 487, 489, 490, 493 की पूर्वी सीमा, 504, 506 की उत्तरी सीमा, 511 की पश्चिमी सीमा से होकर ग्राम कुर्मीभावना की भागत: उत्तरी और पूर्वी सीमा से गुजरती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "छ" पर मिलती है।
छ-ज	रेखा, ग्राम काटाझारिया की भागत: पश्चिमी सीमा से होकर प्लॉट संख्या 2/5, 26, 25/1, 24, 21 की पूर्वी सीमा, 19, 16/3, 16/2 की उत्तरी सीमा, 16/2, 16/1, 16/5, 39, 48/1, 47, 48/1, 48/2, 49, 54/3 की पूर्वी सीमा और 79/1 से 79/4 की पूर्वी सीमा, 76/2 के उत्तरी सीमा से होकर ग्राम काटाझारिया और पोरडा की भागत: पूर्वी सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "ज" पर मिलती है।
ज-झ	रेखा, ग्राम कठरापाली के प्लॉट संख्या 19, 21, 42 की पूर्वी सीमा, 42, 48/1 से 48/4, 58 की उत्तरी और पूर्वी सीमा, 56, 55 की पूर्वी सीमा, 55, 53 के दक्षिणी सीमा, 52 की पूर्वी सीमा तथा 86 से होकर 240 के दक्षिणी सीमा, 239, 266, 265, 269, 274, 280, 284, 285, 293/2 की पूर्वी सीमा, 293/2, 313, 316, 364, 360, 359 के दक्षिणी सीमा और 213 के भागत: पूर्वी सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "झ" पर मिलती है।
झ-ञ	रेखा, ग्राम कठरापाली के भागत: दक्षिणी और पश्चिमी सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "ञ" पर मिलती है।
ञ-ट	रेखा, ग्राम पोरडा के प्लॉट संख्या 397/1, 399, 400, 418, 414/1, 415/2, 413, 412, 411, 404, 318 की पश्चिमी सीमा, 313/2, 304, 245, 248/2, 248/1, 269, 267, 264/1, 263/3 की दक्षिणी और पश्चिमी सीमा, 263/1, 278, 257/9, 257/7 की पश्चिमी सीमा, 257/7, 257/10 की उत्तरी सीमा, 257/11, 257/12 के पश्चिमी सीमा तथा 257/6, 257/5, 257/4 की दक्षिणी सीमा, 256/1, 255 से होकर 40/1 की पश्चिमी सीमा और 15, 14 से होती हुई बिन्दु "ट" पर मिलती है।
ट-ठ-ड	रेखा, ग्राम पोरडा-बिजारी की भागत: सम्मिलित सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और ग्राम बिजारी में प्रवेश करती है और प्लॉट संख्या 110/2, 110/5, 109, 108, 107 की दक्षिणी सीमा, 105, 104 की पश्चिमी सीमा, 96, 77, 7/9, 7/12, 7/8, 7/7, 7/6, 7/5, 16/2, 16/1 की दक्षिणी सीमा, 16/2, 7/15, 11, 12/1 की पश्चिमी सीमा, बिन्दु "ठ" से होकर ग्राम

कुर्मीभावना-बिजारी की भागत: सम्मिलित सीमा से गुजरती है फिर प्लॉट संख्या 2 की पूर्वी, दक्षिणी और पश्चिमी सीमा तथा ग्राम पोरडा-बिजारी के भागत: सम्मिलित सीमा से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु "ड" पर मिलती है।

ड-ढ रेखा, ग्राम बरौद के प्लॉट संख्या 750/1 के पश्चिमी सीमा, प्लॉट सं. 751 की दक्षिणी सीमा, 750/2 के उत्तरी सीमा और 750/1, 748 से होकर प्लॉट सं. 745/4 के दक्षिणी सीमा, 745/3 की पूर्वी तथा दक्षिणी सीमा तथा 722/1, 412, 387, 385, 386 से होकर गुजरती है फिर प्लॉट सं. 382 की पश्चिमी सीमा, 372/1, 372/2 की पूर्वी सीमा एवं 370, 369/1, 367, 365, 729/3, 352, 346/1, 346/3, 346/4, 346/5 से होती हुई जाती है और ग्राम बरौद-फगोरम की सम्मिलित सीमा में बिन्दु "ढ" पर मिलती है।

ढ-क रेखा ग्राम बरौद-फगोरम की भागत: सम्मिलित सीमा से गुजरती हुई जाती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[फा. संख्या-43015/10/2006-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू-1]

एम. शहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2009

S.O. 3446.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 12 dated the 29th December, 2006, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957, (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 31st December, 2006 to 6th January, 2007 the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in 2310.166 hectares (approximately) or 5708.42 acres (approximately) of the lands in the locality specified in the schedule annexed to that notification.

And, whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 2970 (E) dated the 24th December, 2008, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government specified a further period of one year commencing on the 29th December, 2008 as the period within which the Central Government may give notice of its intention to acquire the said lands or any rights in or over such lands;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable in a part of the said lands prescribed in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to acquire the land measuring 2213.242 hectares (approximately) or 5468.92 acres (approximately) as all Rights in or over the said lands described in the schedule appended hereto:

Note 1 : The plan bearing number SECL/BSP/GM (Plg)/Land/356 dated the 14th September, 2009 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Raigarh (Chhattisgarh) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata-700001 or in the office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Seepat Road, Bilaspur, 495006 (Chhattisgarh).

Note 2 : Attention is hereby invited to the provisions of section 8 of the said Act which provides as follows :-

Objection to Acquisition :

"8(1) Any person interested in any land in respect of which a notification under section 7 (i) has been issued, may, within thirty days of the issue of the notification, object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land or any rights in or over such land.

Explanation,—

(1) It shall not be an objection within the meaning of this section for any person to say that he himself desires to undertake mining operation in the land for the production of coal and that such operation should not be undertaken by the Central Government or by any other person.

(2) Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the competent authority in writing, and the competent authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard either in person or by a legal practitioner and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, either makes a report in respect of the land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of section 7 or of rights in or over such land, or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land or of rights in or over such land, to the Central Government, containing his recommendations on the objections, together with the record of the proceedings held by him, for the decision of that Government.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be interested in land who would be entitled to claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land were acquired under this Act."

Note 3. The Coal Controller, I, Council House Street, Kolkata, 700001, has been appointed by the Central Government as the competent authority under section 3 of the said Act, vide notification number S.O. 905, dated 20th March, 1987, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated 4th April, 1987.

SCHEDULE

Rai East and Rai West Block

Mand Raigarh Coalfields, Raigarh Area, Distt. Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)

(Plan number SECL/BSP/GM (Plg)/Land/356 dated 14th September, 2009)

All Rights.

(A) Revenue Land

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patwari Halka Number	Settlement Number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Baroud	16	199	Gharghoda	Raigarh	483.962	Part
2.	Pordi	16	193	Gharghoda	Raigarh	120.995	Part
3.	Bijari	26	228	Gharghoda	Raigarh	57.013	Part
4.	Kurmibhouna	27	221	Gharghoda	Raigarh	332.233	Part
5.	Porda	27	192	Gharghoda	Raigarh	563.180	Part
6.	Katajharia	27	57	Gharghoda	Raigarh	048.622	Part
7.	Katharrapali	27	19	Gharghoda	Raigarh	242.564	Part
Total 1848.569 hectares (approximately) or 4567.81 approximately)							

(B) Revenue Forest Land (CJJ & BJJ)

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patwari Halka Number	Settlement Number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Baroud	16	199	Gharghoda	Raigarh	223.046	Part
2.	Pordi	16	193	Gharghoda	Raigarh	058.782	Part
3.	Bijari	26	228	Gharghoda	Raigarh	00.000	Part
4.	Kurmibhouna	27	221	Gharghoda	Raigarh	06.000	Part
5.	Porda	27	192	Gharghoda	Raigarh	62.325	Part
6.	Katajharia	27	57	Gharghoda	Raigarh	11.390	Part
7.	Katharrapali	27	19	Gharghoda	Raigarh	03.130	Part
Total 364.673 hectares (approximately) or 901.11 approximately)							

**Grand Total (A + B) :- 2213.242 hectares (approximately)
or 5468.92 acres approximately)**

1. Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Baroud (Part) :—11(P), 18, 19, 20 (P), 21 to 364, 365(P), 367, 369(P), 370(P), 372 to 573, 575 to 721, 722(P), 729(P), 745(P), 746, 747, 748(P), 750(P), 751, 757 to 779.
2. Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Pordi (Full) :—1 to 174.
3. Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Birari (Part) :—2, 7(P), 11 to 16, 77 to 105, 107 to 110.
4. Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Kurmibhouna (Part) :—1 to 434, 436 to 443, 445 to 485, 487, 489 to 532.
5. Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Porda (Part) :—1 to 13, 14(P), 15(P), 16 to 136, 136/2(1), 136/2, 137 to 233, 233/2, 234 to 255, 256(P), 257(P), 258 to 269, 278, 304 to 313, 315 to 317, 318(P), 319 to 349, 349/1 to 349/4, 350 to 353, 353/1, 354, 357, 357/1 to 357/3, 358 to 418.

6. **Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Katajharian (Part) :—**1, 2(P), 16, 17, 19 to 39, 47 to 49, 54(P), 76 to 79.

7. **Plot Numbers to be acquired in village Katharra Pali (Part) :—**1 to 21, 42 to 58, 86(P), 87 to 136, 136/1, 136/2, 137 to 240, 265 to 270, 270/1 to 270/9, 271 to 280, 284, 285, 293 to 313, 315 to 364.

Boundary Descriptions

- A-B Line starts from point "A" on the common boundary in villages Baroud-Faguram and passes along eastern bank of Kurket River and meets at point "B".
- B-C Line passes in village Baroud through plot number 70/1, 11/4, to 11/6, 18/1K, 20/1K then western boundary of plot number 572, 573, and meets at point 'C' on the village boundary of village Baroud.
- C-D Line passes in village Baroud along eastern boundary of plot number 573, 575 and meet at point 'D'.
- D-E Line passes along northern village boundary of village Baroud, northern and eastern village boundary of village Pordi and meet at point 'E'.
- E-F Line passes in village Kurmibhouna along northern boundary of plot number 419/2, 420, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436, 437, eastern boundary of plot numbers 437, 438, northern boundary of plot number 440, 441, eastern boundary of plot number 441, 443, 445 and meet at point 'F'.
- F-G Line passes along partly eastern village boundary of village Kurmibhouna then southern boundary of plot number 449, 450, 456, 472, eastern boundary of plot number 485, 487, 489, 490, 493, northern boundary of plot number 504, 506, western boundary of plot number 511 then along partly northern and eastern village boundary of village Kurmibhouna and meets at point 'G'.
- G-H Line passes along partly western village boundary of village Katajharian then eastern boundary of plot number 2/5, 26, 25/1, 24, 21, northern boundary of plot number 19, 16/3, 16/2, eastern boundary of plot number 16/2, 16/1, 16/5, 39, 48/1, 47, 48/1, 48/2, 49, 54/3, through and eastern boundary of plot numbers 79/1, 79/4, northern boundary of plot number 76/2 then along partly eastern village boundary of village Katajharian and meets at point 'H'.
- H-I Line passes in village Katharrapali along eastern boundary of plot number 19, 21, 42, northern and eastern boundary of plot number 42, 48/1-48/4, 58, eastern boundary of plot number 56, 55, southern boundary of plot number 55, 53, eastern boundary of plot number 52, through 86, southern boundary of plot number 240, eastern boundary of plot number 239, 266, 265, 269, 274, 280, 284, 285, 293/2, southern boundary of plot number 293/2, 313, 316, 364, 360, 359, partly eastern boundary of plot number 213 and meets at point "I".
- I-J Line passes along partly southern and western village boundary of village Katharrapali and meets at point 'J'.
- J-K Line passes in village Porda along western boundary of plot number 397/1, 399, 400, 418, 414/1, 415/2, 413, 412, 411, 404, 318, southern and western boundary of plot number 313/2, 304, 245, 248/2, 248/1, 269, 267, 264/1, 263/3, western boundary of plot number 263/1, 278, 257/9, 257/7, northern boundary of plot number 257/7, 257/10, western boundary of plot number 257/11, 257/12, southern boundary of plot number 257/6, 257/5, 257/4, through 256/1, 255, western boundary of plot number 40/1, through 15, 14, and meets at point 'K'.
- K-L-M Line passes along partly common boundary of villages Porda-Bijari then enter and passes in village Bijari along southern boundary of plot number 110/2, 110/5, 109, 108, 107, western boundary of plot number 105, 104, southern boundary of plot number 96, 77, 7/9, 7/12, 7/8, 7/7, 7/6, 7/5, 16/2, 16/1, western boundary of plot numbers 16/2, 7/15, 11, 12/1, then point 'L', along partly common boundary of villages Kurmibhouna-Bijari after that eastern, southern and western boundary of plot number 2 then partly common boundary of villages Kurmibhouna-Bijari and meets at point 'M'.
- M-N Line passes in village Baroud along western boundary of plot number 750/1, southern boundary of plot number 751, northern boundary of plot number 750/2, through 750/1, 748, southern boundary of plot number 745/4, eastern and southern boundary of plot number 745/3, through 722/1, 412, 387, 385, 386, western boundary

of plot number 382, eastern boundary of plot number 372/1, 372/2, through 370, 369/1, 367, 365, 729/3, 352, 346/1, 346/3, 346/4, 346/5, and meets at point 'N' on the common boundary of village Baroud-Faguram.

N-A Line passes along the partly common boundary of villages Baroud-Faguram and meets at starting point 'A'.

[F. No. 43015/10/2006-PRIW-I]

M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3447.—भारत सरकार पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन संलग्न सूची के कालम (1) में वर्णित व्यक्ति को कालम (2) में वर्णित क्षेत्र में सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त करती है।

अनुसूची

व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र
(1)	(2)
श्री भगवत सागर ओझा, विशेष भूमि अध्याप्ति अधिकारी, मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में, प्रतिनियुक्ति पर, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, जी.टी.आई, पी.ए.आर.सी. बिल्डिंग, प्लॉट नं. 24, सेक्टर-16ए, नोएडा-201301, जिला गौतमबुद्ध नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश	सम्पूर्ण उत्तराखण्ड राज्य

[फाइल सं. एल-14014/44/09-जी.पी.]

एस. पी. मदान, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2009

S.O. 3447.—Whereas, in pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Government of India hereby authorizes the person mentioned in column (1) of the schedule given below to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under the said Act for laying pipelines by the said M/s. GAIL (India) Limited in the area mentioned in column (2) of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

Name and Address of the person	Area of Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Shri Bhagwat Sagar Ojha, Special Land Acquisition Officer, On deputation to, M/s. GAIL (India) Limited, G.T.I., PARC building, Plot No. 24, Sector-16A, NOIDA-201301, Distt. Gautam Budha, Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.	Whole State of Uttarakhand

[File No. L-14014/44/09-G.P.]

S. P. MADAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर 2009

का. आ. 3448.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रिलाएन्स इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्रप्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन विछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और, भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि, उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन विछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितवद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन विछाई जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री के. गंगाचलम, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, डोर नं. 67-11-2 1/2, माविमुजा, न्यु मेंचुरी पब्लिक स्कूल के सामने, एल.वी.नगर, काकिनाडा - 533 003, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : यलमंचिलि	जिला : विशाखापट्टनम	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं / सब डिविजन सं	आर.ओ.यू अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) यलमंचिलि	463/2	00	27	93
	464/4	00	01	31
	464/3	00	15	92
	464/1	00	04	17
	464/2	00	08	36
	465/7	00	00	67
	465/8	00	03	12
	465/9	00	03	52
	465/10	00	05	37
	471/3	00	03	77
	476/4	00	37	68
	471/2	00	07	58
	471/1	00	28	17
	474	00	21	64
	475/2	00	41	86
	415/7	00	00	58
	476/1	00	08	14

1	2	3	4	5
1) यलगविलि (निरंतर)	483/4	00	78	93
	483/5	00	07	28
	482/3	00	04	14
	482/4	00	06	75
	482/2	00	19	60
	484/2	00	00	57
	484/3	00	03	63
	485/2	00	00	10
	485/1	00	24	73
	498/2	00	04	16
	498/3	00	09	36
	498/1	00	32	59
	498/5	00	02	98
	497/6	00	13	39
	497/7	00	06	43
	497/13	00	01	16
	497/12	00	08	52
	497/8	00	00	18
	497/11	00	06	39
	497/10	00	06	39
	495/5	00	08	31
	488	00	01	47
	495/4	00	09	37
	495/3	00	10	65
	495/2	00	15	02
	495/1	00	01	56
	508/13	00	11	49
	508/12	00	09	29
	508/6	00	07	12
	508/5	00	08	11
	508/4	00	00	65
	508/3	00	10	69
	513/1	00	00	20
	512/2	00	24	01
	511	00	04	94
	321/7	00	17	18
	321/10	00	00	27
	321/8	00	13	05
	321/9	00	07	60
	320/1	00	14	91
	320/2	00	16	28
	320/3	00	08	82
	315/1	00	00	17
	320/4	00	00	45
	315/7	00	17	89
	315/6	00	02	51
	315/3	00	07	71

1	2	3	4	5
1) यलमचिलि (निरंतर)	315/4	00	15	78
	315/5	00	24	13
	316	00	00	99
	309/6	00	17	95
	314/1	00	00	10
	309/5	00	06	94
	310	00	13	56
	244	01	14	69
	255	00	02	33
	258/8	00	32	94
	257	00	01	30
	256	00	00	67
	260/2	00	30	59
	260/1	01	02	02
	194/14	00	00	10
	194/13	00	00	45
	194/12	00	01	96
	194/11	00	03	24
	194/6	00	07	23
	194/7	00	00	35
	194/5	00	05	06
	194/4	00	01	79
	194/1	00	10	86
	194/2	00	00	70
	193	00	16	30
	192	00	35	03
	196	00	01	85
	197/1	00	00	66
	199	00	01	87
	198/1	00	10	59
	200/2	00	23	74
	200/5	00	02	96
	200/1	00	27	09
	208	00	01	66
	207	00	21	18
	206/3	00	31	26
	206/2	00	06	72
	206/4	00	04	41
	204/11	00	01	77
	205/10	00	00	10
	205/9	00	10	70
	205/8	00	07	93
	205/7	00	01	54
	205/5	00	00	93
	205/4	00	06	40
	205/1	00	16	95

1	2	3	4	5
2) रामारायुडुपालेम	194	00	18	75
	192/1	00	15	24
	192/2	00	17	50
	188/2	00	33	56
	172	00	04	68
	188/1	00	28	49
	186	00	16	78
	174	00	20	08
	184	00	06	11
	185	00	16	69
3) सोमलिंगपालेम	6	00	11	73
	5/7	00	17	89
	5/11	00	00	48
	5/10	00	00	97
	5/9	00	01	36
	5/8	00	02	01
	5/4	00	03	22
	5/3	00	01	54
	5/2	00	01	22
	5/1	00	01	00
	1	00	01	57
	2/3	00	19	88
	2/1	00	19	17
	2/2	00	00	98
4) जंपापालेम	88/3	00	09	88
	89/4	00	11	24
	89/3	00	14	64
	89/2	00	07	34
	89/1	00	27	29
	79/5	00	32	97
	79/3	00	17	28
	79/1	00	17	43
	78/1	00	01	23
	75/20	00	15	49
	76	00	23	77
	75/14	00	04	43
	75/13	00	03	52
	75/12	00	02	05
	73/2	00	10	62
	74/18	00	00	35
	74/14	00	00	51
	74/13	00	00	10
	73/1	00	13	89
	72	00	25	50
	68/10	00	04	89
	68/9	00	07	24

1	2	3	4	5
4) जंघापालेम (निरंतर)	70/4	00	17	44
	70/5	00	04	05
	70/6	00	05	58
	70/7	00	04	49
	70/8	00	02	86
	70/9	00	01	65
	54	00	01	00
	52/10	00	25	35
	52/8	00	14	91
	52/7	00	09	35
	52/6	00	06	49
	52/5	00	02	63
	52/2	00	17	26
	24/2	00	00	77
	24/3	00	23	00
	24/7	00	05	59
	24/8	00	00	71
	24/6	00	09	45
	24/4	00	05	07
	24/5	00	08	39
	24/9	00	02	91
	24/13	00	00	10
	16/4	00	05	82
	16/5	00	03	43
	15	00	27	15
	10	00	01	32
	14	00	04	81
	13	00	06	49
	11/2	00	04	78
	11/1	00	05	84
	12	00	01	34

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :कशिमकोटा	जिला :विशाखापट्टनम	राज्य :आन्ध्र प्रदेश
1) एन्गुतुनि	52	00 24 11
	51	00 00 10
	53	00 06 07
	50	00 07 56
	49	00 59 14
	54	00 13 42
	75	00 18 82
	76	00 00 10
	74/3	00 01 49
	74/2	00 11 80
	74/1	00 04 28
	79/6	00 13 61
	79/5मी	00 03 11
	79/5डो	00 00 10
	79/5वी	00 01 95

1	2	3	4	5
1) एगुलुनि (निरंतर)	79/5ए	00	02	30
	79/4	00	01	67
	79/3	00	02	45
	79/2	00	03	16
	79/1	00	00	10
	72	00	68	20
	67/1	00	06	45
	92/2ए	00	00	54
	92/2आई	00	05	33
	93/2	00	00	25
	66/12	00	01	28
	66/10	00	02	50
	66/11	00	02	89
	66/20	00	01	33
	66/9	00	02	46
	66/7	00	01	12
	66/21	00	00	10
	66/23बी	00	01	46
	66/23ए	00	00	53
	66/27	00	00	10
	66/25	00	03	00
	66/8बी	00	01	47
	66/8ए	00	01	91
	66/2ए	00	00	93
	66/2बी	00	00	82
	66/26	00	02	52
	66/30	00	01	15
	66/31	00	00	37
	66/1सी	00	02	44
	66/3	00	01	68
	66/4	00	00	81
	66/5ए	00	00	10
	66/1बी	00	02	12
	66/1ए	00	02	13
	66/6सी	00	00	28
	65	00	00	47
	98	00	02	32
	100/3	00	00	40
	100/2	00	01	95
	99/11बी	00	02	39
	99/11ए	00	02	83
	99/6सी	00	00	44
	99/10	00	00	77
	99/9	00	01	34
	99/6बी	00	05	37

1	2	3	4	5
1) एनुगुतुनि (निरंतर)	99/6ए	00	03	97
	99/5	00	03	32
	99/4	00	01	37
	99/3	00	00	10
	103/8एफ	00	00	49
	103/8जी	00	00	10
	103/8ई	00	02	87
	103/8डी	00	02	41
	103/8मी	00	03	07
	103/8वी	00	02	70
	103/8ए	00	01	22
2) सोमावरम	38	00	27	39
	37	00	03	54
3) नूतुलागुन्टापालेम	8/7जी	00	01	65
	8/7एफ	00	07	50
	8/7ई	00	03	75
	8/7डी	00	04	15
	8/7वी	00	01	80
	8/7ए	00	02	45
	8/7मी	00	04	15
	1/9एच	00	05	40
	1/9जी	00	05	70
	1/9एफ	00	05	92
	1/9वी	00	15	25
	1/9ए	00	01	30
	1/3	00	00	10
	1/4	00	00	65
4) नरसिंगपल्लि	8/11	00	11	86
	8/13	00	01	37
	8/12	00	01	53
	8/9	00	01	73
	8/8	00	01	78
	8/10	00	02	77
	8/5	00	03	59
	8/6	00	02	85
	8/7	00	00	56
	8/4	00	01	09
	8/3	00	01	27
	8/2	00	01	76
	8/1	00	04	08
	5/2	00	03	30
	5/3	00	08	06

1	2	3	4	5
4) नरसिंगपल्लि (निरंतर)	5/1	00	00	10
	4	00	04	71
	9	00	10	55
	14/10	00	00	19
	14/9	00	01	44
	14/6	00	01	84
	14/4	00	01	93
	14/5	00	00	10
	14/3	00	04	77
	3/2	00	00	10
	3/3	00	00	30
	3/4	00	00	45
	3/5	00	00	89
	3/6	00	01	13
	17/12	00	04	37
	17/9	00	02	09
	17/3	00	02	22
	17/8	00	04	46
	15	00	08	37
	17/7	00	03	35
	17/4	00	04	85
	17/5	00	02	23
	17/6	00	02	61
	16/2	00	03	48
	16/3	00	06	82
5) जदयापुरेड्डि तुनि	62	00	01	42
	65/3	00	19	04
	63/1	00	01	34
	63/2	00	00	10
	64	00	01	96
	52/2	00	23	76
	57	00	06	54
	52/1	00	00	58
	53	00	05	01
	43/3बी	00	15	87
	43/3ए	00	03	35
	42	00	00	64
	35	00	01	97
	34/13	00	01	47
	34/12	00	22	27
	34/9	00	02	85
	34/10	00	08	44

1	2	3	4	5
5) जट्टापुरेडि तुनि (निरंतर)	34/11	00	09	74
	34/1बी	00	10	02
	34/1ए	00	02	05
	30/6	00	00	12
	30/5	00	02	84
	30/4	00	03	70
	30/3	00	05	03
	30/2	00	04	92
	30/1	00	05	52
	28	00	02	65
	25	00	23	55
	104	00	16	28
	96	00	20	48
	98/3	00	16	00
	99/1	00	18	35
	100	00	06	46
	97	00	02	12
	106/5	00	08	88
	106/4	00	32	60
	106/1	00	29	59
	108	00	14	44
	110	00	23	73
	31	00	00	10
6) चिंतालापालेम	10	00	13	49
	16	00	22	66
	18	00	21	82
	19	00	12	18
	20/4	00	01	39
	20/3	00	00	31
	20/6	00	07	11
	20/8	00	02	73
	21/7	00	02	79
	21/8	00	02	44
	21/10	00	00	10
	21/4	00	00	10
	21/5	00	02	20
	21/6	00	02	46
	21/9	00	00	77
	22/4	00	00	15
	22/5	00	06	22
	22/6	00	04	69
	23/3	00	01	52

1	2	3	4	5
6) चिंतालापालेय (निरंतर)	23/6	00	03	99
	23/4	00	00	36
	23/5	00	06	10
	39/27	00	02	33
	39/26	00	03	48
	39/25	00	01	92
	39/16	00	07	12
	40	00	01	89
	41/2	00	07	44
	41/1	00	21	17
7) गोष्वरूपालेय	65/3	00	07	05
	65/4	00	05	30
	65/5	00	11	50
	69/38	00	00	70
	69/39	00	00	38
	69/35	00	00	10
	69/40	00	10	49
	69/41	00	05	54
	69/54	00	00	34
	69/55	00	00	10
	69/42	00	00	71
	69/44	00	10	35
	69/43	00	04	23
	70/15	00	00	26
	69/53	00	05	47
	69/52	00	01	36
	69/51	00	01	54
	69/45	00	02	77
	69/49	00	01	13
	69/50	00	01	49
	69/46	00	01	02
	69/47	00	00	73
	69/48	00	03	30
	71/2	00	01	93
	71/1	00	00	29
	71/5	00	06	25
	71/3	00	03	80
	71/4	00	02	96
	72/1	00	11	62
	73/8	00	01	34
	73/9	00	04	26
	73/5	00	01	15

1	2	3	4	5
7) गोष्पलपालेम (निरंतर)	73/4	00	03	04
	74/3	00	00	61
	74/2	00	02	31
	73/3	00	04	77
	73/1	00	00	10
	73/2	00	03	94
	74/1	00	07	72
	86	00	01	15
	35/19	00	00	41
	35/17	00	02	85
	35/18	00	09	20
	87/1ए	00	05	07
	27	00	03	23
	30	00	00	10
	26/1	00	33	66
	31/6	00	06	39
	31/5	00	07	51
	31/4	00	07	89
	31/3	00	15	03
	9	00	01	17
	8/2	00	06	59
	7/4	00	15	67
	7/5	00	33	63
	7/6	00	00	93
8) ताल्लपालेम	183/2	00	17	50
	183/3	00	05	95
	183/1	00	07	53
	183/6	00	22	12
	184/7	00	05	09
	184/8	00	00	10
	184/6	00	02	27
	184/10	00	27	32
	185/1	00	43	91
	162	00	60	68
	158/20	00	10	03
	158/17	00	00	10
	158/16	00	09	71
	158/15	00	17	82
	158/12	00	00	10
	158/8	00	15	27
	158/7	00	01	64
	158/11	00	01	13

1	2	3	4	5
8) ताल्लपालेम (निरंतर)	158/10	00	01	20
	158/9	00	01	45
9) उगिनापालेम	425/3	00	00	72
	425/6	00	24	17
	425/5	00	09	88
	426/1	00	16	03
	426/2	00	00	10
	426/4	00	32	44
	426/7	00	03	09
	426/6	00	05	47
	412/9	00	01	67
	411/1	00	24	79
	411/5	00	00	96
	411/4	00	02	07
	411/3	00	05	88
	410/6	00	00	63
	410/5	00	07	73
	410/4	00	00	52
	411/2	00	00	18
	410/2	00	07	83
	410/3	00	07	25
	410/1	02	03	20
	409	00	03	53
	294	00	16	29
	407	00	06	21
	296	00	06	74
	251/1	00	59	14
	250	00	13	13
	249/52	00	13	00
	249/51	00	03	74
	249/50	00	00	10
	249/35	00	06	53
	249/32	00	00	10
	249/31	00	03	72
	249/30	00	09	11
	249/28	00	00	32
	249/11	00	07	28
	249/12	00	11	01
	249/10	00	04	18
	249/9	00	05	78
	249/7	00	00	49
	249/6	00	03	55

1	2	3	4	5
9) उमिनापालेन (निरंतर)	249/5	00	03	75
	249/1	00	00	72
	249/2	00	02	19
	249/3	00	02	56
	249/4	00	04	99
	191	00	32	97
	193/4	00	05	14
	192	00	23	77
	193/11	00	00	25
	193/10	00	00	75
	193/8	00	14	83
	193/9	00	02	47
	193/6	00	01	29
	193/7	00	02	11
	194/1	00	00	10
	198/5	00	04	17
	198/6	00	03	47
	198/4	00	05	83
	198/7	00	39	03
	197/9	00	12	26
	197/12	00	04	21
	197/11	00	00	90
	199/3	00	14	55
	199/4	00	02	97
	197/3	00	03	60
	197/4	00	01	63
	197/5	00	00	98
	197/6	00	07	26
	197/7	00	09	20
	208/2	00	09	36
	209/3	00	00	38
	209/4	00	03	28
	209/5	00	01	75
	209/6	00	07	43
	209/7	00	08	04
	209/8	00	02	12
	209/9	00	00	88
	209/10	00	00	10
	210	00	29	11
	212/31	00	00	63
	212/30	00	03	01
	212/32	00	09	34

1	2	3	4	5
9) उगिनापालेम (निरंतर)	212/33	00	00	10
	212/35	00	00	62
	212/36	00	01	82
	212/37	00	01	31
	212/38	00	02	92
	212/25	00	13	08
	212/24	00	01	45
	212/20	00	02	11
	212/19	00	01	74
	212/18	00	02	50
	212/17	00	07	89
	212/15	00	00	10
	212/16	00	09	41
	212/14	00	00	66
	212/13	00	00	26
	213/8	00	00	55
	214/1	00	06	45
	214/2	00	10	31
	180	00	07	83
	177/16डी	00	00	51
	177/1	00	00	10
	177/16सी	00	19	04
	177/16बी	00	00	36
	177/16ए	00	00	79
	177/14	00	00	89
	177/15	00	04	99
	177/9	00	10	43
	177/8	00	00	34
	177/10	00	08	49
	177/2	00	08	00
	177/3	00	03	09
	175/6	00	05	22
	175/2	00	10	32
	175/4	00	00	10
	175/3	00	13	54
10) बय्यावरम	195	03	30	80
	652/1पी1	00	00	55
	652/2	00	00	10
	196	00	17	08
	194/पी1	00	33	58
	653/1	00	01	90
	653/2	00	11	86

1	2	3	4	5
10) बय्यावरम (निरंतर)	611	00	13	35
	192	00	29	04
	179	00	39	47
	178	00	05	78
	174/पी1	00	29	02
	173/पी1	00	18	57
	165	00	39	25
	164	00	09	60
	163/7	00	02	88
	163/8	00	16	98
	163/9	00	21	78
	163/11	00	02	08
	161	00	11	24
	108	00	01	51
	145/1	00	03	59
	145/2पी1	00	03	57
	145/3पी1	00	04	30
	145/4पी1	00	01	65
	144	00	17	73
	143/15पी1	00	21	84
	143/16	00	01	11
	143/17पी1	00	06	04
	143/18पी1	00	03	78
	143/19पी1	00	01	84
	143/20	00	00	10
	143/28पी1	00	01	46
	143/29पी1	00	01	74
	143/30पी1	00	01	47
	143/31पी1	00	01	66
	143/32पी1	00	01	27
	143/33	00	05	28
	143/34	00	00	38
	143/35पी1	00	03	78
	143/36पी1	00	02	16
	143/37पी1	00	00	43
	143/47	00	00	52
	142	00	14	14
	139	00	87	45
	110	00	19	62
	89/पी1	00	23	55
	90/1	00	00	10
	90/2	00	16	26
	90/3	00	02	73
	93/1पी1	00	01	91
	93/2	00	04	05
	93/3पी1	00	04	50
	93/4पी1	00	02	48

	1	2	3	4	5
10) बय्यावरम (निरंतर)	94/1पी1		00	03	42
	94/2पी1		00	07	73
	95/1पी1		00	03	57
	95/2		00	05	30
	96/1		00	07	60
	96/2		00	04	57
	31/1		00	09	10
	31/4पी1		00	07	42
	31/5		00	01	59
	31/10पी1		00	00	10
	31/11		00	06	18
	31/12		00	08	09
	28/1		00	34	98
	27/1पी1		00	38	73
	26		00	08	93
	25/1		00	08	57
	25/2		00	08	96
	25/3पी1		00	10	80
	25/4पी1		00	06	91
	92		00	68	40

[फा सं. एल.-14014/47/2009-जी.पी.]

कं. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2009

S. O. 3448.— Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited to consumers in various parts of the country, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited;

And whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of Right of User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri K. Gangachalam, Competent Authority, Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, D.No. 67-11-21/2 Savisuja, Opp New Centuary Public School, L.B. Nagar, Kakinada – 533003, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh State.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Elamanchili		District:Visakhapatnam		State:ANDHRA PRADESH	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Elamanchili	463/2	00	27	93	
	464/4	00	01	31	
	464/3	00	15	92	
	464/1	00	04	17	
	464/2	00	08	36	
	465/7	00	00	67	
	465/8	00	03	12	
	465/9	00	03	52	
	465/10	00	05	37	
	471/3	00	03	77	
	476/4	00	37	68	
	471/2	00	07	58	
	471/1	00	28	17	
	474	00	21	64	
	475/2	00	41	86	
	415/7	00	00	58	
	476/1	00	08	14	
	483/4	00	18	93	
	483/5	00	07	28	
	482/3	00	04	14	
	482/4	00	06	75	
	482/2	00	19	60	
	484/2	00	00	57	
	484/3	00	03	63	
	485/2	00	00	10	
	485/1	00	24	73	
	498/2	00	04	16	
	498/3	00	09	36	
	498/1	00	32	59	
	498/5	00	02	98	
	497/6	00	13	39	
	497/7	00	06	43	
	497/13	00	01	16	
	497/12	00	08	52	
	497/8	00	00	18	
	497/11	00	06	39	
	497/10	00	06	39	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Elamanchili (Contd)	495/5	00	08	31
	488	00	01	47
	495/4	00	09	37
	495/3	00	10	65
	495/2	00	15	02
	495/1	00	01	56
	508/13	00	11	49
	508/12	00	09	29
	508/6	00	07	12
	508/5	00	08	11
	508/4	00	00	65
	508/3	00	10	69
	513/1	00	00	20
	512/2	00	24	01
	311	00	04	94
	321/7	00	17	18
	321/10	00	00	27
	321/8	00	13	05
	321/9	00	07	60
	320/1	00	14	91
	320/2	00	16	28
	320/3	00	08	82
	315/1	00	00	17
	320/4	00	00	45
	315/7	00	17	89
	315/6	00	02	51
	315/3	00	07	71
	315/4	00	15	78
	315/5	00	24	13
	316	00	00	99
	309/6	00	17	95
	314/1	00	00	10
	309/5	00	06	94
	310	00	13	56
	244	01	14	69
	255	00	02	33
	258/8	00	32	94
	257	00	01	30
	256	00	00	67
	260/2	00	30	59
	260/1	01	02	02
	194/14	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
1) Elamanchili (Contd)	194/13	00	00	45
	194/12	00	01	96
	194/11	00	03	24
	194/6	00	07	23
	194/7	00	00	35
	194/5	00	05	06
	194/4	00	01	79
	194/1	00	10	86
	194/2	00	00	70
	193	00	16	30
	192	00	35	03
	196	00	01	85
	197/1	00	00	66
	199	00	01	87
	198/1	00	10	59
	200/2	00	23	74
	200/5	00	02	96
	200/1	00	27	09
	208	00	01	66
	207	00	21	18
	206/3	00	31	26
	206/2	00	06	72
	206/4	00	04	41
	204/11	00	01	77
	205/10	00	00	10
	205/9	00	10	70
	205/8	00	07	93
	205/7	00	01	54
	205/5	00	00	93
	205/4	00	06	40
	205/1	00	16	95
2) Ramarayudupalem	194	00	18	75
	192/1	00	15	24
	192/2	00	17	50
	188/2	00	33	56
	172	00	04	68
	188/1	00	28	49
	186	00	16	78
	174	00	20	08
	184	00	06	11
	185	00	16	69
3) Somalingapalem	6	00	11	73

1	2	3	4	5
3) Somalingapalem (Contd)	5/7	00	17	89
	5/11	00	00	48
	5/10	00	00	97
	5/9	00	01	36
	5/8	00	02	01
	5/4	00	03	22
	5/3	00	01	54
	5/2	00	01	22
	5/1	00	01	00
	1	00	01	57
	2/3	00	19	88
	2/1	00	19	17
	2/2	00	00	98
4) Jampapalem	88/3	00	09	88
	89/4	00	11	24
	89/3	00	14	64
	89/2	00	07	34
	89/1	00	27	29
	79/5	00	32	97
	79/3	00	17	28
	79/1	00	17	43
	78/1	00	01	23
	75/20	00	15	49
	76	00	23	77
	75/14	00	04	43
	75/13	00	03	52
	75/12	00	02	05
	73/2	00	10	62
	74/18	00	00	35
	74/14	00	00	51
	74/13	00	00	10
	73/1	00	13	89
	72	00	25	50
	68/10	00	04	89
	68/9	00	07	24
	70/4	00	17	44
	70/5	00	04	05
	70/6	00	05	58
	70/7	00	04	49
	70/8	00	02	86
	70/9	00	01	65
	54	00	01	00

1	2	3	4	5
4) Jampapalem (Contd)	52/10	00	25	35
	52/8	00	14	91
	52/7	00	09	35
	52/6	00	06	49
	52/5	00	02	63
	52/2	00	17	26
	24/2	00	00	77
	24/3	00	23	00
	24/7	00	05	59
	24/8	00	00	71
	24/6	00	09	45
	24/4	00	05	07
	24/5	00	08	39
	24/9	00	02	91
	24/13	00	00	10
	16/4	00	05	82
	16/5	00	03	43
	15	00	27	15
	10	00	01	32
	14	00	04	81
	13	00	06	49
	11/2	00	04	78
	11/1	00	05	84
	12	00	01	34

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Kasimkota	District:Visakhapatnam	State:ANDHRA PRADESH
1) Enugutuni	52	00 24 11
	51	00 00 10
	53	00 06 07
	50	00 07 56
	49	00 59 14
	54	00 13 42
	75	00 18 82
	76	00 00 10
	74/3	00 01 49
	74/2	00 11 80
	74/1	00 04 28
	79/6	00 13 61
	79/5C	00 03 11
	79/5D	00 00 10
	79/5B	00 01 95
	79/5A	00 02 30
	79/4	00 01 67
	79/3	00 02 45

1	2	3	4	5
1) Enugutuni (Contd)	79/2	00	03	16
	79/1	00	00	10
	72	00	68	20
	67/1	00	06	45
	92/2H	00	00	54
	92/2I	00	05	33
	93/2	00	00	25
	66/12	00	01	28
	66/10	00	02	50
	66/11	00	02	89
	66/20	00	01	33
	66/9	00	02	46
	66/7	00	01	12
	66/21	00	00	10
	66/23B	00	01	46
	66/23A	00	00	53
	66/27	00	00	10
	66/25	00	03	00
	66/8B	00	01	47
	66/8A	00	01	91
	66/2A	00	00	93
	66/2B	00	00	82
	66/26	00	02	52
	66/30	00	01	15
	66/31	00	00	37
	66/1C	00	02	44
	66/3	00	01	68
	66/4	00	00	81
	66/5A	00	00	10
	66/1B	00	02	12
	66/1A	00	02	13
	66/6C	00	00	28
	65	00	00	47
	98	00	02	32
	100/3	00	00	40
	100/2	00	01	95
	99/11B	00	02	39
	99/11A	00	02	83
	99/6C	00	00	44
	99/10	00	00	77
	99/9	00	01	34
	99/6B	00	05	37

1	2	3	4	5
1) Enugutuni (Contd)	99/6A	00	03	97
	99/5	00	03	32
	99/4	00	01	37
	99/3	00	00	10
	103/8F	00	00	49
	103/8G	00	00	10
	103/8E	00	02	87
	103/8D	00	02	41
	103/8C	00	03	07
	103/8B	00	02	70
	103/8A	00	01	22
2) Somavaram	38	00	27	39
	37	00	03	54
3) Nutulaguntapalem	8/7G	00	01	65
	8/7F	00	07	50
	8/7E	00	03	75
	8/7D	00	04	15
	8/7B	00	01	80
	8/7A	00	02	45
	8/7C	00	04	15
	1/9H	00	05	40
	1/9G	00	05	70
	1/9F	00	05	92
	1/9B	00	15	25
	1/9A	00	01	30
	1/3	00	00	10
	1/4	00	00	65
4) Narasingapalli	8/11	00	11	86
	8/13	00	01	37
	8/12	00	01	53
	8/9	00	01	73
	8/8	00	01	78
	8/10	00	02	77
	8/5	00	03	59
	8/6	00	02	85
	8/7	00	00	56
	8/4	00	01	09
	8/3	00	01	27
	8/2	00	01	76
	8/1	00	04	08
	5/2	00	03	30
	5/3	00	08	06

1	2	3	4	5
4) Narasingapalli (Contd)	5/1	00	00	10
	4	00	04	71
	9	00	10	55
	14/10	00	00	19
	14/9	00	01	44
	14/6	00	01	84
	14/4	00	01	93
	14/5	00	00	10
	14/3	00	04	77
	3/2	00	00	10
	3/3	00	00	30
	3/4	00	00	45
	3/5	00	00	89
	3/6	00	01	13
	17/12	00	04	37
	17/9	00	02	09
	17/3	00	02	22
	17/8	00	04	46
	15	00	08	37
	17/7	00	03	35
	17/4	00	04	85
	17/5	00	02	23
	17/6	00	02	61
	16/2	00	03	48
	16/3	00	06	82
5) Zattapureddi Tuni	62	00	01	42
	65/3	00	19	04
	63/1	00	01	34
	63/2	00	00	10
	64	00	01	96
	52/2	00	23	76
	57	00	06	54
	52/1	00	00	58
	53	00	05	01
	43/3B	00	15	87
	43/3A	00	03	35
	42	00	00	64
	35	00	01	97
	34/13	00	01	47
	34/12	00	22	27
	34/9	00	02	85
	34/10	00	08	44

1	2	3	4	5
5) Zattapureddi Tubi (Contd)	34/11	00	09	74
	34/1B	00	10	02
	34/1A	00	02	05
	30/6	00	00	12
	30/5	00	02	84
	30/4	00	03	70
	30/3	00	05	03
	30/2	00	04	92
	30/1	00	05	52
	28	00	02	65
	25	00	23	55
	104	00	16	28
	96	00	20	48
	98/3	00	16	00
	99/1	00	18	35
	100	00	06	46
	97	00	02	12
	106/5	00	08	88
	106/4	00	32	60
	106/1	00	29	59
	108	00	14	44
	110	00	23	73
	31	00	00	10
6) Chintalapalem	10	00	13	49
	16	00	22	66
	18	00	21	82
	19	00	12	18
	20/4	00	01	39
	20/3	00	00	31
	20/6	00	07	11
	20/8	00	02	73
	21/7	00	02	79
	21/8	00	02	44
	21/10	00	00	10
	21/4	00	00	10
	21/5	00	02	20
	21/6	00	02	46
	21/9	00	00	77
	22/4	00	00	15
	22/5	00	06	22
	22/6	00	04	69
	23/3	00	01	52

1	2	3	4	5
6) Chintalapalem (Contd)	23/6	00	03	99
	23/4	00	00	36
	23/5	00	06	10
	39/27	00	02	33
	39/26	00	03	48
	39/25	00	01	92
	39/16	00	07	12
	40	00	01	89
	41/2	00	07	44
	41/1	00	21	17
7) Gobburupalem	65/3	00	07	05
	65/4	00	05	30
	65/5	00	11	50
	69/38	00	00	70
	69/39	00	00	38
	69/35	00	00	10
	69/40	00	10	49
	69/41	00	05	54
	69/54	00	00	34
	69/55	00	00	10
	69/42	00	00	71
	69/44	00	10	35
	69/43	00	04	23
	70/15	00	00	26
	69/53	00	05	47
	69/52	00	01	36
	69/51	00	01	54
	69/45	00	02	77
	69/49	00	01	13
	69/50	00	01	49
	69/46	00	01	02
	69/47	00	00	73
	69/48	00	03	30
	71/2	00	01	93
	71/1	00	00	29
	71/5	00	06	25
	71/3	00	03	80
	71/4	00	02	96
	72/1	00	11	62
	73/8	00	01	34
	73/9	00	04	26
	73/5	00	01	15

1	2	3	4	5
7) Gobburupalem (Contd)	73/4	00	03	04
	74/3	00	00	61
	74/2	00	02	31
	73/3	00	04	77
	73/1	00	00	10
	73/2	00	03	94
	74/1	00	07	72
	86	00	01	15
	35/19	00	00	41
	35/17	00	02	85
	35/18	00	09	20
	87/1A	00	05	07
	27	00	03	23
	30	00	00	10
	26/1	00	33	66
	31/6	00	06	39
	31/5	00	07	51
	31/4	00	07	89
	31/3	00	15	03
	9	00	01	17
	8/2	00	06	59
	7/4	00	15	67
	7/5	00	33	63
	7/6	00	00	93
8) Tallapalem	183/2	00	17	50
	183/3	00	05	95
	183/1	00	07	53
	183/6	00	22	12
	184/7	00	05	09
	184/8	00	00	10
	184/6	00	02	27
	184/10	00	27	32
	185/1	00	43	91
	162	00	60	68
	158/20	00	10	03
	158/17	00	00	10
	158/16	00	09	71
	158/15	00	17	82
	158/12	00	00	10
	158/8	00	15	27
	158/7	00	01	64
	158/11	00	01	13

1	2	3	4	5
8) Tallapalem (Contd)	158/10	00	01	20
	158/9	00	01	45
9) Ugginapalem	425/3	00	00	72
	425/6	00	24	17
	425/5	00	09	88
	426/1	00	16	03
	426/2	00	00	10
	426/4	00	32	44
	426/7	00	03	09
	426/6	00	05	47
	412/9	00	01	67
	411/1	00	24	79
	411/5	00	00	96
	411/4	00	02	07
	411/3	00	05	88
	410/6	00	00	63
	410/5	00	07	73
	410/4	00	00	52
	411/2	00	00	18
	410/2	00	07	83
	410/3	00	07	25
	410/1	02	03	20
	409	00	03	53
	294	00	16	29
	407	00	06	21
	296	00	06	74
	251/1	00	59	14
	250	00	13	13
	249/52	00	13	00
	249/51	00	03	74
	249/50	00	00	10
	249/35	00	06	53
	249/32	00	00	10
	249/31	00	03	72
	249/30	00	09	11
	249/28	00	00	32
	249/11	00	07	28
	249/12	00	11	01
	249/10	00	04	18
	249/9	00	05	78
	249/7	00	00	49
	249/6	00	03	55

1	2	3	4	5
9) Ugginapalem (Contd)	249/5	00	03	75
	249/1	00	00	72
	249/2	00	02	19
	249/3	00	02	56
	249/4	00	04	99
	191	00	32	97
	193/4	00	05	14
	192	00	23	77
	193/11	00	00	25
	193/10	00	00	75
	193/8	00	14	83
	193/9	00	02	47
	193/6	00	01	29
	193/7	00	02	11
	194/1	00	00	10
	198/5	00	04	17
	198/6	00	03	47
	198/4	00	05	83
	198/7	00	39	03
	197/9	00	12	26
	197/12	00	04	21
	197/11	00	00	90
	199/3	00	14	55
	199/4	00	02	97
	197/3	00	03	60
	197/4	00	01	63
	197/5	00	00	98
	197/6	00	07	26
	197/7	00	09	20
	208/2	00	09	36
	209/3	00	00	38
	209/4	00	03	28
	209/5	00	01	75
	209/6	00	07	43
	209/7	00	08	04
	209/8	00	02	12
	209/9	00	00	88
	209/10	00	00	10
	210	00	29	11
	212/31	00	00	63
	212/30	00	03	01
	212/32	00	09	34

1	2	3	4	5
9) Ugginapalem (Contd)	212/33	00	00	10
	212/35	00	00	62
	212/36	00	01	82
	212/37	00	01	31
	212/38	00	02	92
	212/25	00	13	08
	212/24	00	01	45
	212/20	00	02	11
	212/19	00	01	74
	212/18	00	02	50
	212/17	00	07	89
	212/15	00	00	10
	212/16	00	09	41
	212/14	00	00	66
	212/13	00	00	26
	213/8	00	00	55
	214/1	00	06	45
	214/2	00	10	31
	180	00	07	83
	177/16D	00	00	51
	177/1	00	00	10
	177/16C	00	19	04
	177/16B	00	00	36
	177/16A	00	00	79
	177/14	00	00	89
	177/15	00	04	99
	177/9	00	10	43
	177/8	00	00	34
	177/10	00	08	49
	177/2	00	08	00
	177/3	00	03	09
	175/6	00	05	22
	175/2	00	10	32
	175/4	00	00	10
	175/3	00	13	54
10) Bayyavaram	195	03	30	80
	652/1P1	00	00	55
	652/2	00	00	10
	196	00	17	08
	194/P1	00	33	58
	653/1	00	01	90
	653/2	00	11	86

1	2	3	4	5
10) Bayyavaram (Contd)	611	00	13	35
	192	00	29	04
	179	00	39	47
	178	00	05	78
	174/P1	00	29	02
	173/P1	00	18	57
	165	00	39	25
	164	00	09	60
	163/7	00	02	88
	163/8	00	16	98
	163/9	00	21	78
	163/11	00	02	08
	161	00	11	24
	108	00	01	51
	145/1	00	03	59
	145/2P1	00	03	57
	145/3P1	00	04	30
	145/4P1	00	01	65
	144	00	17	73
	143/15P1	00	21	84
	143/16	00	01	11
	143/17P1	00	06	04
	143/18P1	00	03	78
	143/19P1	00	01	84
	143/20	00	00	10
	143/28P1	00	01	46
	143/29P1	00	01	74
	143/30P1	00	01	47
	143/31P1	00	01	66
	143/32P1	00	01	27
	143/33	00	05	28
	143/34	00	00	38
	143/35P1	00	03	78
	143/36P1	00	02	16
	143/37P1	00	00	43
	143/47	00	00	52
	142	00	14	14
	139	00	87	45
	110	00	19	62
	89/P1	00	23	55
	90/1	00	00	10
	90/2	00	16	26
	90/3	00	02	73
	93/1P1	00	01	91
	93/2	00	04	05
	93/3P1	00	04	50
	93/4P1	00	02	48
	94/1P1	00	03	42
	94/2P1	00	07	73
	95/1P1	00	03	57
	95/2	00	05	30

1	2	3	4	5
10) Bayyavaram (Contd)	96/1	00	07	60
	96/2	00	04	57
	31/1	00	09	10
	31/4P1	00	07	42
	31/5	00	01	59
	31/10P1	00	00	10
	31/11	00	06	18
	31/12	00	08	09
	28/1	00	34	98
	27/1P1	00	38	73
	26	00	08	93
	25/1	00	08	57
	25/2	00	08	96
	25/3P1	00	10	80
	25/4P1	00	06	91
	92	00	68	40

[F. No. L-14014/47/2009-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर 2009

का. आ. 3449.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रिलाएन्स इंडस्ट्रीस लिमिटेड के आन्ध्रप्रदेश में **पूर्वी तट पर** ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और, भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि, उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपायोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री के. गंगाचलम, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, डोर नं. 67-11-2 1/2, साविसुजा, न्यु सेंचुरी पब्लिक स्कूल के सामने, एल.वी.नगर, काकिनाडा - 533 003, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : पायकारावपेटा	जिला : विशाखापट्टनम	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं / सब डिविजन सं	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) पालटेरु	130/2	00	06	99
	130/1	00	05	88
	15/1	00	07	85
	15/2	00	16	06
	15/3	00	04	84
	15/4	00	02	35
	15/6	00	02	76
	15/12	00	00	21
	14/1	00	12	69
	14/2	00	02	38
	14/5	00	15	70
	13/4	00	11	55
	13/3	00	09	49
	5	00	16	67
	17/4	00	05	26
	17/5	00	04	91
	17/8	00	12	04
	17/13	00	06	58
	17/9	00	01	94
	17/10	00	12	84
	17/11	00	16	71
	18/1	00	05	77
	29/7	00	00	26
	28/4	00	00	10
	28/5	00	06	09
	28/6	00	07	77
	28/7	00	05	70
	28/8	00	02	36
	28/9	00	14	88
	26/1	00	19	49
	26/2	00	07	95
	26/3	00	07	21
	26/4	00	11	69
	38/3	00	00	10
	38/4	00	11	31
	25/1	00	17	18
	39/4	00	06	14

1	2	3	4	5
1) पालटेरू (निरंतर)	39/5	00	15	89
	39/6	00	14	61
	39/2	00	03	55
	39/7	00	03	45
	43/1	00	19	60
	44/2	00	02	64
	44/1	00	35	93
	45/8	00	00	33
	45/7	00	12	10
	46/8	00	11	38
	45/5	00	13	70
	45/4	00	04	09
	47	00	10	45
	48/2	00	09	73
	48/1	00	02	40
2) पेद्वारामभद्रापुरम	187/4	00	23	17
	187/6	00	08	49
	187/5	00	01	56
	187/3	00	02	92
	186/2	00	11	05
	186/1	00	12	62
	174/5	00	04	09
	175	00	05	18
	185	00	01	44
	176/1	00	26	91
	176/2	00	06	11
	177	00	05	48
	167/2	00	17	95
	166	00	50	16
	164	00	04	64
	135/1	00	19	49
	136/1	00	13	29
	134/2	00	16	07
	134/1	00	01	10
	136/2	00	20	94
	137/1	00	11	85
	138/1	00	22	29
	138/6	00	01	86
	138/5	00	10	66
	138/4	00	00	18
	140	00	04	18
	138/8	00	01	87

1	2	3	4	5
2) पेददारामभद्रापुरम (निरंतर)	141	00	31	44
	145/4	00	03	02
	145/3	00	09	56
	145/1	00	06	14
	145/2	00	14	66
	144/4	00	08	89
	144/3	00	12	99
	144/2	00	07	03
	143	00	03	58
	83/5	00	08	63
	83/4	00	10	85
	83/1	00	01	40
	91	00	19	72
	90/1	00	04	56
	90/4	00	03	65
	90/5	00	03	30
	90/7	00	44	64
	86/4	00	01	45
	86/11	00	18	17
	86/12	00	05	02
	86/6	00	01	45
	86/10	00	06	03
	86/9	00	08	21
	85/3	00	00	25
	85/2	00	09	94
	85/1	00	00	59
	85/8	00	05	72
	85/9	00	05	09
	75/4	00	10	88
	73	00	31	25
	72/1	00	35	88
	50/2	00	05	26
	50/3	00	00	10
	50/5	00	26	26
	50/4	00	00	33
	49/2	00	00	40
	49/3	00	31	29
	53/2	00	38	94
	53/3	00	02	08
	54/8	00	02	24
	54/2	00	00	10
	54/3	00	24	64

1	2	3	4	5
2) पेददारामभद्रापुरम (निरंतर)	54/1	00	14	77
	54/4	00	02	88
	261	00	31	72
3) मंगावरम	41	00	15	67
	42	00	08	56
	48	00	08	13
	47	00	04	78
	50	00	18	39
	49	00	03	58
	34	00	25	66
	57	00	02	02
	33	00	06	59
	58	00	60	88
	59	00	35	81
	25	00	22	41
	24	00	01	40
	19	00	51	63
	17	00	14	19
	14	00	02	66
	8	00	21	39
	7	00	00	37
	9	00	22	74
	5	00	46	68
	4	00	33	35
	3	00	02	49
	69	00	08	19
4) अरद्लाकोटा	185/2	00	00	96
	185/3	00	07	15
	185/4	00	26	84
	184/10	00	26	96
	184/4	00	03	78
	184/5	00	03	21
	184/3	00	00	98
	184/2	00	05	17
	184/1	00	08	01
	173/4	00	15	88
	172/3	00	01	05
	172/2	00	00	89
	172/1	00	10	51
	173/6	00	09	66
	173/5	00	10	08
	171/2	00	00	28

1	2	3	4	5
4) अरटलाकोटा (निरंतर)	171/3	00	18	32
	173/2	00	01	03
	171/1	00	15	98
	170/4	00	02	22
	170/1	00	00	41
	170/3	00	07	66
	170/2	00	02	00
	174	00	02	98
	175/6	00	19	63
	175/4	00	02	12
	175/1	00	15	15
	159/2	00	23	08
	159/1	00	18	25
	157/4	00	21	03
	157/1	00	17	59
5) नामावरम	300	00	03	48
	296/1	00	00	36
	296/2	00	13	50
	296/3	00	22	00
	296/4	00	01	28
	299/1	00	01	92
	297/3	00	17	29
	298/3ए	00	08	02
	298/2	00	01	79
	298/1ए	00	13	42
	276	00	20	83
	275/3बी	00	03	76
	275/4बी	00	09	29
	274/4	00	02	35
	275/4ए	00	06	57
	274/3	00	21	45
	274/2	00	02	59
	274/1	00	01	98
	271	00	05	44
	273/1ए	00	09	69
	272/1	00	37	90
	269/3डी	00	22	90
	269/2	00	02	29
	269/4ए	00	00	10
	269/5	00	00	62
	269/4बी	00	18	74
	268/2	00	05	36

1	2	3	4	5
5) नामावरम (निरंतर)	268/1	00	02	27
	267/8	00	24	09
	267/2	00	02	76
	267/3	00	07	60
	267/7	00	22	07
	267/6	00	00	10
	264	00	05	39
	258/1	00	17	90
	214/1	00	29	47
	214/2	00	31	90
	215/7	00	02	61
	222	00	33	91
	223	00	39	60
	224/1	00	03	46
	224/2	00	24	34
	225/3डी	00	17	72
	225/3सी	00	13	65
	225/3बी	00	00	66
	226	00	04	84
	227/10	00	05	01
	227/9	00	03	34
	227/11	00	00	60
	227/8	00	26	17
	227/7	00	01	15
	227/4	00	01	13
	227/5	00	03	11
	227/6	00	08	57
	228/8	00	06	36
	230/3	00	02	28
	230/2	00	17	17
	230/1	00	01	05
	229/3	00	21	86
	229/2	00	09	16
	231/2	00	00	36
	231/1	00	05	34
	229/1	00	05	31

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : नक्कापल्लि	जिला : विशाखापटनम	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
1) देवावरम	290/1	00 00 18
	290/2	00 35 20
	291/1	00 43 78
	292	00 19 59
	298/2	00 00 12
	298/3	00 00 40

1	2	3	4	5
1) देवावरम (निरंतर)	293/3	00	13	11
	293/2	00	02	74
	293/1	00	12	95
	294/1	00	11	08
	296/1	00	28	23
	296/2	00	01	97
	300/1	00	06	34
	300/2	00	52	33
	305/1	00	01	63
	305/2	00	32	31
	305/3	00	01	13
2) चिनारामभद्रापुरम	149	00	26	19
	148	00	14	08
	147	00	04	48
	129	00	24	48
	128	00	00	10
3) गोडिचेर्ला	338	00	39	41
	337/1	00	02	84
	337/2	00	61	67
	337/3	00	92	88
	336/1	00	13	45
	336/2	00	36	35
	336/3	00	02	05
	334/2	00	00	10
	335/2	00	08	34
	335/1	00	01	71
	334/1ए	00	04	36
	334/1बी	00	35	74
	333/12ए	00	03	83
	333/11	00	02	28
	333/10ए	00	00	10
	366/1	00	26	86
	366/2ए	00	01	20
	369/1ए	00	16	07
	369/1बी	00	36	53
	370	00	09	46
	322/2ए	00	00	62
	322/2बी	00	28	45
	322/2सी	00	29	14
	322/2डी	00	28	05
	322/2ई	00	08	67
	322/2एफ	00	00	70

1	2	3	4	5
3) गोडियेर्ला (निरंतर)	290/3	00	18	49
	290/2	00	05	86
	291/1बी	00	00	10
	291/1डी	00	03	23
	291/1ए	00	02	16
	292/2बी	00	10	60
	292/3	00	00	10
	292/2ए	00	20	06
	292/4ए	00	00	91
	292/5बी	00	12	92
	292/7	00	01	78
	292/5ए	00	02	71
	292/6	00	09	19
	300/2	00	20	39
	299/4सी	00	08	02
	302/15	00	03	89
	302/14ए	00	10	08
	302/14बी	00	11	35
	302/13	00	11	03
	302/12	00	12	04
	302/11	00	01	57
	305/4	00	06	12
	305/3	00	11	81
	305/7	00	09	08
	305/2	00	20	53
	306/3	00	01	85
	304	00	05	21
	187/2	00	25	64
	186/1डी	00	00	35
	186/1ए	00	08	28
	191/2	00	13	57
	191/3	00	00	37
	191/1	00	09	25
	191/5	00	22	62
	191/6	00	14	51
	191/7	00	00	11
	191/8	00	00	10
	192/4	00	00	72
	192/8	00	18	63
	192/9डी	00	00	12
	192/9सी	00	01	03
	192/9बी	00	01	68

1	2	3	4	5
3) गोडिघेर्ला (निरंतर)	192/9ए	00	02	84
	192/7	00	03	98
	192/6बी	00	00	60
	180	00	04	13
	179/1	00	06	41
	179/2ए	00	09	95
	179/2बी	00	01	87
	179/3	00	09	47
	196/4	00	10	79
	196/9बी	00	05	01
	196/9ए	00	12	41
	196/10	00	02	35
	196/8	00	12	75
	196/5	00	00	43
	177/4	00	00	10
	177/2	00	13	31
	177/3	00	01	31
4) उदन्हापुरम	2	00	17	19
	1	00	29	74
	3/1बी	00	00	10
	3/1ए	00	16	42
	3/2	00	11	43
5) गुल्लिपाडु	104	00	00	77
	107/3बी	00	21	62
	107/4	00	01	14
	107/3ए	00	01	05
	107/1एफ	00	01	28
	107/1ई	00	07	54
	107/1डी	00	13	24
	107/1बी	00	00	70
	107/2बी	00	04	68
	107/2ए	00	08	61
	106/2	00	01	37
	106/1	00	18	12
	105/6ई	00	00	63
	105/9	00	06	06
	106/4बी	00	01	50
	106/4ए	00	00	15
	105/13सी	00	05	09
	105/13बी	00	03	06
	105/10	00	00	10
	105/14	00	06	51

1	2	3	4	5
5) गुल्लिपाडु (निरंतर)	111/2	00	00	13
	111/1	00	06	65
	112	00	00	66
	187	00	13	36
	188	00	04	64
	113/19	00	00	19
	113/18	00	00	10
	184/12	00	01	28
	184/1बी	00	03	06
	184/5ई	00	04	19
	184/5डी	00	00	65
	184/5सी	00	05	46
	184/5बी	00	01	24
	184/5एफ	00	04	81
	184/11	00	01	35
	184/6सी	00	04	88
	184/6डी	00	00	10
	184/6बी	00	18	92
	184/6ए	00	01	48
	185/1बी	00	00	28
	185/1ए	00	11	59
	185/4ए	00	06	12
	185/5	00	02	81
	182/2डी	00	00	79
	182/5ए	00	04	77
	182/5बी	00	05	44
	182/4बी	00	00	80
	182/6बी	00	20	15
	182/6ए	00	06	23
	181/1	00	02	15
	181/6	00	00	10
	181/8	00	02	04
	180/4	00	10	28
	180/3	00	03	27
	180/5	00	08	31
	180/8	00	02	81
	180/6	00	00	25
	180/7	00	05	19
	180/9	00	06	18
	180/13	00	02	17
	180/10	00	01	43
	180/11	00	00	70

1	2	3	4	5
5) गुल्लिपाडु (निरंतर)	180/12	00	04	71
	180/14	00	02	09
	180/15	00	01	32
	180/16	00	04	12
	180/17	00	07	79
	180/18	00	00	55
6) घिनादोडिगोल्लु	285/1	00	10	09
	285/3	00	02	96
	284/14	00	09	12
	284/15	00	06	05
	284/16	00	08	80
	284/17	00	07	01
	284/18	00	00	11
	284/6	00	21	01
	283/3ई	00	00	10
	283/2	00	04	90
	283/3डी	00	01	72
	283/1	00	09	40
	282	00	26	88
	278	00	28	01
	277/4	00	08	77
	277/6	00	05	87
	277/2	00	04	99
	277/5	00	11	14
	276/2	00	09	99
	276/1	00	09	93
	275	00	27	97
	273/5	00	07	68
	273/6	00	05	72
	273/4	00	08	78
	273/1	00	07	45
	273/2	00	00	64
	242/3	00	10	00
	242/2	00	08	75
	242/1	00	24	40
	241/6	00	13	88
	241/4	00	16	22
	241/3	00	15	81
	241/2	00	14	43
	249	00	48	06
	228	00	13	05
	226/1बी	00	10	57

1	2	3	4	5
6) विनायकगिरि (निरंतर)	226/3ए	00	00	15
	226/3बी	00	00	10
	251/1	00	95	64
	225/5ए	00	00	48
	225/5बी	00	07	63
	220	00	15	02
	351	00	81	47
	352/2	00	04	44
	356	00	59	99
	357	00	19	63
	359	00	17	07
	358	00	03	48
	360	00	35	60
	363	00	56	61
	362/2	00	00	14
	362/4	00	10	96
	364	00	02	17
	365	00	39	61
	366/1	00	06	88
	366/2	00	12	24
	366/3	00	06	90
	369	00	25	89
	188/11	00	00	15
	187/2	00	07	18
	370	00	00	33
	162	00	01	24
	502	00	00	71
	160/3	00	08	59
	160/4	00	08	50
	160/2	00	02	00
	160/5	00	19	34
	160/9	00	06	60
	160/8	00	06	51
	160/7	00	09	75
	161/5	00	00	60
	118	00	81	78
	158/1	00	01	05
	153/3बी	00	00	16
	153/3ए	00	18	81
	153/2	00	03	98
	153/1	00	21	33
	143	00	06	98

1	2	3	4	5
6) दिनादोडिगोल्लु (निरंतर)	133	00	17	30
	134/2	00	14	42
	134/1बी	00	09	79
	135/2	00	20	05
	138/1	00	16	31
	136/2	00	01	97
	137/2	00	23	70
	137/3	00	00	98
	529/2	00	36	15
	530/5	00	05	04
	530/4	00	20	42
	536	00	02	36
	535	00	43	69
	537	00	25	90
	538/2	00	00	10
	538/3	00	29	60
	541	00	06	87
	540	00	56	91
	554/1	00	06	73
	554/2	00	00	55
7) पेददा दोडिगोल्लु	237/3	00	17	47
	237/4	00	10	26
	238/1	00	14	23
	238/2	00	15	39
	240/2सी/5	00	05	17
	240/2सी/4	00	08	49
	241/1	00	20	16
	241/2	00	03	58
	242/4	00	14	65
	242/3	00	02	81
	242/2	00	10	17
	266/2	00	00	32
	266/1	00	18	36
	265/2बी	00	00	60
	265/3	00	03	50
	265/4बी	00	18	51
	266/5	00	02	21
	267/1	00	00	39
	267/2	00	12	38
	264	00	00	41
	263	00	04	95
	262/4	00	14	84

1	2	3	4	5
7) पेदा दोडिगोल्लु (निरंतर)	262/5	00	22	05
	262/7	00	19	15
	262/2वी	00	02	21
8) मोडुगोल्लाम	100/2	00	15	90
	100/1	00	13	31
	101	00	53	56
	102/2	00	06	98
	102/3	00	02	04
	102/4	00	07	59
	102/5	00	08	57
	102/6	00	00	57
	102/7	00	09	44
	102/8	00	08	23
	102/9	00	00	10
	102/10	00	11	63
	102/11	00	07	45
	103/1	00	01	17
	103/2	00	06	65
	103/4	00	05	78
	132/2	00	01	30
	132/3	00	03	98
	132/6	00	06	29
	132/7	00	05	14
	132/8	00	00	63
	132/9	00	03	55
	132/10	00	03	89
	132/11	00	00	14
	132/13	00	03	42
	132/14	00	04	95
	132/15	00	01	53
	132/16	00	05	74
	132/21	00	00	10
	132/20	00	09	19
	133/1	00	04	76
	133/2	00	03	37
	133/3	00	01	30
	133/4	00	00	29
	133/5	00	00	10
	131/2	00	05	09
	131/3	00	05	44
	131/4सी	00	02	72
	131/4डी	00	04	65

1	2	3	4	5
8) भोडुगोल्लाम (निरंतर)	131/6ए	00	02	88
	131/6बी	00	02	70
	131/7	00	02	74
	131/12ए	00	02	58
	131/12बी	00	06	97
	131/12सी	00	04	13
	131/11	00	01	23
	134/6ए	00	00	47
	134/6बी	00	00	94
	134/6सी	00	02	18
	130/1ए	00	06	03
	130/1बी	00	02	43
	130/1सी	00	06	65
	130/1डी	00	06	37
	130/1जी	00	02	36
	130/1एच	00	08	06
	130/2सी	00	02	40
	130/2डी	00	05	99
	130/3	00	02	94
	130/4	00	04	76
	130/5	00	02	92
	130/6	00	10	00
	144/1	00	08	58
	144/2	00	08	39
	145/9	00	02	02
	145/10	00	02	08
	145/11	00	00	13
	145/17	00	05	14
	145/18	00	04	52
	145/16	00	05	77
	145/15	00	02	77
	145/14	00	01	03
	143/2	00	02	67
	143/1	00	09	31
	143/3	00	07	62
	143/4	00	00	13
	143/5	00	01	05
	154/7	00	17	56
	154/6	00	01	44
	154/8	00	06	22
	154/9	00	16	61
	154/10	00	02	78

1	2	3	4	5
8) भोडुगोल्लाम (निरंतर)	154/11	00	00	22
	154/5	00	02	43
	154/4	00	07	92
	154/3	00	11	40
	154/2	00	18	88
	153/16	00	07	39
	153/14	00	01	06
	155/1	00	12	22
	155/2	00	02	21
	156/15	00	01	64
	156/11	00	02	55
	156/12	00	15	81
	156/13	00	00	40
	156/7	00	00	44
	156/6	00	05	10
	156/5	00	04	98
	156/4	00	13	41
	156/3	00	00	10
	169	00	00	64
	168	00	93	19
	167	00	03	74
9) नक्कापल्लि	29	00	03	20
	32/3	00	04	34
	32/1बी	00	08	51
	32/1ए	00	12	49
	32/1सी	00	02	70
	31/4	00	11	99
	31/5बी	00	07	29
	31/5सी	00	03	69
	31/5ए	00	01	17
	31/5डी	00	03	91
	31/5ई	00	05	86
	31/5एफ	00	00	17
	31/5जी	00	05	08
	31/5एच	00	00	64
	31/3	00	00	84
	31/2	00	21	12
	116	00	41	50
	117/3	00	09	26
	117/2	00	07	72
	117/1	00	20	41
	117/4	00	00	74

1	2	3	4	5
9) नक्कापत्ति (निरंतर)	119	00	03	89
10) चिदिमोदला अग्राहारम	29	00	03	20
	32/3	00	04	34
	32/1बी	00	08	51
	32/1ए	00	12	49
	32/1सी	00	02	70
	31/2	00	21	12
	31/3	00	00	84
	31/4	00	11	99
	31/5ए	00	01	17
	31/5बी	00	07	29
	31/5सी	00	03	69
	31/5डी	00	03	91
	31/5ई	00	05	86
	31/5एफ	00	00	17
	31/5जी	00	05	08
	31/5एच	00	00	64

[फा सं. एल.-14014.40/2009-जी.पी.]

के. क. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2009

S. O. 3449.—Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited to consumers in various parts of the country, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited;

And whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of Right of User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri K. Gangachalam, Competent Authority, Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, D.No. 67-11-21/2 Savisuja, Opp. New Centuary Public School, L.B. Nagar, Kakinada – 533003, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh State.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Payakaraopeta		District:Visakhapatnam		State:ANDHRA PRADESH	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division	Area to be acquired for ROU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Palteru	130/2	00	06	99	
	130/1	00	05	88	
	15/1	00	07	85	
	15/2	00	16	06	
	15/3	00	04	84	
	15/4	00	02	35	
	15/6	00	02	76	
	15/12	00	00	21	
	14/1	00	12	69	
	14/2	00	02	38	
	14/5	00	15	70	
	13/4	00	11	55	
	13/3	00	09	49	
	5	00	16	67	
	17/4	00	05	26	
	17/5	00	04	91	
	17/8	00	12	04	
	17/13	00	06	58	
	17/9	00	01	94	
	17/10	00	12	84	
	17/11	00	16	71	
	18/1	00	05	77	
	29/7	00	00	26	
	28/4	00	00	10	
	28/5	00	06	09	
	28/6	00	07	77	
	28/7	00	05	70	
	28/8	00	02	36	
	28/9	00	14	88	
	26/1	00	19	49	
	26/2	00	07	95	
	26/3	00	07	21	
	26/4	00	11	69	
	38/3	00	00	10	
	38/4	00	11	31	
	25/1	00	17	18	
	39/4	00	06	14	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Palteru (Contd)	39/5	00	15	89
	39/6	00	14	61
	39/2	00	03	55
	39/7	00	03	45
	43/1	00	19	60
	44/2	00	02	64
	44/1	00	35	93
	45/8	00	00	33
	45/7	00	12	10
	46/6	00	11	38
	45/5	00	13	70
	45/4	00	04	09
	47	00	10	45
	48/2	00	09	73
	48/1	00	02	40
2) Peddaramabadrapuram	187/4	00	23	17
	187/6	00	08	49
	187/5	00	01	56
	187/3	00	02	92
	186/2	00	11	05
	186/1	00	12	62
	174/5	00	04	09
	175	00	05	18
	185	00	01	44
	176/1	00	26	91
	176/2	00	06	11
	177	00	05	48
	167/2	00	17	95
	166	00	50	16
	164	00	04	64
	135/1	00	19	49
	136/1	00	13	29
	134/2	00	16	07
	134/1	00	01	10
	136/2	00	20	94
	137/1	00	11	85
	138/1	00	22	29
	138/6	00	01	86
	138/5	00	10	66
	138/4	00	00	18
	140	00	04	18
	138/8	00	01	87

1	2	3	4	5
2) Peddaramabadrapuram (Contd)	141	00	31	44
	145/4	00	03	02
	145/3	00	09	56
	145/1	00	06	14
	145/2	00	14	66
	144/4	00	08	89
	144/3	00	12	99
	144/2	00	07	03
	143	00	03	58
	83/5	00	08	63
	83/4	00	10	85
	83/1	00	01	40
	91	00	19	72
	90/1	00	04	56
	90/4	00	03	65
	90/5	00	03	30
	90/7	00	44	64
	86/4	00	01	45
	86/11	00	18	17
	86/12	00	05	02
	86/6	00	01	45
	86/10	00	06	03
	86/9	00	08	21
	85/3	00	00	25
	85/2	00	09	94
	85/1	00	00	59
	85/8	00	05	72
	85/9	00	05	09
	75/4	00	10	88
	73	00	31	25
	72/1	00	35	88
	50/2	00	05	26
	50/3	00	00	10
	50/5	00	26	26
	50/4	00	00	33
	49/2	00	00	40
	49/3	00	31	29
	53/2	00	38	94
	53/3	00	02	08
	54/8	00	02	24
	54/2	00	00	10
	54/3	00	24	64

1	2	3	4	5
2) Peddaramabadrapuram (Contd)	54/1	00	14	77
	54/4	00	02	88
	261	00	31	72
3) Mangavaram	41	00	15	67
	42	00	08	56
	48	00	08	13
	47	00	04	78
	50	00	18	39
	49	00	03	58
	34	00	25	66
	57	00	02	02
	33	00	06	59
	58	00	60	88
	59	00	35	81
	25	00	22	41
	24	00	01	40
	19	00	51	63
	17	00	14	19
	14	00	02	66
	8	00	21	39
	7	00	00	37
	9	00	22	74
	5	00	46	68
	4	00	33	35
	3	00	02	49
	69	00	08	19
4) Aratlakota	185/2	00	00	96
	185/3	00	07	15
	185/4	00	26	84
	184/10	00	26	96
	184/4	00	03	78
	184/5	00	03	21
	184/3	00	00	98
	184/2	00	05	17
	184/1	00	08	01
	173/4	00	15	88
	172/3	00	01	05
	172/2	00	00	89
	172/1	00	10	51
	173/6	00	09	66
	173/5	00	10	08
	171/2	00	00	28

1	2	3	4	5
4) Aratikota (Contd)	171/3	00	18	32
	173/2	00	01	03
	171/1	00	15	98
	170/4	00	02	22
	170/1	00	00	41
	170/3	00	07	66
	170/2	00	02	00
	174	00	02	98
	175/6	00	19	63
	175/4	00	02	12
	175/1	00	15	15
	159/2	00	23	08
	159/1	00	18	25
	157/4	00	21	03
	157/1	00	17	59
5) Namavaram	300	00	03	48
	296/1	00	00	36
	296/2	00	13	50
	296/3	00	22	00
	296/4	00	01	28
	299/1	00	01	92
	297/3	00	17	29
	298/3A	00	08	02
	298/2	00	01	79
	298/1A	00	13	42
	276	00	20	83
	275/3B	00	03	76
	275/4B	00	09	29
	274/4	00	02	35
	275/4A	00	06	57
	274/3	00	21	45
	274/2	00	02	59
	274/1	00	01	98
	271	00	05	44
	273/1A	00	09	69
	272/1	00	37	90
	269/3D	00	22	90
	269/2	00	02	29
	269/4A	00	00	10
	269/5	00	00	62
	269/4B	00	18	74
	268/2	00	05	36

1	2	3	4	5
5) Namavaram (Contd)	268/1	00	02	27
	267/8	00	24	09
	267/2	00	02	76
	267/3	00	07	60
	267/7	00	22	07
	267/6	00	00	10
	264	00	05	39
	258/1	00	17	90
	214/1	00	29	47
	214/2	00	31	90
	215/7	00	02	61
	222	00	33	91
	223	00	39	60
	224/1	00	03	46
	224/2	00	24	34
	225/3D	00	17	72
	225/3C	00	13	65
	225/3B	00	00	66
	226	00	04	84
	227/10	00	05	01
	227/9	00	03	34
	227/11	00	00	60
	227/8	00	26	17
	227/7	00	01	15
	227/4	00	01	13
	227/5	00	03	11
	227/6	00	08	57
	228/8	00	06	36
	230/3	00	02	28
	230/2	00	17	17
	230/1	00	01	05
	229/3	00	21	86
	229/2	00	09	16
	231/2	00	00	36
	231/1	00	05	34
	229/1	00	05	31

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Nakkapalli	District:Visakhapatnam	State:ANDHRA PRADESH
1) Devavaram	290/1	00 00 18
	290/2	00 35 20
	291/1	00 43 78
	292	00 19 59
	298/2	00 00 12
	298/3	00 00 40

1	2	3	4	5
1) Devavaram (Contd)	293/3	00	13	11
	293/2	00	02	74
	293/1	00	12	95
	294/1	00	11	08
	296/1	00	28	23
	296/2	00	01	97
	300/1	00	06	34
	300/2	00	52	33
	305/1	00	01	63
	305/2	00	32	31
	305/3	00	01	13
2) Chinarambhadrapuram	149	00	26	19
	148	00	14	08
	147	00	04	48
	129	00	24	48
	128	00	00	10
3) Godicherla	338	00	39	41
	337/1	00	02	84
	337/2	00	61	67
	337/3	00	92	88
	336/1	00	13	45
	336/2	00	36	35
	336/3	00	02	05
	334/2	00	00	10
	335/2	00	08	34
	335/1	00	01	71
	334/1A	00	04	36
	334/1B	00	35	74
	333/12A	00	03	83
	333/11	00	02	28
	333/10A	00	00	10
	366/1	00	26	86
	366/2A	00	01	20
	369/1A	00	16	07
	369/1B	00	36	53
	370	00	09	46
	322/2A	00	00	62
	322/2B	00	28	45
	322/2C	00	29	14
	322/2D	00	28	05
	322/2E	00	08	67
	322/2F	00	00	70

1	2	3	4	5
3) Godicherla (Contd)	290/3	00.	18	49
	290/2	00	05	86
	291/1B	00	00	10
	291/1D	00	03	23
	291/1A	00	02	16
	292/2B	00	10	60
	292/3	00	00	10
	292/2A	00	20	06
	292/4A	00	00	91
	292/5B	00	12	92
	292/7	00	01	78
	292/5A	00	02	71
	292/6	00	09	19
	300/2	00	20	39
	299/4C	00	08	02
	302/15	00	03	89
	302/14A	00	10	08
	302/14B	00	11	35
	302/13	00	11	03
	302/12	00	12	04
	302/11	00	01	57
	305/4	00	06	12
	305/3	00	11	81
	305/7	00	09	08
	305/2	00	20	53
	306/3	00	01	85
	304	00	05	21
	187/2	00	25	64
	186/1D	00	00	35
	186/1A	00	08	28
	191/2	00	13	57
	191/3	00	00	37
	191/1	00	09	25
	191/5	00	22	62
	191/6	00	14	51
	191/7	00	00	11
	191/8	00	00	10
	192/4	00	00	72
	192/8	00	18	63
	192/9D	00	00	12
	192/9C	00	01	03
	192/9B	00	01	68

1	2	3	4	5
3) Godicherla (Contd)	192/9A	00	02	84
	192/7	00	03	98
	192/6B	00	00	60
	180	00	04	13
	179/1	00	06	41
	179/2A	00	09	95
	179/2B	00	01	87
	179/3	00	09	47
	196/4	00	10	79
	196/9B	00	05	01
	196/9A	00	12	41
	196/10	00	02	35
	196/8	00	12	75
	196/5	00	00	43
	177/4	00	00	10
	177/2	00	13	31
	177/3	00	01	31
4) Uddandapuram	2	00	17	19
	1	00	29	74
	3/1B	00	00	10
	3/1A	00	16	42
	3/2	00	11	43
5) Gullipadu	104	00	00	77
	107/3B	00	21	62
	107/4	00	01	14
	107/3A	00	01	05
	107/1F	00	01	28
	107/1E	00	07	54
	107/1D	00	13	24
	107/1B	00	00	70
	107/2B	00	04	68
	107/2A	00	08	61
	106/2	00	01	37
	106/1	00	18	12
	105/6E	00	00	63
	105/9	00	06	06
	106/4B	00	01	50
	106/4A	00	00	15
	105/13C	00	05	09
	105/13B	00	03	06
	105/10	00	00	10
	105/14	00	06	51

1	2	3	4	5
5) Gullipadu (Contd)	111/2	00	00	13
	111/1	00	06	65
	112	00	00	66
	187	00	13	36
	188	00	04	64
	113/19	00	00	19
	113/18	00	00	10
	184/12	00	01	28
	184/1B	00	03	06
	184/5E	00	04	19
	184/5D	00	00	65
	184/5C	00	05	46
	184/5B	00	01	24
	184/5F	00	04	81
	184/11	00	01	35
	184/6C	00	04	88
	184/6D	00	00	10
	184/6B	00	18	92
	184/6A	00	01	48
	185/1B	00	00	28
	185/1A	00	11	59
	185/4A	00	06	12
	185/5	00	02	81
	182/2D	00	00	79
	182/5A	00	04	77
	182/5B	00	05	44
	182/4B	00	00	80
	182/6B	00	20	15
	182/6A	00	06	23
	181/1	00	02	15
	181/6	00	00	10
	181/8	00	02	04
	180/4	00	10	28
	180/3	00	03	27
	180/5	00	08	31
	180/8	00	02	81
	180/6	00	00	25
	180/7	00	05	19
	180/9	00	06	18
	180/13	00	02	17
	180/10	00	01	43
	180/11	00	00	70

1	2	3	4	5
5) Gullipadu (Contd)	180/12	00	04	71
	180/14	00	02	09
	180/15	00	01	32
	180/16	00	04	12
	180/17	00	07	79
	180/18	00	00	55
6) Chinadoddigollu	285/1	00	10	09
	285/3	00	02	96
	284/14	00	09	12
	284/15	00	06	05
	284/16	00	08	80
	284/17	00	07	01
	284/18	00	00	11
	284/6	00	21	01
	283/3E	00	00	10
	283/2	00	04	90
	283/3D	00	01	72
	283/1	00	09	40
	282	00	26	88
	278	00	28	01
	277/4	00	08	77
	277/6	00	05	87
	277/2	00	04	99
	277/5	00	11	14
	276/2	00	09	99
	276/1	00	09	93
	275	00	27	97
	273/5	00	07	68
	273/6	00	05	72
	273/4	00	08	78
	273/1	00	07	45
	273/2	00	00	64
	242/3	00	10	00
	242/2	00	08	75
	242/1	00	24	40
	241/6	00	13	88
	241/4	00	16	22
	241/3	00	15	81
	241/2	00	14	43
	249	00	48	06
	228	00	13	05
	226/1B	00	10	57

1	2	3	4	5
6) Chinadoddigolhu (Contd)	226/3A	00	00	15
	226/3B	00	00	10
	251/1	00	95	64
	225/5A	00	00	48
	225/5B	00	07	63
	220	00	15	02
	351	00	81	47
	352/2	00	04	44
	356	00	59	99
	357	00	19	63
	359	00	17	07
	358	00	03	48
	360	00	35	60
	363	00	56	61
	362/2	00	00	14
	362/4	00	10	96
	364	00	02	17
	365	00	39	61
	366/1	00	06	88
	366/2	00	12	24
	366/3	00	06	90
	369	00	25	89
	188/11	00	00	15
	187/2	00	07	18
	370	00	00	33
	162	00	01	24
	502	00	00	71
	160/3	00	08	59
	160/4	00	08	50
	160/2	00	02	00
	160/5	00	19	34
	160/9	00	06	60
	160/8	00	06	51
	160/7	00	09	75
	161/5	00	00	60
	118	00	81	78
	158/1	00	01	05
	153/3B	00	00	16
	153/3A	00	18	81
	153/2	00	03	98
	153/1	00	21	33
	143	00	06	98

1	2	3	4	5
6) Chinadoddigollu (Contd)	133	00	17	30
	134/2	00	14	42
	134/1B	00	09	79
	135/2	00	20	05
	138/1	00	16	31
	136/2	00	01	97
	137/2	00	23	70
	137/3	00	00	98
	529/2	00	36	15
	530/5	00	05	04
	530/4	00	20	42
	536	00	02	36
	535	00	43	69
	537	00	25	90
	538/2	00	00	10
	538/3	00	29	60
	541	00	06	87
	540	00	56	91
	554/1	00	06	73
	554/2	00	00	55
7) Pedda doddigollu	237/3	00	17	47
	237/4	00	10	26
	238/1	00	14	23
	238/2	00	15	39
	240/2C/5	00	05	17
	240/2C/4	00	08	49
	241/1	00	20	16
	241/2	00	03	58
	242/4	00	14	65
	242/3	00	02	81
	242/2	00	10	17
	266/2	00	00	32
	266/1	00	18	36
	265/2B	00	00	60
	265/3	00	03	50
	265/4B	00	18	51
	266/5	00	02	21
	267/1	00	00	39
	267/2	00	12	38
	264	00	00	41
	263	00	04	95
	262/4	00	14	84

1	2	3	4	5
7) Pedda doddigollu (Contd)	262/5	00	22	05
	262/7	00	19	15
	262/2B	00	02	21
8) Bodugollam	100/2	00	15	90
	100/1	00	13	31
	101	00	53	56
	102/2	00	06	98
	102/3	00	02	04
	102/4	00	07	59
	102/5	00	08	57
	102/6	00	00	57
	102/7	00	09	44
	102/8	00	08	23
	102/9	00	00	10
	102/10	00	11	63
	102/11	00	07	45
	103/1	00	01	17
	103/2	00	06	65
	103/4	00	05	78
	132/2	00	01	30
	132/3	00	03	98
	132/6	00	06	29
	132/7	00	05	14
	132/8	00	00	63
	132/9	00	03	55
	132/10	00	03	89
	132/11	00	00	14
	132/13	00	03	42
	132/14	00	04	95
	132/15	00	01	53
	132/16	00	05	74
	132/21	00	00	10
	132/20	00	09	19
	133/1	00	04	76
	133/2	00	03	37
	133/3	00	01	30
	133/4	00	00	29
	133/5	00	00	10
	131/2	00	05	09
	131/3	00	05	44
	131/4C	00	02	72
	131/4D	00	04	65

1	2	3	4	5
8) Bodugollam (Contd)	131/6A	00	02	88
	131/6B	00	02	70
	131/7	00	02	74
	131/12A	00	02	58
	131/12B	00	06	97
	131/12C	00	04	13
	131/11	00	01	23
	134/6A	00	00	47
	134/6B	00	00	94
	134/6C	00	02	18
	130/1A	00	06	03
	130/1B	00	02	43
	130/1C	00	06	65
	130/1D	00	06	37
	130/1G	00	02	36
	130/1H	00	08	06
	130/2C	00	02	40
	130/2D	00	05	99
	130/3	00	02	94
	130/4	00	04	76
	130/5	00	02	92
	130/6	00	10	00
	144/1	00	08	58
	144/2	00	08	39
	145/9	00	02	02
	145/10	00	02	08
	145/11	00	00	13
	145/17	00	05	14
	145/18	00	04	52
	145/16	00	05	77
	145/15	00	02	77
	145/14	00	01	03
	143/2	00	02	67
	143/1	00	09	31
	143/3	00	07	62
	143/4	00	00	13
	143/5	00	01	05
	154/7	00	17	56
	154/6	00	01	44
	154/8	00	06	22
	154/9	00	16	61
	154/10	00	02	78

1	2	3	4	5
8) Bodugollam (Contd)	154/11	00	00	22
	154/5	00	02	43
	154/4	00	07	92
	154/3	00	11	40
	154/2	00	18	88
	153/16	00	07	39
	153/14	00	01	06
	155/1	00	12	22
	155/2	00	02	21
	156/15	00	01	64
	156/11	00	02	55
	156/12	00	15	81
	156/13	00	00	40
	156/7	00	00	44
	156/6	00	05	10
	156/5	00	04	98
	156/4	00	13	41
	156/3	00	00	10
	169	00	00	64
	168	00	93	19
	167	00	03	74
9) Nakkapalli	29	00	03	20
	32/3	00	04	34
	32/1B	00	08	51
	32/1A	00	12	49
	32/1C	00	02	70
	31/4	00	11	99
	31/5B	00	07	29
	31/5C	00	03	69
	31/5A	00	01	17
	31/5D	00	03	91
	31/5E	00	05	86
	31/5F	00	00	17
	31/5G	00	05	08
	31/5H	00	00	64
	31/3	00	00	84
	31/2	00	21	12
	116	00	41	50
	117/3	00	09	26
	117/2	00	07	72
	117/1	00	20	41
	117/4	00	00	74

1	2	3	4	5
9) Nakkapalli (Contd)	119	00	03	89
10) Chittibhotla Agraharam	29	00	03	20
	32/3	00	04	34
	32/1B	00	08	51
	32/1A	00	12	49
	32/1C	00	02	70
	31/2	00	21	12
	31/3	00	00	84
	31/4	00	11	99
	31/5A	00	01	17
	31/5B	00	07	29
	31/5C	00	03	69
	31/5D	00	03	91
	31/5E	00	05	86
	31/5F	00	00	17
	31/5G	00	05	08
	31/5H	00	00	64

[F. No. L-14014/49/2009-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर 2009

का.आ. 3450.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि, मैसर्स रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आंध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा-बासुदेवपुर-हावड़ा गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि, उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपायोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री के. गंगाचलम, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, डोर नं. 67-11-21/2, सविमुजा, न्यु सेंचुरी पब्लिक स्कूल के सामने, एल.बी.नगर, काकिनाडा - 533 003, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :कोतवलसा	जिला :विजयनगरम	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
गँव का नाम	सर्वे सं / सब डिविजन सं	आर.ओ.यू अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) चीन्तलापालेम	466/11	00	00	20
	466/12	00	04	86
	467/11	00	06	61
	467/10	00	07	44
	467/9	00	03	66
	467/8	00	16	98
	468/3ए	00	03	38
	468/3सी	00	00	19
	467/6	00	02	00
	467/3	00	00	32
	467/4	00	01	42
	467/5	00	02	33
	468/1	00	01	73
	469/10	00	02	76
	469/11	00	04	99
	470/20	00	00	46
	469/9	00	03	17
	469/8	00	00	20
	469/7	00	00	39
	476/2	00	08	53
	476/7	00	01	44
	476/3	00	07	30
	476/4	00	07	62
	476/5	00	02	08
	476/6	00	16	47
	475/8	00	00	32
	475/9	00	00	80
	475/10	00	01	82
	475/11	00	03	06
	477/9	00	00	10
	477/10	00	03	76
	477/6	00	06	46
	477/11	00	00	10
	477/12	00	05	58
	477/13	00	00	14
	477/5	00	04	58
	477/4	00	13	23

1	2	3	4	5
1) चीन्तलापालेम (निरंतर)	477/3	00	00	18
	478/5	00	00	10
	478/6	00	04	81
	478/7	00	08	75
	478/8	00	05	53
	478/9	00	03	27
	478/4	00	00	70
	478/3	00	00	14
	478/2	00	12	15
	478/1	00	01	40
	483/3	00	14	87
	482/5	00	01	93
	482/7	00	00	10
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :डेनकाडा	जिला :विजयनगरम	राज्य :आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1) मोपाडा	9	00	00	10
	7	00	06	49
	6/1	00	21	01
	6/2	00	12	15
	6/3	00	00	10
	5/14	00	01	42
	5/15	00	14	65
	5/16	00	06	12
	5/13	00	14	17
	5/9	00	00	10
	5/10	00	06	57
	5/11	00	07	60
	5/12	00	00	80
	1/21	00	00	10
	1/22	00	05	91
	1/25	00	15	89
	1/24	00	01	03
	1/26	00	10	61
	2/1	00	06	25
	2/2	00	02	72
	2/3	00	00	70
2) दिन्डिवारी तल्लवलसा	99/22	00	00	10
	99/23	00	01	84
	99/24	00	00	17
	99/25	00	09	68
	99/28	00	05	13
	99/27	00	08	59
	99/19	00	02	92
	99/18	00	07	71

1	2	3	4	5
2) दिन्दिवारी तल्लकलसा (निरंतर)	99/29	00	01	18
	99/32	00	00	31
	99/33	00	04	13
	99/31	00	04	79
	99/35	00	00	91
	99/34	00	10	07
	99/37	00	01	56
	99/38	00	00	10
	99/13	00	05	56
	99/12	00	03	01
	99/11	00	04	94
	99/9	00	00	19
	99/8	00	01	43
	100/9	00	00	43
	100/8	00	08	43
	100/7	00	13	65
	100/3	00	00	43
	100/4	00	06	48
	100/5	00	02	71
	100/6	00	09	18
	101/1	00	01	19
	101/2	00	18	29
	101/3	00	04	62
	101/7	00	03	40
	101/8	00	00	62
	102	00	48	97
	108/33	00	01	76
	108/34	00	02	65
	107/21	00	03	06
	107/22	00	02	17
	107/23	00	00	10
	107/20	00	00	42
	107/16	00	02	26
	107/15	00	01	65
	107/14	00	04	61
	107/17	00	02	22
	107/13	00	02	47
	107/12	00	00	10
	107/6	00	01	75
	107/7	00	02	71
	107/8	00	02	35
	107/9	00	01	76

1	2	3	4	5
2) दिन्डिवारी तल्लकलसा (निरंतर)	107/10	00	00	88
	109/39	00	02	02
	109/40	00	05	63
	109/38	00	00	32
	109/36	00	00	10
	106/1	00	01	34
	106/2	00	00	35
	110/25	00	03	56
	110/24	00	02	73
	110/23	00	00	35
	110/22	00	01	91
	110/26	00	03	44
	110/27	00	02	21
	110/28	00	01	63
	110/21	00	03	28
	110/29	00	01	16
	110/30	00	02	55
	110/17	00	00	12
	110/18	00	00	61
	110/19	00	01	29
	110/20	00	01	56
	110/6	00	04	36
	128/2	00	05	82
	128/5	00	02	03
	128/7	00	00	79
	128/6	00	00	11
	128/4	00	02	78
	128/3	00	00	20
	128/8	00	11	87
	128/9	00	03	44
	128/10	00	06	76
	128/11	00	01	07
	128/19	00	02	17
	128/20	00	00	19
	128/1	00	02	30
	127/8	00	02	06
	127/7	00	00	36
	127/9	00	03	71
	127/10	00	05	90
	127/11	00	01	29
	127/12	00	04	63
	127/13	00	01	26

1	2	3	4	5
2) दिङ्दिवारी तल्लवलसा (निरंतर)	127/5	00	03	07
	127/14	00	05	90
	127/15	00	04	35
	127/16	00	02	04
	127/17	00	01	32
	127/18	00	00	10
	127/19	00	01	83
	116/42	00	02	07
	116/43	00	03	25
	123	00	28	48
	124/1	00	02	45
	122/2	00	00	26
	122/3	00	02	34
	122/4	00	02	47
	122/11	00	01	16
	122/10	00	03	35
	122/9	00	04	03
	122/8	00	00	10
	122/7	00	02	49
	122/6	00	05	36
	122/5	00	01	64
	120/16	00	00	26
	120/17	00	06	08
	120/18	00	00	50
	120/32	00	02	76
	120/33	00	01	35
	120/34	00	01	54
	120/30	00	02	45
	120/31	00	02	70
	120/20	00	00	67
	120/21	00	02	98
	120/22	00	02	43
	120/29	00	00	88
	120/28	00	01	06
	120/24	00	01	09
	120/23	00	02	40
	120/25	00	01	63
	120/26	00	00	38
	119/20	00	00	68
	119/23	00	02	46
	119/22	00	02	77
	119/21	00	03	43

1	2	3	4	5
2) दिन्डिवारी तल्लवलसा (निरंतर)	119/18	00	00	17
	121/5	00	03	19
	121/4	00	03	11
	121/3	00	14	98
	121/1	00	00	83
	121/2	00	11	89
	60/4	00	00	20
	60/12	00	02	53
	60/11	00	10	12
	60/10	00	03	86
	60/9	00	05	40
	59/14	00	14	47
	59/13	00	07	18
	59/11	00	03	80
3) गन्टलास	70	00	39	11
	69/4	00	09	74
	69/3	00	00	42
	69/1	00	00	10
	69/2	00	17	46
	69/5	00	04	67
	4/14	00	08	95
	4/12	00	06	99
	4/11	00	02	71
	4/10	00	00	10
	5/1	00	20	28
	5/2	00	04	13
	6/3	00	22	26
	6/4	00	13	68
	6/2	00	20	08
	8/4	00	00	34
	8/3	00	16	74
	8/5	00	00	10
	8/2	00	39	04
	9/12	00	01	16
	9/2 2	00	24	23
	15	00	53	33
	14	00	18	78
	21	00	69	28
	22	00	13	49
	24	00	05	93
4) राजुलातम्मापुरम	60	00	33	44
	61/1	00	25	77

1	2	3	4	5
4) राजुलातम्बापुरम (मिरतार)	61/3	00	28	55
	63/1	00	04	08
	65/1	00	19	54
	65/2	00	25	49
	68/15	00	18	02
	68/16	00	12	35
	68/17	00	01	77
	68/12	00	05	01
	68/20	00	02	79
	68/21	00	04	61
	68/11	00	11	10
	68/24	00	02	45
	68/25	00	06	34
	68/26	00	08	31
	68/27	00	04	72
	68/28	00	00	93
	68/29	00	05	00
	68/30	00	14	13
	68/31	00	02	62
	68/34	00	00	10
	69	00	02	38
	71/16	00	00	58
	71/34	00	03	40
	71/35	00	06	49
	94/9	00	04	68
	94/10	00	08	21
	94/8	00	01	39
	94/7	00	02	92
	94/5	00	00	10
	94/16	00	04	42
	94/15	00	04	10
	94/4	00	04	58
	94/3	00	02	56
	93	00	03	47
	91/16	00	04	89
	91/15	00	03	63
	91/14	00	07	45
	91/18	00	00	10
	91/13	00	02	21
	91/12	00	06	80
	91/21	00	02	00
	91/22	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
4) राजुलातम्बापुरम (निरंतर)	91/11	00	01	20
	91/10	00	01	29
	91/9	00	05	41
	91/8	00	00	85
	90/5	00	12	55
	90/1	00	01	28
	90/2	00	02	78
	90/3	00	03	16
	90/4	00	03	62
	90/10	00	00	35
	90/11	00	10	52
	89/4	00	00	69
	89/5	00	01	24
	89/27	00	01	51
	89/28	00	01	98
	89/29	00	02	67
	89/30	00	05	01
	89/34	00	05	39
	89/35	00	15	12
	89/33	00	00	85
	87	00	01	06
	88	00	02	34
	84/2	00	25	05
	84/1	00	50	15
	80	00	01	19
	91/19	00	04	80
5) पेदाडा	113/2	00	03	86
	115/4	00	01	55
	115/5	00	21	72
	115/2	00	02	94
	115/1	00	00	71
	115/3	00	02	23
	114/5	00	08	69
	114/4	00	09	33
	114/3	00	05	50
	114/2	00	03	40
	116/13	00	22	06
	118/7	00	05	29
	122/1	00	16	88
	121	00	06	70
	120/1	00	04	84
	120/3	00	00	73

1	2	3	4	5
5) पेदाडा (निरंतर)	120/4	00	30	33
	120/5	00	11	10
	127	00	24	57
	126	00	04	97
	132/2	00	00	72
	132/3	00	01	77
	132/4	00	07	29
	132/6	00	01	83
	132/5	00	03	72
	132/7	00	02	47
	132/8	00	02	72
	132/9	00	02	89
	132/10	00	05	39
	132/11	00	03	92
	132/12	00	03	47
	132/13	00	00	28
	132/14	00	06	47
	133/5	00	00	10
	133/6	00	00	37
	133/7	00	00	99
	133/8	00	00	99
	133/9	00	01	64
	133/10	00	01	33
	133/11	00	01	80
	133/12	00	05	49
	133/31	00	00	97
	133/34	00	00	60
	133/35	00	00	92
	133/36	00	01	59
	135/1	00	03	27
	135/2	00	06	95
	135/3	00	01	59
	135/4	00	02	95
	135/5	00	02	22
	135/7	00	00	10
	134/1	00	28	26
	85/3	00	48	98
	84/4	00	00	72
	84/3	00	07	61
	84/2	00	09	08
	84/1	00	01	06
	82/4	00	07	25

1	2	3	4	5
5) पेदाडा (निरंतर)	82/3	00	04	03
	82/2	00	11	21
	82/1	00	04	95
	81	00	15	27
6) बन्दुपल्ली	160/1	00	09	45
	160/2	00	00	23
	160/3	00	01	21
	160/8	00	00	66
	89/20	00	09	38
	89/19	00	02	01
	89/21	00	02	30
	89/22	00	07	29
	89/23	00	01	90
	89/24	00	01	50
	89/25	00	08	97
	89/12	00	02	81
	89/11	00	00	27
	89/16	00	00	10
	87	00	01	50
	86	00	55	19
	85/8	00	02	34
	85/9	00	03	49
	85/10	00	08	32
	93	00	00	41
	85/5	00	00	10
	99	00	33	01
	80	00	01	40
	79/13	00	10	60
	79/14	00	00	55
	79/12	00	01	43
	79/15	00	17	44
	79/19	00	01	21
	79/17	00	05	84
	79/18	00	13	48
	79/7	00	00	36
	79/6	00	13	86
	79/3	00	13	20
	79/5	00	07	79
	78/1	00	20	92
	78/2	00	04	43
	78/4	00	00	10
	77	00	00	42

1	2	3	4	5
6) बन्दुपल्ली (निरंतर)	76/6	00	28	99
	76/1	00	31	36
	76/5	00	06	48
	76/4	00	00	59
	76/2	00	10	78
	76/3	00	00	10
	70/2	00	08	04
	70/1	00	16	81
	30/16	00	12	42
	30/17	00	02	49
	30/19	00	06	24
	30/14	00	09	19
	30/18	00	07	45
	30/13	00	04	31
	31/2	00	06	92
	31/1	00	20	15
	37	00	04	98
	36	00	10	34
	35/2	00	17	51
	45/3	00	02	74
	45/4	00	08	06
	45/5	00	11	03
	45/6	00	09	32
	45/7	00	06	36
	45/11	00	01	34
	45/1	00	02	04
	45/12	00	04	71
	46/17	00	00	88
	62	00	27	80
	64	00	26	27
	61/8	00	00	10
	61/7	00	07	50
	61/3	00	08	52
	61/4	00	00	71
	61/6	00	02	06
	61/5	00	18	93
	60/8	00	08	57
	60/7	00	02	79
	60/4	00	01	52
	60/3	00	00	17
7) डेन्काडा	30 6/14	00	04	50
	30 6/15	00	03	35

1	2	3	4	5
7) डेन्काडा (निरंतर)	306/16	00	00	10
	306/12	00	03	19
	306/11	00	05	17
	306/9	00	05	87
	306/10	00	00	90
	309/2	00	05	80
	309/1	00	07	86
	308/13	00	03	34
	308/14	00	07	35
	308/11	00	00	12
	308/12	00	02	96
	308/9	00	07	10
	308/15	00	06	23
	308/8	00	15	14
	316/22	00	00	10
	311/1	00	01	49
	311/2	00	14	10
	311/3	00	00	44
	315/10	00	04	33
	315/11	00	09	09
	315/12	00	00	55
	315/13	00	08	32
	315/14	00	02	07
	315/9	00	06	73
	313/7	00	03	36
	313/6	00	14	28
	313/5	00	06	79
	313/8	00	00	11
	313/2	00	02	36
	313/4	00	09	30
	313/3	00	09	03
	313/1	00	00	51
	346/1	00	07	12
	338/9	00	09	46
	338/8	00	06	87
	338/7	00	00	97
	338/10	00	00	74
	338/11	00	05	66
	338/17	00	00	35
	338/16	00	02	48
	338/15	00	02	14
	338/14	00	02	25

1	2	3	4	5
7) डेन्काडा (निरंतर)	338/13	00	07	45
	338/12	00	02	63
	345/1	00	23	77
	345/2	00	00	10
	344/3	00	08	66
	344/4	00	24	02
	343	00	05	52
	349/16	00	09	54
	349/15	00	01	73
	349/19	00	07	44
	349/20	00	02	19
	349/14	00	01	18
	349/23	00	00	10
	349/3	00	00	44
	349/7	00	05	86
	349/13	00	08	68
	349/12	00	05	87
	349/11	00	02	61
	352/7	00	01	06
	352/4	00	18	86
	352/1	00	01	08
	352/3	00	01	58
	352/5	00	09	75
	353	00	18	22
	351	00	01	51
	106/13	00	02	76
	106/14	00	11	68
	105	00	49	31
	99/1	00	12	25
	99/2	00	11	38
	100/13	00	00	89
	100/14	00	03	09
	94/1	00	00	89
	93/8	00	03	85
	93/5	00	01	03
	93/6	00	01	10
	93/7	00	01	26
	93/9	00	00	63
	93/10	00	03	57
	93/4	00	00	94
	93/3	00	02	51
	93/2	00	04	24

1	2	3	4	5
7) डेन्काडा (निरंतर)	93/13	00	03	47
	93/14	00	03	75
	93/15	00	04	42
	93/12	00	00	10
	93/1	00	01	50
	93/16	00	05	35
	93/17	00	05	81
	93/19	00	02	78
	93/20	00	00	21
	92	00	05	21
	84/13	00	07	70
	83	00	01	32
8) सिंगवरम्	117/12	00	03	89
	117/11	00	07	42
	117/10	00	12	94
	116/3	00	05	44
	117/1	00	03	43
	117/2	00	07	88
	117/3	00	06	39
	117/4	00	01	14
	117/6	00	02	21
	117/7	00	01	49
	117/8	00	00	55
	116/6	00	01	32
	116/11	00	04	58
	116/10	00	00	10
	116/12	00	08	70
	118/5	00	00	10
	118/4	00	22	12
	118/3	00	01	86
	118/2	00	23	24
	113/9	00	02	97
	113/1	00	15	33
	113/6	00	03	90
	113/5	00	07	52
	113/4	00	00	10
	114/11	00	01	81
	112/4	00	06	87
	112/1	00	16	96
	112/2	00	16	13
	110	00	02	87
	111	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
8) सिंगवर (निरंतर)	00	109	00	01
108/13	00	108/13	00	06
91/15	00	91/15	00	11
91/2	00	91/2	00	00
91/14	00	91/14	00	03
91/13	00	91/13	00	02
91/12	00	91/12	00	02
91/11	00	91/11	00	02
91/10	00	91/10	00	02
91/4	00	91/4	00	07
91/3	00	91/3	00	01
91/5	00	91/5	00	07
91/6	00	91/6	00	01
91/7	00	91/7	00	02
92	00	92	00	04
36/32	00	36/32	00	03
38/14	00	38/14	00	08
38/13	00	38/13	00	14
38/1	00	38/1	00	08
38/2	00	38/2	00	08
38/3	00	38/3	00	01
37/1	00	37/1	00	00
37/2	00	37/2	00	11
37/3	00	37/3	00	00
31/8	00	31/8	00	13
31/9	00	31/9	00	03
31/6	00	31/6	00	02
31/5	00	31/5	00	22
31/4	00	31/4	00	07
31/3	00	31/3	00	19
31/1	00	31/1	00	32
30	00	30	00	03
49/1	00	49/1	00	00
25/25	00	25/25	00	02
25/24	00	25/24	00	04
25/23	00	25/23	00	05
25/22	00	25/22	00	06
25/21	00	25/21	00	00
25/6	00	25/6	00	00
25/8	00	25/8	00	02
25/9	00	25/9	00	06
25/10	00	25/10	00	05

1	2	3	4	5
8) सिंगवर (निरंतर)	25/20	00	02	04
	25/18	00	00	10
	25/15	00	06	89
	25/11	00	00	61
	25/13	00	00	10
	25/14	00	06	73
	25/16	00	03	74
	22/1	00	00	10
	23/1	00	50	85
	23/2	00	00	10
	20/9	00	23	99
	20/6	00	00	10
	20/8	00	00	91
	21/2	00	03	53
	21/1	00	28	77
	6	00	91	80

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक	मोगापुरम	जिला विजयनगरम	राज्य आन्ध्र प्रदेश
1) मोगापुरम	5	00	41 64
	6	00	00 47
	3	00	19 58
	4	00	47 12
	12	00	10 91
	13	00	45 70

[फा सं. एल.-14014/37/2009-जी.पी.]

के.के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2009

S.O. 3450.—Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of Natural Gas from Onshore Terminal at East Coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s. Reliance Industries Limited to consumers in various parts of the country, Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah Pipeline should be laid by M/s. Relogistics Infrastructure Limited;

And whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of Right of User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri K. Gangachalam, Competent Authority, Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, D.No. 67-11-21/2 Savisuja, Opp New Centuary Public School, L.B. Nagar, Kakinada – 533003, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh State.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Kothavalsa		District:Vizianagaram		State:ANDHRA PRADESH	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Chintalapalem	466/11	00	00	20	
	466/12	00	04	86	
	467/11	00	06	61	
	467/10	00	07	44	
	467/9	00	03	66	
	467/8	00	16	98	
	468/3A	00	03	38	
	468/3C	00	00	19	
	467/6	00	02	00	
	467/3	00	00	32	
	467/4	00	01	42	
	467/5	00	02	33	
	468/1	00	01	73	
	469/10	00	02	76	
	469/11	00	04	99	
	470/20	00	00	46	
	469/9	00	03	17	
	469/8	00	00	20	
	469/7	00	00	39	
	476/2	00	08	53	
	476/7	00	01	44	
	476/3	00	07	30	
	476/4	00	07	62	
	476/5	00	02	08	
	476/6	00	16	47	
	475/8	00	00	32	
	475/9	00	00	80	
	475/10	00	01	82	
	475/11	00	03	06	
	477/9	00	00	10	
	477/10	00	03	76	
	477/6	00	06	46	
	477/11	00	00	10	
	477/12	00	05	58	
	477/13	00	00	14	
	477/5	00	04	58	
	477/4	00	13	23	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Chintalapalem (Contd)	477/3	00	00	18
	478/5	00	00	10
	478/6	00	04	81
	478/7	00	08	75
	478/8	00	05	53
	478/9	00	03	27
	478/4	00	00	70
	478/3	00	00	14
	478/2	00	12	15
	478/1	00	01	40
	483/3	00	14	87
	482/5	00	01	93
	482/7	00	00	10
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Denkada District:Vizianagaram State:ANDHRA PRADESH				
1) Mopada	9	00	00	10
	7	00	06	49
	6/1	00	21	01
	6/2	00	12	15
	6/3	00	00	10
	5/14	00	01	42
	5/15	00	14	65
	5/16	00	06	12
	5/13	00	14	17
	5/9	00	00	10
	5/10	00	06	57
	5/11	00	07	60
	5/12	00	00	80
	1/21	00	00	10
	1/22	00	05	91
	1/25	00	15	89
	1/24	00	01	03
	1/26	00	10	61
	2/1	00	06	25
	2/2	00	02	72
	2/3	00	00	70
2) Dindivari Tallavalasa	99/22	00	00	10
	99/23	00	01	84
	99/24	00	00	17
	99/25	00	09	68
	99/28	00	05	13
	99/27	00	08	59
	99/19	00	02	92
	99/18	00	07	71

1	2	3	4	5
2) Dindivari Tallavalasa (Contd)	99/29	00	01	18
	99/32	00	00	31
	99/33	00	04	13
	99/31	00	04	79
	99/35	00	00	91
	99/34	00	10	07
	99/37	00	01	56
	99/38	00	00	10
	99/13	00	05	56
	99/12	00	03	01
	99/11	00	04	94
	99/9	00	00	19
	99/8	00	01	43
	100/9	00	00	43
	100/8	00	08	43
	100/7	00	13	65
	100/3	00	00	43
	100/4	00	06	48
	100/5	00	02	71
	100/6	00	09	18
	101/1	00	01	19
	101/2	00	18	29
	101/3	00	04	62
	101/7	00	03	40
	101/8	00	00	62
	102	00	48	97
	108/33	00	01	76
	108/34	00	02	65
	107/21	00	03	06
	107/22	00	02	17
	107/23	00	00	10
	107/20	00	00	42
	107/16	00	02	26
	107/15	00	01	65
	107/14	00	04	61
	107/17	00	02	22
	107/13	00	02	47
	107/12	00	00	10
	107/6	00	01	75
	107/7	00	02	71
	107/8	00	02	35
	107/9	00	01	76

1	2	3	4	5
2) Dindivari Tallavalasa (Contd)	107/10	00	00	88
109/39	00	02	02	
109/40	00	05	63	
109/38	00	00	32	
109/36	00	00	10	
106/1	00	01	34	
106/2	00	00	35	
110/25	00	03	56	
110/24	00	02	73	
110/23	00	00	35	
110/22	00	01	91	
110/26	00	03	44	
110/27	00	02	21	
110/28	00	01	63	
110/21	00	03	28	
110/29	00	01	16	
110/30	00	02	55	
110/17	00	00	12	
110/18	00	00	61	
110/19	00	01	29	
110/20	00	01	56	
110/6	00	04	36	
128/2	00	05	82	
128/5	00	02	03	
128/7	00	00	79	
128/6	00	00	11	
128/4	00	02	78	
128/3	00	00	20	
128/8	00	11	87	
128/9	00	03	44	
128/10	00	06	76	
128/11	00	01	07	
128/19	00	02	17	
128/20	00	00	19	
128/1	00	02	30	
127/8	00	02	06	
127/7	00	00	36	
127/9	00	03	71	
127/10	00	05	90	
127/11	00	01	29	
127/12	00	04	63	
127/13	00	01	26	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Dindivari Tallavalasa (Contd)	127/5	00	03	07
	127/14	00	05	90
	127/15	00	04	35
	127/16	00	02	04
	127/17	00	01	32
	127/18	00	00	10
	127/19	00	01	83
	116/42	00	02	07
	116/43	00	03	25
	123	00	28	48
	124/1	00	02	45
	122/2	00	00	26
	122/3	00	02	34
	122/4	00	02	47
	122/11	00	01	16
	122/10	00	03	35
	122/9	00	04	03
	122/8	00	00	10
	122/7	00	02	49
	122/6	00	05	36
	122/5	00	01	64
	120/16	00	00	26
	120/17	00	06	08
	120/18	00	00	50
	120/32	00	02	76
	120/33	00	01	35
	120/34	00	01	54
	120/30	00	02	45
	120/31	00	02	70
	120/20	00	00	67
	120/21	00	02	98
	120/22	00	02	43
	120/29	00	00	88
	120/28	00	01	06
	120/24	00	01	09
	120/23	00	02	40
	120/25	00	01	63
	120/26	00	00	38
	119/20	00	00	68
	119/23	00	02	46
	119/22	00	02	77
	119/21	00	03	43

1	2	3	4	5
2) Dindivari Tallavalasa (Contd)	119/18	00	00	17
	121/5	00	03	19
	121/4	00	03	11
	121/3	00	14	98
	121/1	00	00	83
	121/2	00	11	89
	60/4	00	00	20
	60/12	00	02	53
	60/11	00	10	12
	60/10	00	03	86
	60/9	00	05	40
	59/14	00	14	47
	59/13	00	07	18
	59/11	00	03	80
3) Gantlam	70	00	39	11
	69/4	00	09	74
	69/3	00	00	42
	69/1	00	00	10
	69/2	00	17	46
	69/5	00	04	67
	4/14	00	08	95
	4/12	00	06	99
	4/11	00	02	71
	4/10	00	00	10
	5/1	00	20	28
	5/2	00	04	13
	6/3	00	22	26
	6/4	00	13	68
	6/2	00	20	08
	8/4	00	00	34
	8/3	00	16	74
	8/5	00	00	10
	8/2	00	39	04
	9/12	00	01	16
	9/22	00	24	23
	15	00	53	33
	14	00	18	78
	21	00	69	28
	22	00	13	49
	24	00	05	93
4) Rajulatammapuram	60	00	33	44
	61/1	00	25	77

1	2	3	4	5
4) Rajulatammapuram (Contd)	61/3	00	28	55
	63/1	00	04	08
	65/1	00	19	54
	65/2	00	25	49
	68/15	00	18	02
	68/16	00	12	35
	68/17	00	01	77
	68/12	00	05	01
	68/20	00	02	79
	68/21	00	04	61
	68/11	00	11	10
	68/24	00	02	45
	68/25	00	06	34
	68/26	00	08	31
	68/27	00	04	72
	68/28	00	00	93
	68/29	00	05	00
	68/30	00	14	13
	68/31	00	02	62
	68/34	00	00	10
	69	00	02	38
	71/16	00	00	58
	71/34	00	03	40
	71/35	00	06	49
	94/9	00	04	68
	94/10	00	08	21
	94/8	00	01	39
	94/7	00	02	92
	94/5	00	00	10
	94/16	00	04	42
	94/15	00	04	10
	94/4	00	04	58
	94/3	00	02	56
	93	00	03	47
	91/16	00	04	89
	91/15	00	03	63
	91/14	00	07	45
	91/18	00	00	10
	91/13	00	02	21
	91/12	00	06	80
	91/21	00	02	00
	91/22	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
4) Rajulatammapuram (Contd)	91/11	00	01	20
	91/10	00	01	29
	91/9	00	05	41
	91/8	00	00	85
	90/5	00	12	55
	90/1	00	01	28
	90/2	00	02	78
	90/3	00	03	16
	90/4	00	03	62
	90/10	00	00	35
	90/11	00	10	52
	89/4	00	00	69
	89/5	00	01	24
	89/27	00	01	51
	89/28	00	01	98
	89/29	00	02	67
	89/30	00	05	01
	89/34	00	05	39
	89/35	00	15	12
	89/33	00	00	85
	87	00	01	06
	88	00	02	34
	84/2	00	25	05
	84/1	00	50	15
	80	00	01	19
	91/19	00	04	80
5) Peddada	113/2	00	03	86
	115/4	00	01	55
	115/5	00	21	72
	115/2	00	02	94
	115/1	00	00	71
	115/3	00	02	23
	114/5	00	08	69
	114/4	00	09	33
	114/3	00	05	50
	114/2	00	03	40
	116/13	00	22	06
	118/7	00	05	29
	122/1	00	16	88
	121	00	06	70
	120/1	00	04	84
	120/3	00	00	73

1	2	3	4	5
5) Peddada (Contd)	120/4	00	30	33
	120/5	00	11	10
	127	00	24	57
	126	00	04	97
	132/2	00	00	72
	132/3	00	01	77
	132/4	00	07	29
	132/6	00	01	83
	132/5	00	03	72
	132/7	00	02	47
	132/8	00	02	72
	132/9	00	02	89
	132/10	00	05	39
	132/11	00	03	92
	132/12	00	03	47
	132/13	00	00	28
	132/14	00	06	47
	133/5	00	00	10
	133/6	00	00	37
	133/7	00	00	99
	133/8	00	00	99
	133/9	00	01	64
	133/10	00	01	33
	133/11	00	01	80
	133/12	00	05	49
	133/31	00	00	97
	133/34	00	00	60
	133/35	00	00	92
	133/36	00	01	59
	135/1	00	03	27
	135/2	00	06	95
	135/3	00	01	59
	135/4	00	02	95
	135/5	00	02	22
	135/7	00	00	10
	134/1	00	28	26
	85/3	00	48	98
	84/4	00	00	72
	84/3	00	07	61
	84/2	00	09	08
	84/1	00	01	06
	82/4	00	07	25

1	2	3	4	5
5) Peddada (Contd)	82/3	00	04	03
	82/2	00	11	21
	82/1	00	04	95
	81	00	15	27
6) Bantupalli	160/1	00	09	45
	160/2	00	00	23
	160/3	00	01	21
	160/8	00	00	66
	89/20	00	09	38
	89/19	00	02	01
	89/21	00	02	30
	89/22	00	07	29
	89/23	00	01	90
	89/24	00	01	50
	89/25	00	08	97
	89/12	00	02	81
	89/11	00	00	27
	89/16	00	00	10
	87	00	01	50
	86	00	55	19
	85/8	00	02	34
	85/9	00	03	49
	85/10	00	08	32
	93	00	00	41
	85/5	00	00	10
	99	00	33	01
	80	00	01	40
	79/13	00	10	60
	79/14	00	00	55
	79/12	00	01	43
	79/15	00	17	44
	79/19	00	01	21
	79/17	00	05	84
	79/18	00	13	48
	79/7	00	00	36
	79/6	00	13	86
	79/3	00	13	20
	79/5	00	07	79
	78/1	00	20	92
	78/2	00	04	43
	78/4	00	00	10
	77	00	00	42

1	2	3	4	5
6) Bantupalli (Contd)	76/6	00	28	99
	76/1	00	31	36
	76/5	00	06	48
	76/4	00	00	59
	76/2	00	10	78
	76/3	00	00	10
	70/2	00	08	04
	70/1	00	16	81
	30/16	00	12	42
	30/17	00	02	49
	30/19	00	06	24
	30/14	00	09	19
	30/18	00	07	45
	30/13	00	04	31
	31/2	00	06	92
	31/1	00	20	15
	37/1	00	04	98
	36	00	10	34
	35/2	00	17	51
	45/3	00	02	74
	45/4	00	08	06
	45/5	00	11	03
	45/6	00	09	32
	45/7	00	06	36
	45/11	00	01	34
	45/1	00	02	04
	45/12	00	04	71
	46/17	00	00	88
	62	00	27	80
	64	00	26	27
	61/8	00	00	10
	61/7	00	07	50
	61/3	00	08	52
	61/4	00	00	71
	61/6	00	02	06
	61/5	00	18	93
	60/8	00	08	57
	60/7	00	02	79
	60/4	00	01	52
	60/3	00	00	17
7) Denkada	306/14	00	04	50
	306/15	00	03	35

1	2	3	4	5
7) Denkada (Contd)	306/16	00	00	10
	306/12	00	03	19
	306/11	00	05	17
	306/9	00	05	87
	306/10	00	00	90
	309/2	00	05	80
	309/1	00	07	86
	308/13	00	03	34
	308/14	00	07	35
	308/11	00	00	12
	308/12	00	02	96
	308/9	00	07	10
	308/15	00	06	23
	308/8	00	15	14
	316/22	00	00	10
	311/1	00	01	49
	311/2	00	14	10
	311/3	00	00	44
	315/10	00	04	33
	315/11	00	09	09
	315/12	00	00	55
	315/13	00	08	32
	315/14	00	02	07
	315/9	00	06	73
	313/7	00	03	36
	313/6	00	14	28
	313/5	00	06	79
	313/8	00	00	11
	313/2	00	02	36
	313/4	00	09	30
	313/3	00	09	03
	313/1	00	00	51
	346/1	00	07	12
	338/9	00	09	46
	338/8	00	06	87
	338/7	00	00	97
	338/10	00	00	74
	338/11	00	05	66
	338/17	00	00	35
	338/16	00	02	48
	338/15	00	02	14
	338/14	00	02	25

1	2	3	4	5
7) Denkada (Contd)	338/13	00	07	45
	338/12	00	02	63
	345/1	00	23	77
	345/2	00	00	10
	344/3	00	08	66
	344/4	00	24	02
	343	00	05	52
	349/16	00	09	54
	349/15	00	01	73
	349/19	00	07	44
	349/20	00	02	19
	349/14	00	01	18
	349/23	00	00	10
	349/3	00	00	44
	349/7	00	05	86
	349/13	00	08	68
	349/12	00	05	87
	349/11	00	02	61
	352/7	00	01	06
	352/4	00	18	86
	352/1	00	01	08
	352/3	00	01	58
	352/5	00	09	75
	353	00	18	22
	351	00	01	51
	106/13	00	02	76
	106/14	00	11	68
	105	00	49	31
	99/1	00	12	25
	99/2	00	11	38
	100/13	00	00	89
	100/14	00	03	09
	94/1	00	00	89
	93/8	00	03	85
	93/5	00	01	03
	93/6	00	01	10
	93/7	00	01	26
	93/9	00	00	63
	93/10	00	03	57
	93/4	00	00	94
	93/3	00	02	51
	93/2	00	04	24

1	2	3	4	5
7) Denkada (Contd)	93/13	00	03	47
	93/14	00	03	75
	93/15	00	04	42
	93/12	00	00	10
	93/1	00	01	50
	93/16	00	05	35
	93/17	00	05	81
	93/19	00	02	78
	93/20	00	00	21
	92	00	05	21
	84/13	00	07	70
	83	00	01	32
8) Singavaram	117/12	00	03	89
	117/11	00	07	42
	117/10	00	12	94
	116/3	00	05	44
	117/1	00	03	43
	117/2	00	07	88
	117/3	00	06	39
	117/4	00	01	14
	117/6	00	02	21
	117/7	00	01	49
	117/8	00	00	55
	116/6	00	01	32
	116/11	00	04	58
	116/10	00	00	10
	116/12	00	08	70
	118/5	00	00	10
	118/4	00	22	12
	118/3	00	01	86
	118/2	00	23	24
	113/9	00	02	97
	113/1	00	15	33
	113/6	00	03	90
	113/5	00	07	52
	113/4	00	00	10
	114/11	00	01	81
	112/4	00	06	87
	112/1	00	16	96
	112/2	00	16	13
	110	00	02	87
	111	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
8) Singavaram (Contd)	109	00	01	60
	108/13	00	06	14
	91/15	00	11	72
	91/2	00	00	11
	91/14	00	03	97
	91/13	00	02	50
	91/12	00	02	70
	91/11	00	02	19
	91/10	00	02	26
	91/4	00	07	70
	91/3	00	01	45
	91/5	00	07	68
	91/6	00	01	85
	91/7	00	02	68
	92	00	04	87
	36/32	00	03	97
	38/14	00	08	59
	38/13	00	14	24
	38/1	00	08	94
	38/2	00	08	71
	38/3	00	01	15
	37/1	00	00	10
	37/2	00	11	70
	37/3	00	00	16
	31/8	00	13	06
	31/9	00	03	26
	31/6	00	02	19
	31/5	00	22	70
	31/4	00	07	98
	31/3	00	19	15
	31/1	00	32	61
	30	00	03	36
	49/1	00	00	10
	25/25	00	02	37
	25/24	00	04	75
	25/23	00	05	15
	25/22	00	06	57
	25/21	00	00	10
	25/6	00	00	10
	25/8	00	02	46
	25/9	00	06	32
	25/10	00	05	11

1	2	3	4	5
8) Singavaram (Contd)	25/20	00	02	04
	25/18	00	00	10
	25/15	00	06	89
	25/11	00	00	61
	25/13	00	00	10
	25/14	00	06	73
	25/16	00	03	74
	22/1	00	00	10
	23/1	00	50	85
	23/2	00	00	10
	20/9	00	23	99
	20/6	00	00	10
	20/8	00	00	91
	21/2	00	03	53
	21/1	00	28	77
	6	00	91	80
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Bhogapuram District:Vizianagaram State:ANDHRA PRADESH				
1) Bhogapuram	5	00	41	64
	6	00	00	47
	3	00	19	58
	4	00	47	12
	12	00	10	91
	13	00	45	70

[F. No. L-14014/37/2009-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर 2009

का.आ. 3451.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आंध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकिनाडा-बासुदेबपुर-हावड़ा गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि, उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री के. गंगाचलम, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, डोर नं. 67-11-21/2, साविस्वा, न्यु सेंचुरी पब्लिक स्कूल के सामने, एल.बी.नगर, काकिनाडा - 533 003, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : पुसापाटीरंगा	जिला : विजयनगरम	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं / सब डिविजन सं	आर.ओ.यू अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) रेल्लीवलसा	257/9	00	09	46
	257/6	00	08	66
	257/8	00	08	57
	257/7	00	06	79
	255	00	00	15
	258/1	00	07	77
	258/2	00	00	10
	258/11	00	00	98
	253	00	32	90
	251/1	00	00	77
	251/2	00	10	28
	251/3	00	00	17
	251/5	00	13	65
	251/6	00	03	09
	252/1	00	11	41
	252/9	00	01	28
	252/8	00	04	45
	252/7	00	06	05
	252/2	00	01	39
	252/3	00	03	31
	252/4	00	02	34
	252/5	00	02	86
	252/6	00	00	61
	230/12	00	00	68
	252/13	00	04	68
	252/14	00	05	55
	252/15	00	03	42
	252/16	00	00	38
	252/20	00	02	30
	230/15	00	05	46
	230/16	00	03	08
	252/21	00	01	19
	229/16	00	01	75
	231/2	00	07	59
	231/3	00	04	28
	231/4	00	16	68
	231/5	00	05	76

1	2	3	4	5
1) रेल्लीवलसा (निरंतर)	166/4	00	00	12
	166/5	00	11	50
	232/8	00	00	10
	232/3	00	02	66
	232/2	00	02	70
	232/1	00	04	87
	166/2	00	00	22
	165/35	00	09	15
	165/36	00	13	80
	165/37	00	00	34
	165/41	00	01	13
	165/40	00	00	88
	165/39	00	00	10
	165/42	00	00	82
	165/43	00	01	26
	165/44	00	00	93
	165/45	00	01	06
	165/46	00	01	26
	165/47	00	01	78
	165/48	00	02	22
	165/25	00	02	34
	165/26	00	01	71
	165/27	00	00	10
	165/24	00	09	55
	165/23	00	03	18
	165/19	00	01	06
	165/18	00	00	10
	165/22	00	01	39
	165/21	00	00	90
	165/20	00	00	32
	165/7	00	02	53
	165/5	00	04	20
	165/3	00	00	10
	165/6	00	01	44
	165/2	00	00	10
	165/1	00	02	26
	144/21	00	03	85
	144/22	00	02	70
	144/20	00	05	34
	144/19	00	04	68
	144/15	00	00	37
	144/26	00	12	69

1	2	3	4	5
1) रेल्लीवलसा (निरंतर)	144/17	00	00	10
	144/25	00	04	69
	144/18	00	00	61
	144/27	00	02	55
	145/15	00	06	53
	145/14	00	09	54
	145/13	00	03	35
	150/1	00	03	94
	149/9	00	21	43
	145/8	00	00	10
	149/10	00	03	90
	149/31	00	00	74
	149/29	00	01	78
	149/30	00	00	16
	149/28	00	02	40
	149/27	00	02	68
	149/11	00	00	26
	149/26	00	02	73
	149/25	00	02	50
	149/24	00	01	21
	149/33	00	01	12
	149/23	00	05	19
	149/16	00	08	63
	149/15	00	02	20
	149/22	00	00	11
	149/20	00	00	55
	149/19	00	01	41
	149/18	00	00	10
	149/17	00	04	23
	147/35	00	00	38
	147/36	00	00	63
	148/1	00	11	86
	148/2	00	08	43
	148/9	00	00	10
	147/17	00	00	67
	147/16	00	00	37
	147/15	00	00	66
	147/18	00	00	43
	147/19	00	00	58
	97/8	00	00	61
	97/9	00	14	50
	97/12	00	02	16

1	2	3	4	5
1) रेलीवलसा (निरंतर)	97/11	00	02	81
	97/10	00	02	42
	97/6	00	02	34
	96/2	00	11	60
	96/4	00	00	10
	96/3	00	01	91
	96/1	00	08	17
	सर्वे न. 96/1 और 95/4 के बीच में (रेड)	00	04	26
	95/4	00	17	89
	95/2	00	16	70
	95/3	00	01	27
	85/9	00	11	81
	94/2 1	00	00	10
	85/8	00	03	45
	85/2	00	01	52
	85/7	00	04	03
	85/3	00	12	37
	85/5	00	00	78
	85/4	00	04	46
	86/38	00	04	11
	86/37	00	04	28
	86/36	00	04	60
	86/35	00	06	79
	86/28	00	03	59
	86/27	00	02	61
	86/26	00	01	36
	81/3	00	00	10
	81/2	00	01	06
	81/1	00	04	87
	80/13	00	09	27
	86/25	00	00	14
	80/14	00	09	76
	80/12	00	05	26
	80/15	00	13	84
	80/6	00	02	88
	80/11	00	03	71
	80/10	00	05	10
	80/9	00	02	40
	80/8	00	06	50
	80/7	00	04	34
	79	00	00	15
	56	00	04	47

1	2	3	4	5
2) पुसापटीरगा	234	00	01	65
	205	00	05	75
	104	00	07	83
	103	00	03	44
	102	00	10	40
	101	00	03	40
	81	00	72	15
	82	00	27	60
	85	01	20	49
	86	00	05	57
	63	00	01	92
	62	00	33	42
	61	00	24	73
	60	00	01	33
	58	00	53	42
	56	00	46	15
	55	00	50	66
	23	00	01	20
	24	00	67	98
	25	00	01	53
	27/1	00	00	83
	27/12	00	03	55
	47	00	02	40
	46/1	00	13	37
	46/2	00	01	95
	46/3	00	08	99
	46/5	00	00	48
	46/4	00	07	15
	27/11	00	06	39
	28/2	00	12	85
	28/3	00	02	17
	28/4	00	15	10
	28/5	00	00	50
	28/11	00	18	53
	28/21	00	06	96
	28/20	00	05	30
	28/23	00	01	51
	28/22	00	00	10
	28/18	00	01	67
	28/17	00	05	04
	28/16	00	09	72
	28/29	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
2) पुसापाटीरगा (निरंतर)	28/33	00	00	10
	28/36	00	00	10
	28/37	00	06	78
	29	00	34	57
	28/38	00	08	34
	28/39	00	04	33
	28/40	00	05	03
	28/32	00	00	45
	30	00	00	10
3) पोरम	33/12	00	00	42
	33/13	00	02	04
	33/14	00	03	61
	33/18	00	02	13
	33/19	00	00	28
	33/17	00	07	02
	33/16	00	00	86
	33/15	00	06	82
	33/4	00	01	19
	34/1	00	01	58
	34/4	00	00	16
	34/5	00	07	58
	34/6	00	05	18
	34/7	00	07	09
	34/8	00	00	93
	34/12	00	07	41
	34/11	00	00	40
	34/13	00	07	69
	34/14	00	00	10
	34/15	00	17	56
	35	00	07	83
4) टि सोडाम्मा अग्राहारम	38	01	49	21
	55	00	08	30
	56/4	00	21	84
	56/3	00	17	21
	58	00	14	85
	59	00	14	32
	60/3	00	03	98
	60/4	00	08	84
	60/6	00	27	12
	66	00	00	69
	67/22	00	00	71
	67/23	00	02	90

1	2	3	4	5
4) टि सोडाम्मा अग्राहार्य (निरंतर)	67/34	00	03	71
	67/24	00	00	10
	67/33	00	01	07
	67/32	00	03	70
	67/31	00	04	09
	67/35	00	02	26
	67/36	00	00	95
	67/37	00	00	15
	67/38	00	00	96
	67/39	00	00	75
	67/40	00	00	40
	67/42	00	00	10
	67/43	00	00	77
	67/44	00	00	14
	67/30	00	04	32
	67/29	00	09	43
	67/27	00	09	98
	67/28	00	00	37
	68/18	00	08	03
	68/19	00	07	80
	68/20	00	17	50
	68/27	00	05	93
	68/26	00	02	11
	68/25	00	04	52
	68/23	00	00	85
	69/29	00	01	03
	69/16	00	05	53
	69/15	00	06	85
	69/19	00	00	14
	69/20	00	03	00
	69/21	00	00	10
	69/3	00	00	21
	69/14	00	02	78
	69/12	00	01	77
	69/13	00	03	50
	69/10	00	01	93
	69/11	00	00	59
	69/9	00	02	68
	69/7	00	01	56
	69/6	00	01	23
	69/5	00	00	43
	69/8	00	01	84

1	2	3	4	5
4) टि सोडाम्मा अग्रहारम (निरंतर)	70/2	00	00	46
	70/1	00	06	69
	70/3	00	02	54
	70/4	00	00	79
5) कोव्वाडा	27/1	00	00	21
	27/2	00	00	10
	13	00	38	75
	4/11	00	18	11
	4/6	00	02	28
	4/10	00	01	17
	7/5	00	00	57
	7/6	00	01	98
	7/7	00	07	52
	7/8	00	02	71
	7/9	00	00	16
	7/10	00	10	00
	7/11	00	10	15
	7/12	00	07	60
	7/13	00	06	34
	7/18	00	01	47
	7/19	00	02	94
	8/8	00	20	64
	9/1	00	08	16
	9/3	00	04	19
	9/4	00	01	73
	9/7	00	01	80
	9/8	00	04	79
	9/9	00	03	39
	9/10	00	08	69
	9/12	00	11	64
	9/13	00	07	07
	9/14	00	00	16
	42/1	00	44	94
	42/9	00	00	21
	42/10	00	00	65
	42/11	00	01	30
	42/12	00	01	91
	42/13	00	01	40
	42/14	00	01	61
	42/15	00	01	94
	42/16	00	00	98
	42/17	00	00	26

1	2	3	4	5
5) कोव्वाडा (निरंतर)	42/25	00	00	10
	42/26	00	01	45
	42/27	00	02	47
	42/28	00	02	23
	42/29	00	02	75
	42/30	00	00	41
	43/1	00	09	78
	43/2	00	10	51
	43/3	00	10	02
	45	00	07	31
6) गैतुला चोडवरम	72/2	00	23	07
	72/4	00	24	25
	77/11	00	00	43
	77/12	00	45	67
	77/3	00	01	60
	78/5	00	09	42
	78/6	00	20	48
	78/7	00	04	37
	79/2	00	23	07
	80/1	00	16	98
	80/2	00	19	46
	80/3	00	15	54
	80/4	00	01	31
	80/5	00	08	57
	80/6	00	05	44
	81/2	00	05	40
	83/1	00	04	32
	84/1	00	05	77
	84/2	00	07	29
	84/3	00	06	94
	84/4	00	07	30
	84/5	00	06	75
	84/6	00	07	45
	84/7	00	04	51
	84/8	00	05	14
	84/9	00	07	55
	84/10	00	12	72
7) कन्दीवलसा	146/2	01	03	84
	4	01	41	05
	21	00	07	33
	1/40	00	06	37
	1/41	00	06	18

1	2	3	4	5
7) कन्दीवलसा (निरंतर)	1/47	00	00	13
	1/48	00	04	68
	1/49	00	06	60
	1/50	00	00	50
	1/51	00	00	68
	1/52	00	00	81
	1/53	00	03	15
	1/54	00	05	02
	1/55	00	03	85
	1/56	00	00	10
	1/65	00	03	52
	1/66	00	06	18
	1/67	00	10	35
	1/68	00	04	45
	1/69	00	03	48
	1/70	00	02	30
	1/71	00	07	80
	1/72	00	12	95
	1/73	00	25	35
8) कनीमेडा	127	00	65	25
	126/14	00	01	20
	126/15	00	06	82
	126/16	00	04	24
	126/17	00	07	40
	126/18	00	01	23
	126/7	00	17	11
	126/6	00	00	11
	111	00	04	43
	110/8	00	00	61
	110/7	00	04	04
	110/6	00	10	42
	110/5	00	00	10
	110/3	00	00	60
	110/2	00	02	68
	110/1	00	07	72
	109/12	00	02	33
	109/1	00	17	90
	103/21	00	01	33
	103/22	00	03	76
	103/20	00	00	23
	103/18	00	04	48
	103/24	00	05	39

1	2	3	4	5
8) कनीमेष्टा (निरंतर)	103/23	00	03	60
	103/17	00	00	90
	103/13	00	00	10
	103/11	00	07	31
	103/25	00	00	54
	103/10	00	00	93
	103/5	00	00	10
	103/9	00	05	78
	103/8	00	02	93
	103/7	00	06	56
	103/6	00	00	30
	103/4	00	08	86
	103/3	00	00	75
	102/1	00	14	46
	102/3	00	00	20
	99/5	00	13	45
	99/4	00	00	58
	99/6	00	06	84
	99/18	00	01	92
	99/17	00	00	10
	99/19	00	00	10
	99/7	00	00	78
	99/9	00	05	44
	99/10	00	03	97
	99/16	00	01	51
	99/15	00	00	10
	99/11	00	01	76
	99/12	00	00	25
	100/5	00	02	12
	100/10	00	00	10
	100/11	00	00	75
	100/12	00	01	66
	100/24	00	05	15
	100/15	00	02	08
	100/16	00	02	54
	100/14	00	01	05
	100/17	00	02	73
	100/18	00	01	68
	100/23	00	00	29
	100/19	00	00	83
	100/20	00	00	31
	100/25	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
8) कमीनेहा (निरंतर)	95/1	00	25	55
	95/2	00	02	56
	95/3	00	00	39
	85/3	00	01	38
	85/15	00	00	99
	85/11	00	04	79
	85/12	00	02	41
	85/10	00	10	52
	85/9	00	06	24
	85/8	00	01	01
	86/1	00	00	22
	56/12	00	10	74
	56/14	00	00	34
	56/13	00	03	55
	56/11	00	07	40
	56/7	00	02	75
	88/7	00	02	76
	88/2	00	09	84
	88/1	00	00	14
	88/6	00	00	56
	88/5	00	04	18
	88/4	00	04	38
	88/3	00	02	88
	88/11	00	01	78
	88/10	00	00	10
	88/12	00	04	34
	88/13	00	01	72
	51/28	00	00	57
	51/31	00	05	71
	51/30	00	02	16
	51/18	00	00	10
	50/1	00	00	91
	50/2	00	06	09
	50/3	00	02	47
	50/4	00	04	88
	50/5	00	01	90
	50/6	00	00	10
	50/8	00	00	10
	50/9	00	03	62
	50/10	00	01	08
	49/10	00	11	56
	49/2	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
8) क्रीडा (निरंतर)	49/9	00	06	90
	49/3	00	02	39
	49/6	00	06	60
	49/5	00	03	52
	49/7	00	03	03
	49/8	00	00	82
	47/3	00	01	38
	47/4	00	03	98
	47/5	00	05	25
	47/6	00	00	10
	45/11	00	03	85
	45/12	00	03	52
	45/7	00	00	10
	45/10	00	01	59
	45/9	00	03	52
	45/13	00	02	14
	45/14	00	05	35
	45/8	00	07	32
	45/15	00	00	37
	44	00	02	20
	35	00	00	73
	33/5	00	05	58
	33/4	00	00	10
	33/6	00	08	55
	33/7	00	04	40
	33/8	00	03	89
	33/9	00	05	00
	33/11	00	06	70
	33/12	00	06	05
	33/13	00	07	03
	33/21	00	06	50
	33/22	00	01	79
	33/25	00	01	57
	33/26	00	00	10
	33/32	00	04	91
	32	00	03	15
	25/1	00	00	10
	24	00	08	65
	22/7	00	11	94
	22/6	00	00	76
	22/5	00	05	48
	22/9	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
9) कामावरम (निरंतर)	8/29	00	00	24
	8/17	00	01	70
	8/16	00	01	92
	8/1	00	08	53
	6/11	00	14	74
	6/12	00	02	12
	6/10	00	06	25
	6/9	00	02	05
	6/8	00	02	30
	6/7	00	02	86
	6/6	00	02	09
	6/5	00	16	91
	6/1	00	10	13
	6/2	00	00	55
	7/36	00	00	10
	7/31	00	00	48
	4/11	00	06	52
	4/12	00	09	11
	4/13	00	00	64
	4/16	00	14	18
	4/15	00	00	28
	5	00	42	98

[फा सं. एल.-14014/37/2009-जी.पी.]

के.के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2009

S.O. 3451.—Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of Natural Gas from Onshore Terminal at East Coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s. Reliance Industries Limited to consumers in various parts of the country, Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah Pipeline should be laid by M/s. Relogistics Infrastructure Limited;

And whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of Right of User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri K. Gangachalam, Competent Authority, Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, D.No. 67-11-21/2 Savisuja, Opp New Century Public School, L.B. Nagar, Kakinada – 533003, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh State.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Pusapatirega		District:Vizianagaram		State:ANDHRA PRADESH	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Rellivalasa	257/9	00	09	46	
	257/6	00	08	66	
	257/8	00	08	57	
	257/7	00	06	79	
	255	00	00	15	
	258/1	00	07	77	
	258/2	00	00	10	
	258/11	00	00	98	
	253	00	32	90	
	251/1	00	00	77	
	251/2	00	10	28	
	251/3	00	00	17	
	251/5	00	13	65	
	251/6	00	03	09	
	252/1	00	11	41	
	252/9	00	01	28	
	252/8	00	04	45	
	252/7	00	06	05	
	252/2	00	01	39	
	252/3	00	03	31	
	252/4	00	02	34	
	252/5	00	02	86	
	252/6	00	00	61	
	230/12	00	00	68	
	252/13	00	04	68	
	252/14	00	05	55	
	252/15	00	03	42	
	252/16	00	00	38	
	252/20	00	02	30	
	230/15	00	05	46	
	230/16	00	03	08	
	252/21	00	01	19	
	229/16	00	01	75	
	231/2	00	07	59	
	231/3	00	04	28	
	231/4	00	16	68	
	231/5	00	05	76	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Rellivalasa (Contd)	166/4	00	00	12
	166/5	00	11	50
	232/8	00	00	10
	232/3	00	02	66
	232/2	00	02	70
	232/1	00	04	87
	166/2	00	00	22
	165/35	00	09	15
	165/36	00	13	80
	165/37	00	00	34
	165/41	00	01	13
	165/40	00	00	88
	165/39	00	00	10
	165/42	00	00	82
	165/43	00	01	26
	165/44	00	00	93
	165/45	00	01	06
	165/46	00	01	26
	165/47	00	01	78
	165/48	00	02	22
	165/25	00	02	34
	165/26	00	01	71
	165/27	00	00	10
	165/24	00	09	55
	165/23	00	03	18
	165/19	00	01	06
	165/18	00	00	10
	165/22	00	01	39
	165/21	00	00	90
	165/20	00	00	32
	165/7	00	02	53
	165/5	00	04	20
	165/3	00	00	10
	165/6	00	01	44
	165/2	00	00	10
	165/1	00	02	26
	144/21	00	03	85
	144/22	00	02	70
	144/20	00	05	34
	144/19	00	04	68
	144/15	00	00	37
	144/26	00	12	69

1	2	3	4	5
1) Rellivalasa (Contd)	144/17	00	00	10
	144/25	00	04	69
	144/18	00	00	61
	144/27	00	02	55
	145/15	00	06	53
	145/14	00	09	54
	145/13	00	03	35
	150/1	00	03	94
	149/9	00	21	43
	145/8	00	00	10
	149/10	00	03	90
	149/31	00	00	74
	149/29	00	01	78
	149/30	00	00	16
	149/28	00	02	40
	149/27	00	02	68
	149/11	00	00	26
	149/26	00	02	73
	149/25	00	02	50
	149/24	00	01	21
	149/33	00	01	12
	149/23	00	05	19
	149/16	00	08	63
	149/15	00	02	20
	149/22	00	00	11
	149/20	00	00	55
	149/19	00	01	41
	149/18	00	00	10
	149/17	00	04	23
	147/35	00	00	38
	147/36	00	00	63
	148/1	00	11	86
	148/2	00	08	43
	148/9	00	00	10
	147/17	00	00	67
	147/16	00	00	37
	147/15	00	00	66
	147/18	00	00	43
	147/19	00	00	58
	97/8	00	00	61
	97/9	00	14	50
	97/12	00	02	16

1	2	3	4	5
2) Pusapatirega (Contd)	28/33	00	00	10
	28/36	00	00	10
	28/37	00	06	78
	29	00	34	57
	28/38	00	08	34
	28/39	00	04	33
	28/40	00	05	03
	28/32	00	00	45
	30	00	00	10
3) Poram	33/12	00	00	42
	33/13	00	02	04
	33/14	00	03	61
	33/18	00	02	13
	33/19	00	00	28
	33/17	00	07	02
	33/16	00	00	86
	33/15	00	06	82
	33/4	00	01	19
	34/1	00	01	58
	34/4	00	00	16
	34/5	00	07	58
	34/6	00	05	18
	34/7	00	07	09
	34/8	00	00	93
	34/12	00	07	41
	34/11	00	00	40
	34/13	00	07	69
	34/14	00	00	10
	34/15	00	17	56
	35	00	07	83
4) T.Sodamma Agraharam	38	01	49	21
	55	00	08	30
	56/4	00	21	84
	56/3	00	17	21
	58	00	14	85
	59	00	14	32
	60/3	00	03	98
	60/4	00	08	84
	60/6	00	27	12
	66	00	00	69
	67/22	00	00	71
	67/23	00	02	90

1	2	3	4	5
4) T.Sodamma Agraharam (Contd)	67/34	00	03	71
	67/24	00	00	10
	67/33	00	01	07
	67/32	00	03	70
	67/31	00	04	09
	67/35	00	02	26
	67/36	00	00	95
	67/37	00	00	15
	67/38	00	00	96
	67/39	00	00	75
	67/40	00	00	40
	67/42	00	00	10
	67/43	00	00	77
	67/44	00	00	14
	67/30	00	04	32
	67/29	00	09	43
	67/27	00	09	98
	67/28	00	00	37
	68/18	00	08	03
	68/19	00	07	80
	68/20	00	17	50
	68/27	00	05	93
	68/26	00	02	11
	68/25	00	04	52
	68/23	00	00	85
	69/29	00	01	03
	69/16	00	05	53
	69/15	00	06	85
	69/19	00	00	14
	69/20	00	03	00
	69/21	00	00	10
	69/3	00	00	21
	69/14	00	02	78
	69/12	00	01	77
	69/13	00	03	50
	69/10	00	01	93
	69/11	00	00	59
	69/9	00	02	68
	69/7	00	01	56
	69/6	00	01	23
	69/5	00	00	43
	69/8	00	01	84

1	2	3	4	5
4) T.Sodamma Agraharam (Contd)	70/2	00	00	46
	70/1	00	06	69
	70/3	00	02	54
	70/4	00	00	79
5) Kovvada	27/1	00	00	21
	27/2	00	00	10
	13	00	38	75
	4/11	00	18	11
	4/6	00	02	28
	4/10	00	01	17
	7/5	00	00	57
	7/6	00	01	98
	7/7	00	07	52
	7/8	00	02	71
	7/9	00	00	16
	7/10	00	10	00
	7/11	00	10	15
	7/12	00	07	60
	7/13	00	06	34
	7/18	00	01	47
	7/19	00	02	94
	8/8	00	20	64
	9/1	00	08	16
	9/3	00	04	19
	9/4	00	01	73
	9/7	00	01	80
	9/8	00	04	79
	9/9	00	03	39
	9/10	00	08	69
	9/12	00	11	64
	9/13	00	07	07
	9/14	00	00	16
	42/1	00	44	94
	42/9	00	00	21
	42/10	00	00	65
	42/11	00	01	30
	42/12	00	01	91
	42/13	00	01	40
	42/14	00	01	61
	42/15	00	01	94
	42/16	00	00	98
	42/17	00	00	26

1	2	3	4	5
5) Kovvada (Contd)	42/25	00	00	10
	42/26	00	01	45
	42/27	00	02	47
	42/28	00	02	23
	42/29	00	02	75
	42/30	00	00	41
	43/1	00	09	78
	43/2	00	10	51
	43/3	00	10	02
	45	00	07	31
6) Gaitula Chodavaram	72/2	00	23	07
	72/4	00	24	25
	77/11	00	00	43
	77/12	00	45	67
	77/3	00	01	60
	78/5	00	09	42
	78/6	00	20	48
	78/7	00	04	37
	79/2	00	23	07
	80/1	00	16	98
	80/2	00	19	46
	80/3	00	15	54
	80/4	00	01	31
	80/5	00	08	57
	80/6	00	05	44
	81/2	00	05	40
	83/1	00	04	32
	84/1	00	05	77
	84/2	00	07	29
	84/3	00	06	94
	84/4	00	07	30
	84/5	00	06	75
	84/6	00	07	45
	84/7	00	04	51
	84/8	00	05	14
	84/9	00	07	55
	84/10	00	12	72
7) Kandivalasa	146/2	01	03	84
	4	01	41	05
	21	00	07	33
	1/40	00	06	37
	1/41	00	06	18

1	2	3	4	5
7) Kandivalasa (Contd)	1/47	00	00	13
	1/48	00	04	68
	1/49	00	06	60
	1/50	00	00	50
	1/51	00	00	68
	1/52	00	00	81
	1/53	00	03	15
	1/54	00	05	02
	1/55	00	03	85
	1/56	00	00	10
	1/65	00	03	52
	1/66	00	06	18
	1/67	00	10	35
	1/68	00	04	45
	1/69	00	03	48
	1/70	00	02	30
	1/71	00	07	80
	1/72	00	12	95
	1/73	00	25	35
8) Kanimetta	127	00	65	25
	126/14	00	01	20
	126/15	00	06	82
	126/16	00	04	24
	126/17	00	07	40
	126/18	00	01	23
	126/7	00	17	11
	126/6	00	00	11
	111	00	04	43
	110/8	00	00	61
	110/7	00	04	04
	110/6	00	10	42
	110/5	00	00	10
	110/3	00	00	60
	110/2	00	02	68
	110/1	00	07	72
	109/12	00	02	33
	109/1	00	17	90
	103/21	00	01	33
	103/22	00	03	76
	103/20	00	00	23
	103/18	00	04	48
	103/24	00	05	39

1	2	3	4	5
8) Kanimetta (Contd)	103/23	00	03	60
	103/17	00	00	90
	103/13	00	00	10
	103/11	00	07	31
	103/25	00	00	54
	103/10	00	00	93
	103/5	00	00	10
	103/9	00	05	78
	103/8	00	02	93
	103/7	00	06	56
	103/6	00	00	30
	103/4	00	08	86
	103/3	00	00	75
	102/1	00	14	46
	102/3	00	00	20
	99/5	00	13	45
	99/4	00	00	58
	99/6	00	06	84
	99/18	00	01	92
	99/17	00	00	10
	99/19	00	00	10
	99/7	00	00	78
	99/9	00	05	44
	99/10	00	03	97
	99/16	00	01	51
	99/15	00	00	10
	99/11	00	01	76
	99/12	00	00	25
	100/5	00	02	12
	100/10	00	00	10
	100/11	00	00	75
	100/12	00	01	66
	100/24	00	05	15
	100/15	00	02	08
	100/16	00	02	54
	100/14	00	01	05
	100/17	00	02	73
	100/18	00	01	68
	100/23	00	00	29
	100/19	00	00	83
	100/20	00	00	31
	100/25	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
8) Kanimetta (Contd)	95/1	00	25	55
	95/2	00	02	56
	95/3	00	00	39
	85/3	00	01	38
	85/15	00	00	99
	85/11	00	04	79
	85/12	00	02	41
	85/10	00	10	52
	85/9	00	06	24
	85/8	00	01	01
	86/1	00	00	22
	56/12	00	10	74
	56/14	00	00	34
	56/13	00	03	55
	56/11	00	07	40
	56/7	00	02	75
	88/7	00	02	76
	88/2	00	09	84
	88/1	00	00	14
	88/6	00	00	56
	88/5	00	04	18
	88/4	00	04	38
	88/3	00	02	88
	88/11	00	01	78
	88/10	00	00	10
	88/12	00	04	34
	88/13	00	01	72
	51/28	00	00	57
	51/31	00	05	71
	51/30	00	02	16
	51/18	00	00	10
	50/1	00	00	91
	50/2	00	06	09
	50/3	00	02	47
	50/4	00	04	88
	50/5	00	01	90
	50/6	00	00	10
	50/8	00	00	10
	50/9	00	03	62
	50/10	00	01	08
	49/10	00	11	56
	49/2	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
8) Kanimetta (Contd)	49/9	00	06	90
	49/3	00	02	39
	49/6	00	06	60
	49/5	00	03	52
	49/7	00	03	03
	49/8	00	00	82
	47/3	00	01	38
	47/4	00	03	98
	47/5	00	05	25
	47/6	00	00	10
	45/11	00	03	85
	45/12	00	03	52
	45/7	00	00	10
	45/10	00	01	59
	45/9	00	03	52
	45/13	00	02	14
	45/14	00	05	35
	45/8	00	07	32
	45/15	00	00	37
	44	00	02	20
	35	00	00	73
	33/5	00	05	58
	33/4	00	00	10
	33/6	00	08	55
	33/7	00	04	40
	33/8	00	03	89
	33/9	00	05	00
	33/11	00	06	70
	33/12	00	06	05
	33/13	00	07	03
	33/21	00	06	50
	33/22	00	01	79
	33/25	00	01	57
	33/26	00	00	10
	33/32	00	04	91
	32	00	03	15
	25/1	00	00	10
	24	00	08	65
	22/7	00	11	94
	22/6	00	00	76
	22/5	00	25	48
	22/9	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
8) Kanimetta (Contd)	22/8	00	10	28
	22/4	00	00	58
	22/11	00	00	10
9) Kamavaram	31/1	00	03	46
	31/2	00	05	18
	33/2	00	00	23
	33/1	00	13	75
	33/3	00	03	68
	32	00	06	71
	36/22	00	04	35
	36/23	00	04	37
	36/33	00	03	73
	36/20	00	05	36
	36/24	00	01	76
	36/25	00	00	47
	36/19	00	05	56
	36/18	00	08	87
	36/9	00	00	71
	36/10	00	01	53
	36/8	00	01	88
	36/7	00	00	86
	36/6	00	01	53
	36/2	00	00	52
	36/1	00	02	14
	37/6D	00	00	12
	37/6A	00	00	50
	37/5A	00	00	38
	41/12	00	06	54
	41/11	00	00	43
	41/10	00	00	61
	41/9	00	00	59
	41/7	00	01	42
	41/6	00	04	47
	41/5	00	05	12
	41/13	00	02	07
	41/14	00	03	72
	41/15	00	04	40
	40/3	00	23	74
	40/4	00	07	07
	10/42	00	02	01
	10/43	00	01	83
	10/44	00	01	49

1	2	3	4	5
9) Kamavaram (Contd)	10/45	00	00	10
	10/36	00	05	44
	10/37	00	02	45
	10/39	00	01	73
	10/40	00	01	74
	10/41	00	01	16
	10/35	00	02	62
	10/25	00	03	21
	10/24	00	01	46
	10/23	00	01	66
	10/26	00	03	56
	10/21	00	00	74
	10/20	00	01	45
	10/19	00	02	97
	10/18	00	00	10
	10/12	00	01	94
	10/13	00	05	70
	10/11	00	06	30
	10/10	00	00	33
	10/2	00	03	56
	10/1	00	03	24
	11/14	00	00	54
	11/13	00	00	58
	11/12	00	00	67
	11/11	00	00	73
	9/11	00	02	03
	9/16	00	03	54
	9/17	00	04	22
	9/37	00	02	21
	9/15	00	02	80
	9/12	00	01	46
	9/14	00	01	48
	9/13	00	01	68
	9/21	00	02	52
	9/22	00	00	47
	8/14	00	03	21
	8/15	00	03	17
	8/20	00	01	16
	8/19	00	01	38
	8/18	00	01	66
	8/21	00	01	12
	8/28	00	00	68

1	2	3	4	5
9) Kasavaram (Contd.)	8/29	00	00	24
	8/17	00	01	70
	8/16	00	01	92
	8/1	00	08	53
	6/11	00	14	74
	6/12	00	02	12
	6/10	00	06	25
	6/9	00	02	05
	6/8	00	02	30
	6/7	00	02	86
	6/6	00	02	09
	6/5	00	16	91
	6/1	00	10	13
	6/2	00	00	55
	7/36	00	00	10
	7/31	00	00	48
	4/11	00	06	52
	4/12	00	09	11
	4/13	00	00	64
	4/16	00	14	18
	4/15	00	00	28
	5	00	42	98

[F. No. L-14014/37/2009-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर 2009

का. आ. 3452.— भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रिलाएन्स इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्रप्रदेश में **पूर्वी तट पर** ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और, भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि, उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपायोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री के. गंगाचलम, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, डोर नं. 67-11-21/2, साविजुजा, न्यु सेंचुरी पब्लिक स्कूल के सामने, एल.बी.नगर, काकिनाडा - 533 003, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :एस। रायावरम	जिला :विशाखापट्टनम	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं / सब डिविजन सं	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए श्रेतफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) पेददागुम्पुलूरु	9/6	00	01	15
	9/5	00	01	50
	9/4	00	03	86
	9/3	00	23	50
	8/2	00	18	90
	10	00	04	85
	11/1	00	00	95
	12/1	00	18	50
	12/2	00	12	53
	12/3	00	08	13
	12/4	00	02	69
	12/5	00	07	67
	14/9	00	08	17
	14/8	00	00	19
	14/5	00	08	08
	37	00	50	06
	40/1	00	35	78
	41	00	05	27
	90/1	00	18	06
	90/2	00	00	10
	90/3	00	03	43
	90/4	00	05	75
	90/5	00	01	16
	91	00	02	12
	92/1	00	10	26
	92/2	00	00	31
	92/3	00	05	46
	92/4	00	00	99
	92/5	00	01	47
	92/6	00	08	39
	92/7	00	07	71
	92/8	00	17	94
	92/9	00	03	34
	92/10	00	08	28
	92/11	00	20	99
	93	00	48	17
	78	00	10	32

1	2	3	4	5
1) पेंसगुम्बुल (निरंतर)	138/1	00	41	65
	138/2	00	12	48
	137/1	00	15	53
	137/2	00	46	10
	136	00	03	62
	142/15	00	00	62
	142/16	00	04	19
	142/17	00	07	27
	142/18	00	08	65
	142/19	00	04	38
	143/13	00	03	67
	143/14	00	06	57
	143/15	00	09	94
	144/2	00	30	84
	149	00	33	08
	150	00	03	93
	151/1	00	11	27
	151/2	00	10	79
	148/9	00	03	17
	148/11	00	38	39
	148/10	00	07	72
	152/3	00	06	67
	152/2	00	02	12
	152/1ए	00	07	01
	152/1बी	00	05	16
	277	00	03	54
	278/2	00	02	25
	278/3	00	24	32
	266/2	00	58	74
	167/1	00	16	84
	167/2	00	01	23
	268/1	00	02	49
	268/2	00	57	84
	262	00	05	55
	363/4	00	00	28
	367/1	00	01	59
	367/2	00	03	16
	367/5	00	08	50
	367/6	00	05	20
	367/7	00	10	54
	368/2	00	12	21
	368/3	00	01	18

1	2	3	4	5
1) पेशवागुम्बुल (निरंतर)	368/4	00	00	83
	368/5	00	00	20
	368/6	00	00	10
	369/1	00	05	84
	369/2	00	07	62
	369/3	00	02	02
	369/4	00	01	55
	370/1	00	13	12
	371	00	29	07
	372	00	32	88
	348/4	00	00	12
	373/1	00	05	77
	374	00	00	20
	344/4	00	05	83
	344/1ए	00	08	69
	344/1बी	00	11	55
	344/2	00	04	75
	343/1	00	03	36
	343/3	00	02	48
	343/4	00	12	78
	343/5	00	20	19
	341	00	06	00
	340	00	01	70
	378	00	00	32
	390/1	00	01	69
	379	00	20	74
	380	00	30	25
	387	00	15	12
	382/1	00	02	67
	382/2	00	30	08
	382/3	00	20	49
	445/9	00	02	09
	445/10	00	04	54
	445/11	00	02	78
	445/12	00	03	12
	445/13	00	05	34
	445/14	00	01	37
	444/1	00	12	58
	444/2	00	00	10
	443/6	00	01	41
	443/7	00	06	28
	443/8	00	14	77

1	2	3	4	5
1) पेदागुम्बुलू (निरंतर)	443/9	00	07	57
	442/4	00	22	75
	442/2	00	04	67
	441/1	00	19	60
	487	00	02	06
	493	00	41	28
	495	00	00	44
	492	00	01	38
	490/7	00	02	41
	490/8	00	34	70
	490/5	00	06	01
	490/6	00	07	83
	490/3	00	10	02
	490/2	00	08	07
	489/4	00	02	48
	498/1	00	19	46
2) सिम्मापुरम	243/5	00	00	33
	243/6	00	15	16
	243/7	00	06	28
	243/2	00	01	69
	242/1	00	02	99
	242/2	00	06	13
	242/3	00	14	64
	241/13बी	00	00	46
	241/14बी	00	00	96
	241/14सी	00	01	73
	240	00	32	91
	250	00	01	50
	259/9	00	01	70
	259/10	00	16	33
	258/1बी	00	03	08
	258/1ए	00	12	57
	258/2ए	00	05	68
	258/2बी	00	09	69
	258/2सी	00	04	11
	258/3	00	06	29
	251	00	14	27
	252	00	00	62
	234	00	15	47
	235/1	00	01	00
	235/2	00	46	96
	229/1	00	02	48

1	2	3	4	5
2) तिम्मापुरम (निरंतर)	2 29/2ए	00	28	76
	2 29/2बी	00	01	87
	230/2बी	00	09	02
	230/2ओ	00	07	13
	231	00	01	59
	305/2	00	01	68
	305/3	00	05	20
	305/4	00	02	83
	305/5	00	06	47
	305/6	00	07	49
	305/7ए	00	00	10
	306/10	00	01	68
	306/11	00	00	78
	306/12	00	06	12
	306/7	00	03	26
	306/6	00	00	10
	309/3ए	00	00	10
	308/12	00	04	10
	308/11	00	04	74
	308/10	00	07	76
	308/8	00	00	10
	308/7	00	08	06
	308/6	00	01	75
	308/5	00	08	14
	308/4	00	02	11
	308/3	00	02	60
	308/2	00	03	36
	315/1	00	03	22
	315/2	00	01	17
	315/7	00	00	10
	307/5	00	00	21
	307/4	00	00	11
	316/2	00	01	20
	316/1ए	00	11	46
	316/1बी	00	02	59
	257	00	03	63
3) बोम्मावरम	25	00	90	63
	28/3	00	10	14
	28/1	00	09	71
	31	00	49	53
	32	00	00	85
	37/4बी/सी	00	13	27

1	2	3	4	5
3) बोम्मावरम (निरंतर)	37/4बी/बी	00	03	34
	37/4बी/ई	00	13	18
	37/4ए/ए	00	02	95
	37/4बी/एफ	00	04	41
	37/4ए/एफ	00	16	19
	37/4ए/ई	00	00	10
	37/4ए/जी	00	03	45
	37/4ए/एच	00	02	37
	41/1	00	29	35
	42/1ई	00	11	88
	42/1डी	00	01	28
	42/3बी	00	18	31
	42/3सी	00	17	13
	43	00	03	87
	47/1	00	41	79
4) पेनुगोल्लु	43/1	00	01	67
	43/2	00	35	15
	43/3	00	03	48
	40	00	10	87
	32/4	00	20	42
	32/5	00	12	70
	32/3	00	05	03
	31	00	19	56
	30	00	21	08
	69	00	01	25
	70	00	32	32
	27	00	36	35
	26	00	18	91
	24/2	00	20	74
	9	00	89	04
	10	00	03	97
	8	00	02	26
	5	00	18	90
	3	00	19	07
5) पेटासुदिपुरम	338/1ए	00	25	52
	338/1बी	00	00	17
	338/1सी	00	03	40
	12	00	17	88
	11/2	00	11	83
	11/3	00	00	80
	10/7	00	00	10
	10/8	00	13	39

1	2	3	4	5
5) पेटासुदिपुरम (निरंतर)	9/1	00	05	97
	3	00	18	06
6) वेमागिरि	156/1बी	00	08	25
	156/1ए	00	03	18
	156/1सी	00	07	84
	156/2सी	00	00	10
	156/2बी	00	00	67
	156/2ए	00	01	41
	156/3बी	00	00	10
	158/1डी	00	09	67
	158/2ए	00	03	73
	158/2बी	00	02	97
	158/2सी	00	09	46
	158/2डी	00	22	19
	158/2ई	00	08	18
	158/2एफ	00	00	88
	157/1	00	00	33
	159	00	03	57
	160/1	00	00	71
	160/2	00	00	68
	160/3	00	03	37
	160/4	00	01	97
	160/5	00	00	18
	161	00	11	70
	163/26	00	00	14
	163/27	00	04	28
	163/32	00	04	23
	163/33	00	12	27
	163/34	00	03	68
	163/35	00	05	46
	163/36	00	00	74
	163/47	00	00	33
	163/48	00	06	88
	163/53	00	04	25
	163/58	00	03	36
	163/59	00	03	48
	164/1एस	00	00	10
	164/1आर	00	01	89
	164/1ओ	00	01	53
	164/1क्यू	00	01	12
	164/1पी	00	02	54
	164/1एम	00	02	60

1	2	3	4	5
6) वेपारि (निरंतर)	164/1टी	00	02	22
	164/1एन	00	00	79
	164/1एल	00	00	76
	164/2एफ	00	04	43
	164/2एच	00	01	33
	164/2आई	00	00	10
	164/2जी	00	01	34
	164/1के	00	00	10
	164/2ई	00	22	78
	164/8	00	00	93
	164/6	00	03	09
	164/3ई	00	03	26
	164/3डी	00	02	92
	164/2डी	00	02	06
	164/2सी	00	01	76
	164/2बी	00	01	16
	164/2ए	00	02	05
	164/3सी	00	06	71
	164/3ए	00	02	02
	165	00	03	55
	168/4	00	11	46
	168/5	00	18	70
	168/1एल	00	00	10
	168/1एम	00	05	64
	168/1एन	00	05	69
	168/1ओ	00	05	64
	168/1आर	00	00	30
	168/1पी	00	05	85
	168/1क्यू	00	00	10
	170/48	00	02	18
	170/47	00	01	29
	170/46	00	00	91
	170/45	00	00	29
	170/44	00	00	28
	170/43	00	00	16
	173	00	11	75
	172/3	00	04	20
	172/4	00	04	01
	172/5	00	03	62
	172/1	00	07	89
	171/12	00	06	85
	171/11ए	00	00	21

1	2	3	4	5
6) वेमगिरि (निरंतर)	171/11बी	00	06	64
	171/10डी	00	00	60
	171/10एच	00	05	35
	171/10एफ	00	00	25
	171/10ई	00	03	29
	171/10ए	00	01	08
	171/9ए	00	02	23
	171/9बी	00	05	53
	171/8बी	00	06	57
	171/8ए	00	02	53
	189/26	00	04	07
	189/27	00	00	68
	189/10	00	06	32
	189/11	00	02	85
	189/25	00	00	94
	189/19	00	03	99
	189/20	00	02	39
	190	00	23	95
	188	00	02	57
	193	00	23	06
	194/1	00	24	51
	194/2ए	00	02	82
	194/2बी	00	04	45
	194/2जी	00	01	13
	194/2एच	00	00	10
	196/3	00	01	42
	196/4	00	01	23
	196/5	00	11	61
	196/6	00	06	21
	196/7	00	02	29
	196/10	00	01	67
	196/11	00	00	33
	200	00	17	20
	202	00	19	47
	203/5ए	00	02	11
	203/4	00	21	31
	203/3एफ	00	00	40
	203/3डी	00	00	10
	204/27	00	25	18
	4/2	00	08	10
	4/3	00	02	98
	5/1	00	23	10

1	2	3	4	5
6) केमगिरि (निरंतर)	6	00	24	28
	7	00	56	77
	8	00	02	27
7) जंगलुल केलामपालेम	324/1	00	25	80
	324/2	00	07	89
	324/3	00	03	06
	323	00	31	34
	325	00	47	12
	331	00	13	03
	330	00	11	86
	333	00	64	21
	346	00	41	28
	345	00	02	45
	344	00	55	98
	350	00	39	16
	351	00	16	90
	352	00	03	35
	353	00	01	08
	354	00	06	39
	355	00	29	15
	343	00	08	36
	341/2	00	09	87
	341/3	00	15	72
	275	00	18	43
	274	00	10	77
	273	00	01	89
	270/2	00	18	65
	270/1	00	22	44
	272/1	00	01	09
	272/4	00	00	16
	269	00	03	99
	267/2सी	00	12	34
	267/2बी4	00	33	09
	267/2बी1	00	02	84
	267/2बी2	00	05	57
	267/2ए1	00	00	34
	267/2ए2	00	27	36
	267/1एफ	00	01	49
	267/1जी	00	00	14
	267/1एच	00	10	24
	260/4ए	00	14	89
	260/3बी	00	00	36

1	2	3	4	5
7) जंगुलू वेलापलेम (निरंतर)	2 60/3ए	00	01	87
	2 60/2डी	00	04	39
	2 60/2ई	00	00	10
	2 60/2सी	00	06	32
	2 60/2वी	00	04	58
	2 60/2एफ	00	01	72
	2 60/2ए	00	00	11
	2 60/1ए	00	05	48
	259	00	33	90
	258/2	00	00	10
	258/1	00	13	90
	258/4	00	02	18
	257	00	12	50
	254	00	34	96
	255/3	00	08	13
	255/4	00	26	12

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक & यलमचिलि	जिला & विशाखापट्टनम	राज्य & आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1) पूलापति	174	00	22	50
	177/6वी	00	33	95
	177/6ए	00	05	49
	177/5	00	07	13
	177/4	00	00	10
	177/3	00	03	75
	177/2वी	00	08	86
	177/2ए	00	08	14
	177/1	00	06	30
	177/6डी	00	00	67
	176/1ई	00	17	52
	176/1डी	00	00	55
	176/1एफ	00	04	38
	176/1ए	00	14	07
	170	00	02	58
	180/4	00	09	25
	181/7	00	04	50
	181/6	00	18	21
	181/5	00	04	10
	181/4	00	00	10
	183/7	00	05	95
	183/6	00	11	30
	183/8	00	02	00
	183/5	00	00	93
	183/2	00	24	79
	183/3	00	19	34

1	2	3	4	5
1) पूजापति (निरंतर)	183/1	00	06	98
	186/2	00	24	10
	187	00	45	51
	189	00	02	56
	191/2	00	19	22
	191/1	00	01	23
	193	00	15	42
	194	00	20	79
	197	00	00	35
	192	00	09	65
	112	00	29	14
	114	00	02	15
	111/1	00	12	24
	111/2	00	11	23
	110/1वी	00	01	37
	110/2	00	01	37
	109	00	29	85
	107	00	20	44
	105/3	00	07	86
	105/2	00	07	17
	108	00	00	79
	105/1	00	23	68
	104	00	00	61
	103	00	04	85
	102	00	03	14
	93	00	06	84
	94	00	39	11
	92	00	00	16
	96	00	14	98
	97	00	41	08
	91	00	02	61
2) कृष्णापुरम	113/1	00	13	19
	115/1	00	03	67
	115/2	00	00	16
	114	00	25	53
	116	00	01	15
	119/3	00	38	61
	119/2	00	15	16
	119/1	00	03	40
	118/14	00	17	28
	118/15	00	00	38
	118/13	00	03	93

1	2	3	4	5
2) कुष्मापुरम (निरंतर)	118/6	00	02	47
	118/12	00	09	00
	118/11	00	03	28
	118/10	00	00	67
	118/9	00	05	75
	118/8	00	03	90
	129	00	12	30
	175/4बी	00	03	63
	175/5सी	00	04	38
	175/3डी	00	04	21
	175/6बी	00	04	94
	175/6ए	00	03	64
	174/1एफ	00	10	06
	174/1जी	00	00	30
	174/1एच	00	04	00
	174/1ई	00	00	67
	174/1आई	00	04	93
	174/1आर	00	00	10
	174/1 क्यू	00	03	06
	174/1पी	00	06	07
	174/1ओ	00	00	23
	174/1एन	00	01	32
	174/2बी	00	04	58
	174/2ए	00	00	20
	174/2डी	00	04	56
	174/2ई	00	00	10
	174/2एफ	00	07	04
	173	00	06	33
	177	00	03	31
	202/2बी	00	00	83
	202/2सी	00	06	41
	202/2डी	00	00	69
	204	00	12	40
	201	00	66	71
	200/9	00	05	24
	200/8	00	19	84
	200/7	00	11	36
	200/2	00	01	17
	200/4	00	08	77
	200/5	00	12	96
	200/3	00	00	10
	210/3	00	00	10
	211/1	00	00	10
	199	00	04	48
	211/2	00	19	13
	212/7	00	04	89
	212/6	00	06	61
	212/8	00	01	04

1	2	3	4	5
2) कुष्मापुरम (निरंतर)	212/5	00	01	07
	212/4	00	13	88
	212/3	00	00	53
	216	01	19	22
	217	00	04	14
	218	00	24	56
3) तेरुवपल्लि	40/24	00	06	92
	40/23	00	05	62
	40/22	00	05	20
	40/21	00	05	33
	40/20	00	08	83
	41/1जी	00	00	28
	41/1एफ	00	00	10
	41/2	00	06	58
	42	00	78	17
	37	00	02	60
	36/12ई	00	07	59
	36/12डी	00	07	44
	36/12बी	00	08	69
	36/12ए	00	07	52
	36/11सी	00	11	07
	36/11बी	00	14	74
	36/11ए	00	20	55
	36/2बी	00	07	90
	36/2ए	00	07	23
	36/1एफ	00	02	45
	36/1ई	00	06	68
	36/1डी	00	03	03
	36/1सी	00	09	43
	36/1ए	00	01	46
	36/1बी	00	09	64
	36/9डी	00	06	58
	36/9ए	00	02	34
	35	00	01	89
	27	00	28	81
	28/1डी	00	08	73
	28/1बी	00	08	95
	28/1सी	00	09	93
	28/1ए	00	01	27
	29	00	16	14
	30/1जे	00	35	58
	30/1के	00	08	00
	30/1एफ	00	06	53
	30/1ई	00	06	45
	30/1बी	00	01	98
	30/1सी	00	06	38
	30/1डी	00	01	18

1	2	3	4	5
3) तेरुवपल्लि (निरंतर)	110	00	03	84
	112	00	18	77
	111/6	00	03	07
	111/5	00	05	77
	111/1	00	10	05
	113/2	00	03	68
	114/13	00	00	72
	114/14	00	14	65
	114/12	00	04	72
	114/11	00	04	93
	114/10	00	04	21
	114/6	00	08	18
	114/5	00	01	50
	114/4	00	09	07
	114/3	00	08	02
	114/1	00	00	23
	115/1	00	00	26
	117	00	22	58

[फा सं. एल.-14014/48/2009-जी.पी.]

के.के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2009

S. O. 3452.—Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited to consumers in various parts of the country, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited;

And whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of Right of User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri K. Gangachalam, Competent Authority, Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, D.No. 67-11-21/2 Savisuja, Opp. New Century Public School, L.B. Nagar, Kakinada – 533003, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh State.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:S.Rayavaram		District:Visakhapatnam		State:ANDHRA PRADESH	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Pedagummuluru	9/6	00	01	15	
	9/5	00	01	50	
	9/4	00	03	86	
	9/3	00	23	50	
	8/2	00	18	90	
	10	00	04	85	
	11/1	00	00	95	
	12/1	00	18	50	
	12/2	00	12	53	
	12/3	00	08	43	
	12/4	00	02	69	
	12/5	00	07	67	
	14/9	00	08	17	
	14/8	00	00	19	
	14/5	00	08	08	
	37	00	50	06	
	40/1	00	35	78	
	41	00	05	27	
	90/1	00	18	06	
	90/2	00	00	10	
	90/3	00	03	43	
	90/4	00	05	75	
	90/5	00	01	16	
	91	00	02	12	
	92/1	00	10	26	
	92/2	00	00	31	
	92/3	00	05	46	
	92/4	00	00	99	
	92/5	00	01	47	
	92/6	00	08	39	
	92/7	00	07	71	
	92/8	00	17	94	
	92/9	00	03	34	
	92/10	00	08	28	
	92/11	00	20	99	
	93	00	48	17	
	78	00	10	32	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Pedagummuluru (Contd)	138/1	00	41	65
	138/2	00	12	48
	137/1	00	15	53
	137/2	00	46	10
	136	00	03	62
	142/15	00	00	62
	142/16	00	04	19
	142/17	00	07	27
	142/18	00	08	65
	142/19	00	04	38
	143/13	00	03	67
	143/14	00	06	57
	143/15	00	09	94
	144/2	00	30	84
	149	00	33	08
	150	00	03	93
	151/1	00	11	27
	151/2	00	10	79
	148/9	00	03	17
	148/11	00	38	39
	148/10	00	07	72
	152/3	00	06	67
	152/2	00	02	12
	152/1A	00	07	01
	152/1B	00	05	16
	277	00	03	54
	278/2	00	02	25
	278/3	00	24	32
	266/2	00	58	74
	167/1	00	16	84
	167/2	00	01	23
	268/1	00	02	49
	268/2	00	57	84
	262	00	05	55
	363/4	00	00	28
	367/1	00	01	59
	367/2	00	03	16
	367/5	00	08	50
	367/6	00	05	20
	367/7	00	10	54
	368/2	00	12	21
	368/3	00	01	18

1	2	3	4	5
1) Pedagummuuru (Contd)	368/4	00	00	83
	368/5	00	00	20
	368/6	00	00	10
	369/1	00	05	84
	369/2	00	07	62
	369/3	00	02	02
	369/4	00	01	55
	370/1	00	13	12
	371	00	29	07
	372	00	32	88
	348/4	00	00	12
	373/1	00	05	77
	374	00	00	20
	344/4	00	05	83
	344/1A	00	08	69
	344/1B	00	11	55
	344/2	00	04	75
	343/1	00	03	36
	343/3	00	02	48
	343/4	00	12	78
	343/5	00	20	19
	341	00	06	00
	340	00	01	70
	378	00	00	32
	390/1	00	01	69
	379	00	20	74
	380	00	30	25
	387	00	15	12
	382/1	00	02	67
	382/2	00	30	08
	382/3	00	20	49
	445/9	00	02	09
	445/10	00	04	54
	445/11	00	02	78
	445/12	00	03	12
	445/13	00	05	34
	445/14	00	01	37
	444/1	00	12	58
	444/2	00	00	10
	443/6	00	01	41
	443/7	00	06	28
	443/8	00	14	77

1	2	3	4	5
1) Pedagummuluru (Contd)	443/9	00	07	57
	442/4	00	22	75
	442/2	00	04	67
	441/1	00	19	60
	487	00	02	06
	493	00	41	28
	495	00	00	44
	492	00	01	38
	490/7	00	02	41
	490/8	00	34	70
	490/5	00	06	01
	490/6	00	07	83
	490/3	00	10	02
	490/2	00	08	07
	489/4	00	02	48
	498/1	00	19	46
2) Timmapuram	243/5	00	00	33
	243/6	00	15	16
	243/7	00	06	28
	243/2	00	01	69
	242/1	00	02	99
	242/2	00	06	13
	242/3	00	14	64
	241/13B	00	00	46
	241/14B	00	00	96
	241/14C	00	01	73
	240	00	32	91
	250	00	01	50
	259/9	00	01	70
	259/10	00	16	33
	258/1B	00	03	08
	258/1A	00	12	57
	258/2A	00	05	68
	258/2B	00	09	69
	258/2C	00	04	11
	258/3	00	06	29
	251	00	14	27
	252	00	00	62
	234	00	15	47
	235/1	00	01	00
	235/2	00	46	96
	229/1	00	02	48

1	2	3	4	5
2) Timmapuram (Contd)	229/2A	00	28	76
	229/2B	00	01	87
	230/2P	00	09	02
	230/2O	00	07	13
	231	00	01	59
	305/2	00	01	68
	305/3	00	05	20
	305/4	00	02	83
	305/5	00	06	47
	305/6	00	07	49
	305/7A	00	00	10
	306/10	00	01	68
	306/11	00	00	78
	306/12	00	06	12
	306/7	00	03	26
	306/6	00	00	10
	309/3A	00	00	10
	308/12	00	04	10
	308/11	00	04	74
	308/10	00	07	76
	308/8	00	00	10
	308/7	00	08	06
	308/6	00	01	75
	308/5	00	08	14
	308/4	00	02	11
	308/3	00	02	60
	308/2	00	03	36
	315/1	00	03	22
	315/2	00	01	17
	315/7	00	00	10
	307/5	00	00	21
	307/4	00	00	11
	316/2	00	01	20
	316/1A	00	11	46
	316/1B	00	02	59
	257	00	03	63
3) Vommavarani	25	00	90	63
	28/3	00	10	14
	28/1	00	09	71
	31	00	49	53
	32	00	00	85
	37/4B/C	00	13	27

1	2	3	4	5
3) Vommavaram (Contd)	37/4B/B	00	03	34
	37/4B/E	00	13	18
	37/4A/A	00	02	95
	37/4B/F	00	04	41
	37/4A/F	00	16	19
	37/4A/E	00	00	10
	37/4A/G	00	03	45
	37/4A/H	00	02	37
	41/1	00	29	35
	42/1E	00	11	88
	42/1D	00	01	28
	42/3B	00	18	31
	42/3C	00	17	13
	43	00	03	87
	47/1	00	41	79
4) Penugollu	43/1	00	01	67
	43/2	00	35	15
	43/3	00	03	48
	40	00	10	87
	32/4	00	20	42
	32/5	00	12	70
	32/3	00	05	03
	31	00	19	56
	30	00	21	08
	69	00	01	25
	70	00	32	32
	27	00	36	35
	26	00	18	91
	24/2	00	20	74
	9	00	89	04
	10	00	03	97
	8	00	02	26
	5	00	18	90
	3	00	19	07
5) Petasudipuram	338/1A	00	25	52
	338/1B	00	00	17
	338/1C	00	03	40
	12	00	17	88
	11/2	00	11	83
	11/3	00	00	80
	10/7	00	00	10
	10/8	00	13	39

1	2	3	4	5
5) Petasudipuram (Contd)	9/1	00	05	97
	3	00	18	06
6) Vemagiri	156/1B	00	08	25
	156/1A	00	03	18
	156/1C	00	07	84
	156/2C	00	00	10
	156/2B	00	00	67
	156/2A	00	01	41
	156/3B	00	00	10
	158/1D	00	09	67
	158/2A	00	03	73
	158/2B	00	02	97
	158/2C	00	09	46
	158/2D	00	22	19
	158/2E	00	08	18
	158/2F	00	00	88
	157/1	00	00	33
	159	00	03	57
	160/1	00	00	71
	160/2	00	00	68
	160/3	00	03	37
	160/4	00	01	97
	160/5	00	00	18
	161	00	11	70
	163/26	00	00	14
	163/27	00	04	28
	163/32	00	04	23
	163/33	00	12	27
	163/34	00	03	68
	163/35	00	05	46
	163/36	00	00	74
	163/47	00	00	33
	163/48	00	06	88
	163/53	00	04	25
	163/58	00	03	36
	163/59	00	03	48
	164/1E	00	00	10
	164/1R	00	01	89
	164/1O	00	01	53
	164/1Q	00	01	12
	164/1P	00	02	54
	164/1M	00	02	60

1	2	3	4	5
6) Vemagiri (Contd)	164/1T	00	02	22
	164/1N	00	00	79
	164/1L	00	00	76
	164/2F	00	04	43
	164/2H	00	01	33
	164/2I	00	00	10
	164/2G	00	01	34
	164/1K	00	00	10
	164/2E	00	22	78
	164/8	00	00	93
	164/6	00	03	09
	164/3E	00	03	26
	164/3D	00	02	92
	164/2D	00	02	06
	164/2C	00	01	76
	164/2B	00	01	16
	164/2A	00	02	05
	164/3C	00	06	71
	164/3A	00	02	02
	165	00	03	55
	168/4	00	11	46
	168/5	00	18	70
	168/1L	00	00	10
	168/1M	00	05	64
	168/1N	00	05	69
	168/1O	00	05	64
	168/1R	00	00	30
	168/1P	00	05	85
	168/1Q	00	00	10
	170/48	00	02	18
	170/47	00	01	29
	170/46	00	00	91
	170/45	00	00	29
	170/44	00	00	28
	170/43	00	00	16
	173	00	11	75
	172/3	00	04	20
	172/4	00	04	01
	172/5	00	03	62
	172/1	00	07	89
	171/12	00	06	85
	171/11A	00	00	21

1	2	3	4	5
6) Vemagiri (Contd)	171/11B	00	06	64
	171/10D	00	00	60
	171/10H	00	05	35
	171/10F	00	00	25
	171/10E	00	03	29
	171/10A	00	01	08
	171/9A	00	02	23
	171/9B	00	05	53
	171/8B	00	06	57
	171/8A	00	02	53
	189/26	00	04	07
	189/27	00	00	68
	189/10	00	06	32
	189/11	00	02	85
	189/25	00	00	94
	189/19	00	03	99
	189/20	00	02	39
	190	00	23	95
	188	00	02	57
	193	00	23	06
	194/1	00	24	51
	194/2A	00	02	82
	194/2B	00	04	45
	194/2G	00	01	13
	194/2H	00	00	10
	196/3	00	01	42
	196/4	00	01	23
	196/5	00	11	61
	196/6	00	06	21
	196/7	00	02	29
	196/10	00	01	67
	196/11	00	00	33
	200	00	17	20
	202	00	19	47
	203/5A	00	02	11
	203/4	00	21	31
	203/3F	00	00	40
	203/3D	00	00	10
	204/27	00	25	18
	4/2	00	08	10
	4/3	00	02	98
	5/1	00	23	10

1	2	3	4	5
6) Vemagiri (Contd)	6	00	24	28
	7	00	56	77
	8	00	02	27
7) Janguluru Velamapalem	324/1	00	25	80
	324/2	00	07	89
	324/3	00	03	06
	323	00	31	34
	325	00	47	12
	331	00	13	03
	330	00	11	86
	333	00	64	21
	346	00	41	28
	345	00	02	45
	344	00	55	98
	350	00	39	16
	351	00	16	90
	352	00	03	35
	353	00	01	08
	354	00	06	39
	355	00	29	15
	343	00	08	36
	341/2	00	09	87
	341/3	00	15	72
	275	00	18	43
	274	00	10	77
	273	00	01	89
	270/2	00	18	65
	270/1	00	22	44
	272/1	00	01	09
	272/4	00	00	16
	269	00	03	99
	267/2C	00	12	34
	267/2B4	00	33	09
	267/2B1	00	02	84
	267/2B2	00	05	57
	267/2A1	00	00	34
	267/2A2	00	27	36
	267/1F	00	01	49
	267/1G	00	00	14
	267/1H	00	10	24
	260/4A	00	14	89
	260/3B	00	00	36

1	2	3	4	5
7) Janguhuru Velamapalem (Contd)	260/3A	00	01	87
	260/2D	00	04	39
	260/2E	00	00	10
	260/2C	00	06	32
	260/2B	00	04	58
	260/2F	00	01	72
	260/2A	00	00	11
	260/1A	00	05	48
	259	00	33	90
	258/2	00	00	10
	258/1	00	13	90
	258/4	00	02	18
	257	00	12	50
	254	00	34	96
	255/3	00	08	13
	255/4	00	26	12

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Elamanchili	District:Visakhapatnam	State:ANDHRA PRADESH		
1) Pulaparthi	174	00	22	50
	177/6B	00	33	95
	177/6A	00	05	49
	177/5	00	07	13
	177/4	00	00	10
	177/3	00	03	75
	177/2B	00	08	86
	177/2A	00	08	14
	177/1	00	06	30
	177/6D	00	00	67
	176/1E	00	17	52
	176/1D	00	00	55
	176/1F	00	04	38
	176/1A	00	14	07
	170	00	02	58
	180/4	00	09	25
	181/7	00	04	50
	181/6	00	18	21
	181/5	00	04	10
	181/4	00	00	10
	183/7	00	05	95
	183/6	00	11	30
	183/8	00	02	00
	183/5	00	00	93
	183/2	00	24	79
	183/3	00	19	34

1	2	3	4	5
1) Pulaparthi (Contd)	183/1	00	06	98
	186/2	00	24	10
	187	00	46	51
	189	00	02	56
	191/2	00	19	22
	191/1	00	01	23
	193	00	15	42
	194	00	20	79
	197	00	00	35
	192	00	09	65
	112	00	29	14
	114	00	02	15
	111/1	00	12	24
	111/2	00	11	23
	110/1B	00	01	37
	110/2	00	01	37
	109	00	29	85
	107	00	20	44
	105/3	00	07	86
	105/2	00	07	17
	108	00	00	79
	105/1	00	23	68
	104	00	00	61
	103	00	04	85
	102	00	03	14
	93	00	06	84
	94	00	39	11
	92	00	00	16
	96	00	14	98
	97	00	41	08
	91	00	02	61
2) Krishnapuram	113/1	00	13	19
	115/1	00	03	67
	115/2	00	00	16
	114	00	25	53
	116	00	01	15
	119/3	00	38	61
	119/2	00	15	16
	119/1	00	03	40
	118/14	00	17	28
	118/15	00	00	38
	118/13	00	03	93

1	2	3	4	5
2) Krishnapuram (Contd)	118/6	00	02	47
	118/12	00	09	00
	118/11	00	03	28
	118/10	00	00	67
	118/9	00	05	75
	118/8	00	03	90
	129	00	12	30
	175/4B	00	03	63
	175/5C	00	04	38
	175/3D	00	04	21
	175/6B	00	04	94
	175/6A	00	03	64
	174/1F	00	10	06
	174/1G	00	00	30
	174/1H	00	04	00
	174/1E	00	00	67
	174/1I	00	04	93
	174/1R	00	00	10
	174/1Q	00	03	06
	174/1P	00	06	07
	174/1O	00	00	23
	174/1N	00	01	32
	174/2B	00	04	58
	174/2A	00	00	20
	174/2D	00	04	56
	174/2E	00	00	10
	174/2F	00	07	04
	173	00	06	33
	177	00	03	31
	202/2B	00	00	83
	202/2C	00	06	41
	202/2D	00	00	69
	204	00	12	40
	201	00	66	71
	200/9	00	05	24
	200/8	00	19	84
	200/7	00	11	36
	200/2	00	01	17
	200/4	00	08	77
	200/5	00	12	96
	200/3	00	00	10
	210/3	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
2) Krishnapuram (Contd)	211/1	00	00	10
	199	00	04	48
	211/2	00	19	13
	212/7	00	04	89
	212/6	00	06	61
	212/8	00	01	04
	212/5	00	01	07
	212/4	00	13	88
	212/3	00	00	53
	216	01	19	22
	217	00	04	14
	218	00	24	56
3) Teruvapalli	40/24	00	06	92
	40/23	00	05	62
	40/22	00	05	20
	40/21	00	05	33
	40/20	00	08	83
	41/1G	00	00	28
	41/1F	00	00	10
	41/2	00	06	58
	42	00	78	17
	37	00	02	60
	36/12E	00	07	59
	36/12D	00	07	44
	36/12B	00	08	69
	36/12A	00	07	52
	36/11C	00	11	07
	36/11B	00	14	74
	36/11A	00	20	55
	36/2B	00	07	90
	36/2A	00	07	23
	36/1F	00	02	45
	36/1E	00	06	68
	36/1D	00	03	03
	36/1C	00	09	43
	36/1A	00	01	46
	36/1B	00	09	64
	36/9D	00	06	58
	36/9A	00	02	34
	35	00	01	89
	27	00	28	81
	28/1D	00	02	73

1	2	3	4	5
3) Teruvapalli (Contd)	28/1B	00	08	95
	28/1C	00	09	93
	28/1A	00	01	27
	29	00	16	14
	30/1J	00	35	58
	30/1K	00	08	00
	30/1F	00	06	53
	30/1E	00	06	45
	30/1B	00	01	98
	30/1C	00	06	38
	30/1D	00	01	18
	110	00	03	84
	112	00	18	77
	111/6	00	03	07
	111/5	00	05	77
	111/1	00	10	05
	113/2	00	03	68
	114/13	00	00	72
	114/14	00	14	65
	114/12	00	04	72
	114/11	00	04	93
	114/10	00	04	21
	114/6	00	08	18
	114/5	00	01	50
	114/4	00	09	07
	114/3	00	08	02
	114/1	00	00	23
	115/1	00	00	26
	117	00	22	58

[F. No. L-14014/48/2009-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर 2009

का. आ. 3453.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्द्रा (गुजरात) से टीकरी कलां (दिल्ली) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूचि में वर्णित है और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री राजीव शुक्ला, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, (दिल्ली), मुन्द्रा - दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, एस.डी.एम. कार्यालय (नजफगढ़) बी. डी. ओ. कॉम्प्लैक्स, छावला रोड, नजफगढ़, दिल्ली - 110043 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : पंजाबी बाग		जिला : रामपुरा		राज्य : दिल्ली		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
टीकरी कलां	120	6	16	00	10	15
			17	00	11	42
			18/1	00	06	35
			18/2	00	06	35
			19	00	07	61
			16/2	00	00	25
		7	16/3	00	05	08
			17/1	00	03	81
			17/2	00	07	61
			18/1	00	10	15
			18/2	00	00	25
			19	00	08	88
			20	00	13	96
			25	00	10	15
		8	21	00	05	08
			1	00	07	61
			2	00	11	42
			7	00	00	25
			8	00	12	69
			9	00	02	54
		13	13	00	01	22
			14/1	00	04	06
			14/2	00	08	88
			15/1	00	02	54
			16/2	00	10	15
			17	00	00	25
			490	00	01	27
			491	00	01	27
			500	00	08	88
			506	00	01	27
			1324	00	01	27
			1325	00	00	25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			1326	00	01	27
			1327	00	00	25
			1329	00	02	54
			1330	00	01	26

[फा सं. आर-31015/46/2009-ओ आर II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2009

s. O. 3453.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Tikri kalan (Delhi), pipeline should be laid by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein or laying of the pipeline under the land, to Shri Rajeeva Shukla, Competent Authority (Delhi), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, O/O S.D.M. (NAJAFGARH), B.D.O Complex , Chawla Road Najafgarh, Delhi-110043.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : PUNJABIBAGH			District : RAMPURA		State : DELHI	
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TIKRI KALAN	120	6	16	00	10	15
			17	00	11	42
			18/1	00	06	35
			18/2	00	06	35
			19	00	07	61

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		7	16/2	00	00	25
			16/3	00	05	08
			17/1	00	03	81
			17/2	00	07	61
			18/1	00	10	15
			18/2	00	00	25
			19	00	08	88
			20	00	13	96
			25	00	10	15
		8	21	00	05	08
	13		1	00	07	61
			2	00	11	42
			7	00	00	25
			8	00	12	69
			9	00	02	54
			13	00	01	22
			14/1	00	04	06
			14/2	00	08	88
			15/1	00	02	54
			16/2	00	10	15
			17	00	00	25
			490	00	01	27
			491	00	01	27
			500	00	08	88
			506	00	01	27
			1324	00	01	27
			1325	00	00	25
			1326	00	01	27
			1327	00	00	25
			1329	00	02	54
			1330	00	01	26

[F. No. R-31015/46/2009-O.R.-II]
A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 17 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3454.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्दल रेलवे प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण—नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 70/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. 41011/29/94-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 17th November, 2009

S.O. 3454.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 70/2000) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Central Railway and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 17-11-2009.

[No. L-41011/29/94-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE SHRI A. N. YADAV PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/70/2000

Petitioner : Smt. Hemlata Sakham Bagade,

Party No. 1 Representative of Hot Season Waterman, Central Railway, C/o. Thejram Sonkwan Jewellers & Co., Ward No. 68, Ambedkar Marg, Kamal Chowk, Nagpur and 228 Others

Versus

Respondent : The Divisional Railway Manager,
Party No. 2 Central Railway, Nagpur

AWARD

[Dated : 6th November, 2009]

1. The Central Government after satisfying the existence of disputes between Smt. Hemlata Sakham Bagade, Representative of Hot Season Waterman, Central Railway, C/o. Thejram Sonkwan Jewellers & Co., Ward No. 68, Ambedkar Marg, Kamal Chowk, Nagpur and 228 Others Party No. 1 and The Divisional Railway Manager, Central Railway, Nagpur, Party No. 2 referred the same for adjudication to this tribunal *vide* its Letter No. L-41011/29/94-IRBI dated 08-02-2000, under clause (d) of sub Section (1) and sub Section (2A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) with the following schedule.

2. "Whether the action of the Divisional Railway Manager, Central Railway, Nagpur, in not regularizing the service of 229 employees [As per List] is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled to?"

3. The petitioner Smt. Hemlata Bagade and 228 others have raised the disputes for ventilating their grievances for regularization. They have approached with the contentions that in all 229 including herself workman are engaged by the Divisional Railway Manager, Central Railway, Nagpur [hereafter referred as Management/Respondent] regularly since 1979-80 as per list attached with this claim during the summer season every year. They are regularly working during summer season and every workman has acquired temporary status on completion of 120 days, in terms of Railway Board Letter No. E[NG]II/83/CL/117 Dt. 25-01-1985. It lays down the policy decision and their service conditions. The Respondent is bound to implement the provisions of rules 2007 Sub-rule 4-(A) at Page No. 17 of Chapter 20 of the Indian Railway Establishment Manual Vol. II relating to the absorption of casual labours. These provisions shall prevail over the letter of 1979. The casual labours who have put in 6 years, continuous or broken service are to be included in the penal for the appointment to Group "D" posts. Their unit wise seniority list is prepared by commercial department of Management. The railway administration has to absorb the casual labours who have acquired a temporary status, against the regular post in Class IV category in Group D after holding screening test. The instructions are mandatory contend in letter No. E[NG]II/81/CL/17 Dt. 26-05-1982, which has been issued in furtherance of boards letter Dt. 24-07-1979 bearing No. E [NG] II/77/CL/N/4. In view of the above instructions issued by the Railway Board, petitioners are claiming that they are legible and legally entitled for absorption on regular vacancies in Group D in Class IV Category. However, the Respondent is avoiding it. It is not serious in considering their claims of absorption.

4. The President of their Union Smt. Hemlata Bagade had started hunger strike on 2 occasions. The management gave assurance of absorbing them. Despite of hunger strike and the assurances, the Management is not absorbing them in the regular vacancies. On their representation the dispute was raised by them before the ALC, where the conciliation failed.

5. In view of the direction of the above referred letters also they are entitled to regularization on a permanent vacant post. The Management has misconceived the letter issued by the board in 1979. According to the petitioners in the total service of 6 years is considered then the wattage should be given to petitioners otherwise the petitioner will never get the regularization. According to petitioners the management also discriminating amongst the workers. It has incresed the post of lineman to accommodate the casual labours into the regular employees. But the said rule is not

followed in respect of the petitioners. Finally they have prayed to direct the Respondent to absorb 229 employees on the regular posts, declaring that the action of the management refusing to regularize them is unjust, illegal and unconstitutional.

6. The Divisional Railway Manager by filing a Written Statement resisted the claims of the petitioners. According to the management the petitioners every year approached to them to utilize their services as seasonal casual labours during summer season for improving the requirements of water man and woman. In summer the respondent engages some of them as a seasonal casual labour water man and water woman maximum for 90 days. The employment was being used by the petitioners to supplement their income from their main employment or work, which they carry out during remaining 9 (nine) months or more. They seek the engagement in a hot season. Similarly the requirements of hot season casual labour varies from year to year and therefore, the period for which they are engaged also varies from year to year. It has denied that all 229 persons were engaged every year. Their seniority in Nagpur Division of Commercial Department is maintained and is based on the numbers of days of service put in by them. For the purpose of regularization instructions contained in letter Nos. E (NG)/II/77/CL/N/4 Dt. 24-07-1979 a casual labours engaged seasonally viz water carrier waterman/woman are to be considered for the screening for absorption along with other casual labours based on their total length to their service. The procedure of regularization and preparing panel laid down in rule 2006 of Indian Railways Establishment Manual, is to be followed. Such absorptions of a casual labours in a regular group D employment is to be considered in accordance with the instructions issued by the Railway Board and not automatic. It is subject to the availability of the vacancies, suitability and eligibility of the individual casual labour and seniority. The rules regarding the unit wise seniority method of absorption as decided by Railway Administration will have to be followed. As per instructions the casual labours are to be screened and sent for medical test. It also depends on the availability of regular vacancies. It also depends on their seniority which is to be decided on basis of their numbers of the days put in the service. The other casual labours having more casual service as seasonal casual labours are still waiting for regularization for want of vacancies. According to the management the seasonal workman will be regularized as per above instructions on their terms. The circular Dt. 20-12-1985 referred by the petitioners is under the caption of employment of a casual labour in skilled categories. The petitioners are not skilled labours and hence the instructions of the above letter are not applicable to them. The management is denying that the petitioners are legally entitled and eligible on the basis of continued or broken service to get the regularization in vacancies permanently. It has denied that the ALC has made some observations against the management. The provisions of sub rule 4 [a] Page No. 17 of Rule 2007 of Chapter 20 of

Indian Railways Establishment Manual are not applicable for the regularization of services. The number of casual labours to be placed on the panel shall be equal to actual numbers of vacancies. There are no provisions for grant of wattage to seasonal or other casual labours. There are no provisions for issuing an Employment Service Cards. The provisions of sub rule 4 (a) page 17 of Rule 2007 of Chapter XX are for skilled casual labours can not be applied to the present dispute of regularization of seasonal and unskilled casual labours. Thus according to the management they are not entitled for absorption or regularization or for any relief claimed the petitioners. Finally they have supported their action being in conformity of the rules and prayed to submit the negative award justifying the action of the management as proper and correct.

7. On 21 Sep./2007 I had passed the Award directing to regularize the remaining legible water-men and women out of 229 as per list submitted along with the reference in group D in class IV category in the terms of the letters of the Railway Board dated 24-07-1979 and 20-12-1985 rule 2006 of the Manual Scrupulously making the list as part and parcel of that award. The Hon H.C. in a writ petition No. 1392/2008 set aside the award and remanded the reference back to decide it afresh, with the certain directions. Accordingly I am deciding it afresh as directed.

8. The petitioner and management both again adduced the evidence and submitted the documents. The petitioners had already examined its president Smt. Hemlata Bagade, its secretary Sk. Farid. After remand Smt. Saroj Ravikumar Gawande is examined. Similarly the management examined its assistant personal officer Shree Nema after remand in addition to its earlier evidence.

9. The petitioner Union through its president Smt. Hemlata Bagade and 228 others have claimed regularization in group "D" posts. The witnesses of the union/petitioner have stated that all are working regularly since 1979-80 as per list attached with this claim during the summer season every year and thus every workman has acquired temporary status on completion of 120 days, in terms of Railway Board Letter No. E[NG]/II/83/CL/117 Dt. 25-01-1985. It has laid down the policy decision. Therefore they became their service conditions. It is obligatory on the Respondent to implement the provisions of rules 2007 Sub-rule 4-(A) at page No. 17 of chapter 20 of the Indian Railway Establishment Manual Vol. II relating to the absorption of casual labours. These provisions shall prevail to the letter of 1979. The casual labours put in 6 years, continuous or broken service are to be included in the panel for the appointment to Group "D" posts. Their unit wise seniority list is prepared by commercial department of Management. The railway administration has to absorb the casual labours who have acquired a temporary status, against the regular vacant posts in Class-IV category in Group D after holding screening test and referring them for medical examinations. The instructions are mandatory contained in letter No. E [NG] /II/81/CL/17 Dt. 26-05-1982, which has been issued in furtherance of boards letter

Dt. 24-07-1979 bearing No. E [NG] II/77/CLN/4. In view of the above instructions issued by the Railway Board, petitioners are claiming that they are legible and legally entitled for absorption on regular vacancies in Group D in Class IV Category. However, the Respondent is avoiding it. There are no disputes regarding the above practice as well as procedure acquiring the status as casual labour and also for absorption in the regular vacant posts of group "D" category. However the management is not serious in considering their claim. It is avoiding absorbing them.

10. The record indicates that all 229 casual workers were being engaged by the management during hot summer seasons for 3 (three) months every year as hot season watermen and water women. No doubt the number varies from year to year but it is fact that every year during hot season the waterman and women were appointed from these persons only. The petitioners are the hot season waterman engaged for three months during summer season every year. The text of the both rules is clear enough to hold that Rule No. 2007 will not apply to the petitioners which are framed for skilled labours. The petitioners are not skilled labours and therefore Rule No. 2006 would apply to them. Since they have completed the 120 days continuous service they have acquired the status of casual labours. It is pertinent to note that the rule does not provide automatic absorption but subject to the availability of vacancies along with suitability and eligibility for individual casual labour. Similarly the rules of the Railway administration regarding seniority, unit method of absorption etc. will have to be observed before considering their claim. The medical fitness will have also to be seen.

11. The management has filed the additional affidavit Ex. M15 along with it he has submitted the list of 229 workers and submitted that 150 applicants from the list submitted by petitioner had already been practically regularized. List the list shows that workers have not applied in 2001, 12 did not report though suitable, 5 medically, 10 overage, 5 not in live register 10 unsuitable in 1998, 1 (one) not reported in 1998, 1 (one) not within the zone of consideration and 1 (one) workman has not produced the cast certificate.

12. The evidence of the witness Shree Nema shows that the management has already absorbed many legible temporary / casual watermen from the list of petitioners. He has given the number of absorbed waterman and women. This indicates that the management is also recognizing their right of being absorbed in the category group D. From the evidence of Mr. Choko as well as the witness examined after remand Mr. Nema who has filed two affidavits including his additional affidavit it seems that their affidavits are not inconsonance with each other. Even first affidavit and additional affidavit of each witness are having variance about the number of casual workman, absorbed as regular employees. The number of out of zone of consideration is differing in each affidavit.

13. Besides it their evidence is diff ring about the source of preparing the lists. They are unanimous that the

management is bound to maintain the muster roll as well as, live register and issue cards. The rules prescribe the contents of the cards and other Registers. But the witnesses are saying that the cards were never issued, muster rolls are destroyed and they are keeping mum for Live Register. In fact both witnesses are admitting that the lists are prepared on the basis of the live registers and Screening reports. The management has not produced the live registers. They are suppressing the live registers. In fact the management was able to file the muster rolls in the year 1992 when the case was pending before the C.G.I.T at Jabalpur Court. It seems that the management has destroyed these documents during the pendency of the case in Jabalpur Court. It is totally wrong and unbelievable? The fact remains that the management is avoiding producing the live registers.

14. Besides the above the management has filed two more affidavits of Shri Nema under caption as affidavit and additional affidavit as per Ex. M 14 and Ex. M 15 each is appended with separate list. However they are not inconsonance with earlier record as well as with each other in respect of actual number of regularized, unfit, absent etc. Besides it, the witness has stated many funny things including that the wrong information was supplied to Hon. High Court in writ petition No. 1392/ 2008. In the cross exam. he is admitting that wrong number of regularized person was shown in earlier affidavit dated 8-12-2008. He stated the present position, as 189 casual labours are regularized. However the list of 153 regularized workmen is appended with this affidavit. Admittedly as per averments in above writ petition before High Court only 62 workmen were regularized. He further admitted that wrong information was supplied to the Hon. High Court. Further he admitted that the workmen at Sr. no. 92 and no. 33 are working attendant at waiting room of Nagpur Railway Station and divisional office, are shown as unfit in the lists. As per his evidence on affidavit at Ex. M-14 appearing 2 workmen were absent for screening, 12 persons have not reported after screening, medically unfit 28 not legible, name of 37 not found in live register, 4 did not report though suitable, 13 not within a zone of consideration and 128 workmen are regularized. The list submitted along with the additional affidavit of the same witness Ex. M -15 is totally different. This list shows that in all 150 workmen are regularized, 21 have not applied in 2001, 12 did not report though suitable, 5 medically unfit the name of 13 not found in both registers, 10 over age, 5 not in live register 10 unsuitable in 1998, 1 (one) did not report in 1998, and 1 (one) workman has not produced cast certificate. This is the break up of 227 workmen given by the management as per affidavit M-15 of the list received from the Ministry attached with reference. The witness has admitted finely that the live register was not prepared and maintained at any time though it was and is obligatory. It is not available at all. The live register of the casual labours are never produced before the court. It would have solved many problems showing exact number. It seems that the management is not ready to produce it deliberately.

15. Second thing is regarding the issuance of cards as per rules to the casual labours. Admittedly the cards were never issued. As per management 150 workmen are regularized after taking their screening test and referring to the medical examinations. However either the report of screening committee or their medical are not produced. Consequently the evidence recorded before remand of Shri Choko and the evidence of Shri Nema recorded after remand is not reliable.

16. On behalf of the Union, Smt. Saroj Ravikumar Gawande has been examined. She has Stated out of 229 workmen only 20 has been regularized and 21 though are eligible are not yet absorbed. Thus she stated that 41 are only considered for regularization and rests are not even considered. However it seems that 150 workmen have been regularized. According to her the list annexed to the affidavit Ex. 15 is prepared very casually without any documents. The witnesses of the management are making bald statements which cannot be relied upon. So far her own name is concern she states that her name is at Serial No. 33 in the list and the application number is shown as 132 of not absorbed persons filed with affidavit dated 8-12-08. The reasons given for not absorption as mentioned in column no 3 are that she worked for 543 days, her name was not found in both lists but fulfils other criteria ---. However in last column it mentioned as "not eligible". It is also mentioned in 3rd column after writing her name date of birth, that her educational qualification is Studied XII standerd. Further it is mentioned that her name is not found in both the lists but fulfills all other eligible criteria. "She has to produce X class pass certificate at the time screening otherwise eligible". But final remark is given as stated above is "not eligible". According to her the management has undertaken the task of rectifying the errors and omission of the names of eligible person in response to the direction of the Railway Board and on 25-6-2001 she had submitted all information including the supporting documents. She is deliberately chosen to avoid her claim though she is fit in all respect. Even the persons who have worked for lesser days than her considered. The remark shows that her name was not found in both lists but the management is not producing those registers. How the management can be believed? Undisputedly she has worked for more than 543 days. This acts of the management it self is sufficient to show that it is avoiding her legible claim of regularization though she is entitled for it.

17. It is clear that the management has never disputed that these 229 persons were engaged and all have worked for more than 400 days, because as per management the seniority list was prepared on the basis of the working days and the last person from the list has worked for 400 days and he has been already regularized also. All the persons have already screened medically examined and found fit. The witness states that management prepared the lists very casually because the some workmen though already absorbed are shown as not legible.

18. Same thing is in respect of the workmen who are not absorbed on the ground of over age. In fact the rule No. 2006 is the guiding factor. The age limit is to be considered at the time of appointment and it must have been considered at that time. Now on that ground how their absorption can be denied. More over the letter dated 28-8-2000 of the Railway Board has made it clear that in cases of the absorption, the educational qualification and age limit have to be relaxed. Again another letter dated 10-4-2008 prescribing the educational qualification as read and writes only for the posts of parcel porter and gang-man. These standers are in respect of direct recruitments and they are also to be relaxed in cases of casual labours. Earlier such relaxation has been granted and the witness has quoted the examples also. Thus all the ignored casual workers on this ground are entitled for absorption. There is no reply to this statement from the management. In my view also on the ground of over age their legal right of absorption now cannot be denied.

19. As far as refusal to absorb on the medical ground is concerned those having serious and contiguous disease, the management can refuse to absorb. However the management has never pointed such persons or casual labour having such not recoverable disease. Still if there is any workman from theses list it can refuse but only after referring him for medical test as per rules. He shall be informed well in advance by register post with A. D. to appear for medical and refer him for medical test. The witness of the management has admitted that there are workmen like Sr. No. 33, namely Ramesh Waman who was shown as medically unfit but has already absorbed. The workers at Sr. no. 92, 110 and 143 are already absorbed but as per record of the management they are unfit. In the list they are shown as unfit. The Union has submitted the list of 20 persons who are absorbed but in list they are shown as unfit. This indicates that the list submitted by the management is not at all reliable.

20. Since the live registers are not produced it will have to conclude that the management is suppressing the live registers. The Railway Board has introduced decasualization scheme in the year 1996 and 2001 for the casual labours that were eligible having names in the live register and supplementary register. It has issued the directions to maintain the live register and incase it is not maintained it directed to prepare the supplementary live register but the management without producing the live register filing lists after lists.

21. Beside above the management in list attached with affidavit Ex. 15 has shown that 12 workmen have not applied in 2001. The names of 13 persons were not found in both the registers, 10 persons were over age 5 persons were not in live register 10 persons were unsuitable in 1998. One (1) not reported in 1998 again One (1) not within the zone of consideration, one (1) has not produced matriculation certificate and 150 workmen are regularized. Much has been argued on behalf of the management about these lists prepared under various heads but they are not

in consonance with the other lists submitted earlier. They are not supported by any documents or register also. In fact it is bald statement made by the witness Mr. Nema. There is no evidence on what basis he says that these 12 have not reported in 2001 and 1998. It was the duty of the management to issue letters by register A.D. and show the bonafides that despite the letters appointing him the particular person did not appear. The same thing is in respect of the persons shown as unsuitable and not reported though suitable. There nothing on record to prove it. In fact these lists earlier were not in the existence nor was the break up shown on these counts. They are prepared without basis and practically of no use.

22. The petitioner union has submitted that the workers having numbers 26, 31, 32, 41, 52, 56 and 70 are dead out of the list of 229 persons. It appears that though even after remand the correct information is not supplied by the management. The witness has filed two lists along with her affidavit one is of 20 workmen who are regularized though the management has shown them not eligible, not in live register and out of zone of consideration. Second list of the 21 workmen who are eligible but deliberately not absorbed. They have been declared medically fit after examination medical as they were referred by management. Each of them has worked between 400 to 865 days. There is no reply from the management showing reasons for not absorbing them.

23. According to the management 7 workmen have not reported though they are fit but its claim in this respect is not supported by any documents like acknowledgements of letters in token of receipt of appointment orders. There is nothing to show that they were called. Mere publication on notice board will not suffice and it has become necessary to direct the management to call such persons issuing the appointment letter by register post A.D. In case they did not appear despite the service they can be refused. It also appears that 5 persons are not regularized only on the ground as not eligible and another 5 persons as unsuitable, one is shown as not within zone of consideration one is not absorbed because he has not produced cast certificate. Similarly no reasons are given for not absorbing 12 persons.

24. The sum and substance is the management has undisputedly employed these 229 workers. Management is not denying it. The lists prepared showing various categories are after thought. These lists came into existence only after remand with a view to support their inaction and avoid the legal right of the workmen of absorption as per rules and circulars. The various lists so prepared by the management are without support of any document or live registers. No doubt the record regarding screening test is produced but it is not helpful for rejecting their claim because nothing is on record to show that particular person was unsuccessful in screening.

25. Further she has pointed out the vacancies in the class IV cadre on the posts of Gangman Safaiwala etc. In my view there are no reasons to avoid the right of these

casual labours to be regularized on the available vacant posts of the cadre IV as per their seniority based on the number of working days. No doubt some of them may not be interested, but all should be informed by register post with A. D. and non responding persons should be ignored. The persons who are ready shall be absorbed in the class IV cadre.

26. The petitioners are claiming they should be absorbed with the retrospective effects and should be paid back wages but these submissions can not be considered because the dates of absorptions are not certain since it depends on the vacancies. The availability of the vacancies is different changing from time to time. There is no fixed date also showing from what date the particular post is vacant. In the existing circumstances it will not be possible to consider the request of the back wages. I proceed to pass this affirmative Award.

ORDER

1. The management/Divisional Manager Central Railway, Nagpur is directed to absorb the all 229 petitioners as per attached with the reference except who are dead (whose Sr. nos. are mentioned in the award) in terms of the letters of the Railway Board dated 20-12-1985 and 24-7-2001 and as per rule 2006 of the Railway Manual scrupulously

2. The authenticated list duly signed by the Desk, Officer Shri Ajay Kumar received along with the letter no L-41011/29/94-IR (B-1) dated 18-10-2001 Shall form the part and parcel of this Award.

A. N. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3455.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार वेस्टर्न रेलवे प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-2 मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. 41012/12/2006-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th November, 2009

S.O. 3455.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 3/2007) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Western Railway and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 17-11-2009.

[No. L-41012/12/2006-IR (B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 MUMBAI****PRESENT : A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer****Reference No. CGIT-2/3 OF 2007****Employers in Relation to the Management of Western
Railway****The Divisional Railway Manager (Estt.)****Western Railway DRM's Office****Mumbai Central, Mumbai-400 008.****And Their Workmen****Shri K. B. Rathod****Gokul Garden 'A' Wing****2nd floor, Block No. 203, Gokul Township****Polinj Road, Virar (W)****Estt. Thane 401 303.****APPEARANCES****For the Employer : Ms. Delilah Fernandes, Advocate.****For the Workman : Mr. S. S. Bijlani, Advocate.****Mumbai, dated 29th september, 2009.****AWARD**

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-41012/12/2006/IR (BI) dated 28-12-2006 in exercise of the powers of conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

Whether the action of the Management of Western Railway Administration, Mumbai Division, Mumbai in not maintaining the leave records and not paying the correct leave wages to Shri K. B. Rathod is justified? If not, what relief Shri K. B. Rathod is entitled to?"

2. Claim statement is filed by concerned workman at Ex-5. It is contended that, now he is retired Chief Booking Supervisor and worked with first party at various places including Andheri Railway Station, Bombay Central, Churchgate, Dadar, Vile Parle and Santacruz on various posts. According to him, he joined first party as Assistant Commercial Clerk on 14-01-1996 and worked at Jogeshwari upto 31-12-1973 as Assistant Commercial Clerk. He states that, he worked at Andheri as Sr. Assistant Commercial Clerk from 1-1-1974 to 1-9-1980 and at Bombay Central as Head Luggage Clerk between 2-9-1980 to 10-12-1981. He contends that he worked as Chief Booking Clerk from 11-12-1981 to 31-12-1984 at Churchgate and from 1-1-1985 to 8-8-1989 at Bombay Central, then as Chief Booking Supervisor from 9-8-1989 to 8-12-1995 at Dadar from 9-12-1985 to 19-3-2001 at Vile Parle as well as at Santacruz from 20-3-2001 to 31-10-2004.

3. It is stated that, first party never informed about his balance leave during his entire service period. He states that he came to know in 2003 regarding his balance of leave 116 days and 131 days sick leave. He states that management has not taken into account his service period

from 1966 to 1985. According to him, he is entitled to encashment of 300 days leave for balance leave. However management has given benefit of leave upto 141 days only and as such he is entitled to get benefit in the form of money regarding remaining balance leave which go upto Rs.80,000. So he prayed that management be directed to make payment of balance leave encashment upto Rs.80,000 with 18% interest.

4. This is disputed by first party by filing Written statement at Ex-8 stating and contending that, second party is not a 'workman' as defined under Section 2 (s) of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is stated that second party worked in the supervisory category and his nature of work was of supervisory and managerial nature. It is stated that he was drawing salary above Rs.1,600/- and as such he is not 'workman' as defined under Section 2 (s) (iv) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Even that is supported by Railway Board order dated 4-1-1972. It is stated that since second party is not 'workman', reference is not maintainable.

5. It is further contended by first party that, second party worked as Booking Supervisor in Commercial Department and comes under supervisory category and the nature of work of the second party was of managerial nature so he cannot be called as 'workman'. It is stated by first party that, prayer prayed by second party of encashment of balance of leave is not worth to consider. It is denied that management never communicated the balance leave to the second party. It is stated that leave balance brought forwarded upto November 1986 was shown of 16 days LAP and 129 days HLAP as on 1-7-1986. The service period of second party from 14-1-1966 to 30-6-1986 was considered that time. It is further contended that, as per Railway board's letter dated 13-1-1993, it is stated that, second party is not entitled for Rs.80,000 as prayed. It is stated by first party that since nothing is due from it of second party, second party is not entitled for any relief on facts as well as per law. So it submitted that reference be rejected.

6. Second party filed Rejoinder at Ex-12 pointing out stand taken by first party on his status of 'workman'. He states that, there are posts of supervisory category in nature but actually they are doing work of clerical in nature and not of officers or of managerial nature as alleged by first party. Second party states that work of Booking Supervisor & Chief Booking Supervisors are not independent work but are under control and supervision of Station Superintendent. He further states that, Chief Booking Supervisors are not Managers and have no administrative powers to take him out of the definition of 'workman'. It is stated that, the duties and powers of second party are not managerial in nature and as such, he cannot be kept out of the definition of 'workman'. It is stated that, since he is 'workman', and since his leave record was not verified, it is stated that, he is entitled for leave encashment as claimed in the claim statement.

7. In view of above pleadings, I have framed issues at Ex-18 which are answered as follows ;

Issues	Findings
(i) Whether second party is a 'workman' ?	No.
(ii) Does he prove that, his length of service from 14-1-1966 was not considered to show balance leave on 1-7-1986 ?	No
(iii) Does first party prove that, leave record of the second party is properly maintained and verified also?	Yes
(iv) Does it prove that, balance shown at the credit of the second party is correct?	Yes
(v) Is second party entitled for the relief sought?	No
(vi) what order ?	As per order below.

REASONS

Issue No. 1 :—

8. In this reference, second party claims that he is workman which is challenged by the first party strongly. It is pertinent to note that, in the claim statement, second party does not claim that his post is not of managerial nature. However he claims that, he is 'workman'. In the reply, first party claims that, second party is not a 'workman' as his position, nature of work and his salary vis-a-vis duties done by him do not permit him to claim as 'workman'. In the rejoinder, second party commented on the stand taken by first party about his nature of work.

9. To prove that, second party placed reliance on his affidavit filed at Ex-20 in lieu of examination-in-chief. There he speaks much about his leave and is silent more on the point of his status as a 'workman'. In the affidavit, he did not utter about his duties to declare him as a 'workman'. In the cross, he admits that, he was supplying ticket stock on the counter and looked after the cash collection of counters. He admits that, he prepared balance sheet and submitted returns. He admits that Chief Booking Clerk worked under him. He also admits that Sr. Chief Assistant Commercial Clerk worked under him. Then he examined one more witness at Ex-22 by filing affidavit in lieu of examination-in-chief of Govind P. Vazirani who speaks about duties of second party. This is the witness of second party more on the point of his duties and on the point of 'workman'. Said witness admits that, second party never worked under him. He states that second party worked in supervisory category and denied that he is not a 'workman'. He admits that in some station powers are delegated by Station Master to Chief Booking Supervisor. He admits that confidential report is submitted with Assistant Commercial Manager. He admits that, second party has to allot duties to other staff in Booking Section. He admits that, second party has to look after cleanliness of booking office and to see whether windows are working properly. He admits that, Commercial Manager is the disciplinary Authority of Chief

Booking Supervisor and Divisional Manager is the disciplinary authority of Station Master and Assistant Station Master. He admits that Station Master and Assistant Station Master come under one cadre whereas Chief Booking Supervisor and its sub-ordinates come in different cadre. On that second party closed evidence by filing purshis Ex-23. Whereas first party examined Suchitra Bhandari at Ex-24 by filing her affidavit in lieu of examination-in-chief who states that, second party worked as Booking Supervisor in the Commercial Department and was drawing salary Rs.9100 in the scale of pay Rs. 6500-10500. In the cross she admits that, second party was working in Gr. C category. She admits that second party cannot suspend any employee or terminate any employee. Even she admits that second party has not power to hire services of anybody.

10. So, this is the evidence led by both on the point of 'workman'.

11. Arguments are submitted by both. Advocate for second party placed reliance in addition to arguments on citations published in 1983 II SCC 214 which is on the point of workman. He also relied on the citation published in 1996 II CLR 320 and citation published in 1966 II LLJ 194.

12. Citation published in 1983 SCC 214 wherein Development Officer, working in LIC was the subject-matter and there, it was observed that, though shown as Development Officer he was treated as a 'workman'. In that it was observed that, since Development Officer was doing full time work of LIC and his operations is restricted to a defined area and that he is liable to be transferred and has no authority to bind the Corporation in any way and his principal duties were to develop the Corporation and to recruit active and reliable agents, to canvass business and render post-sale services to policy holders. It was observed that, he was to assist and inspire agents. Since he was not having authority to appoint agents or to take disciplinary action against them nor he supervised work of any of the agents, he is treated as 'workman'. In case of Smt. J.G. Ajagoankar published in 1996 II CLR 320, point of industry as well point of workman was under consideration. In that case, workman involved was Superintendent working on monthly salary of Rs.600/- with a Public Charitable Trust. The decision given by Labour Court was upheld by High Court holding her as 'workman' under Section 2 (s) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Where as in case of Syndicate Bank in citation published in 1966 II LLJ 194, the case involved was with respect to C Rank officers and question was whether C-rank officers were 'workmen' or not? In that case, it was observed that they are 'workmen'. But in our case, first party in its reply itself made out case that, second party is not a 'workman' though in the rejoinder second party tried to comment on the stand taken by first party about his status. The witness examined by second party admits status of second party as 'workman' and stated that he was working under control of Station Master. He admits that he was supplying ticket stock in the counter. He admits that he prepares balance sheet and checks collection on windows and submits returns. He admits that Chief Booking Clerk worked under him. Even he admits that Sr. Chief

Assistant Booking Clerk worked under him. So when he admits that Chief Booking Clerk and Sr. Chief Booking Clerk worked under him and he is responsible for collection of windows and distributing stock on windows, one cannot say that he is 'workman'. The duties discharged by concerned workman which are admitted by him of supplying ticket stock is rather important supervisory work. Looking after cash collection of counters is also responsible work and above that preparing balance sheet of collection is more important work which is of more responsible nature and simply cannot be called as a work of 'workman'. It is to be noted that on that balance sheet figures are collected and profit and loss can be calculated. Even other witness examined by second party admits that second party worked in supervisory category. He admits that some powers were delegated to Chief Booking Supervisor. He admits that he has to look after the cleanliness of booking office as he is the controlling authority. Even he is responsible for working of windows and has to see whether windows are working smoothly. He is responsible for any window which is not working and has to arrange the working of the said window. He admits that, Sr. Commercial Manager is the disciplinary authority of Chief Booking Supervisor. He admits that the Divisional Manager is disciplinary authority of Station Master and Assistant Station Master. He admits that, Chief Booking Supervisor gets first class free card pass. So if we consider the work of second party, his duties and responsibilities, definitely qualify to be called of supervisory nature. No doubt he cannot suspend any body nor have power to recommend any employee's termination. It is fact that he has no power to hire services, but does not mean that he is 'workman'. The nature of work and duties attended by second party sufficiently proves that he is not 'workman'. The citations referred by first party's advocate published in 2009 II LLJ 378, 2009 I CLR 867, support the case of the first party to say that second party is not a 'workman'. In case of K.P. Abraham and another published in 2009 II LLJ 378 the Purchase Officer who has knowledge of material purchased and of the market is treated as a person of managerial cadre. Like wise in case of Mr. V. D. Kale involved in citation published in 2009 I CLR 867 where Kale was working on the M-1 Grade when terminated was not treated as workman and was treated working in managerial cadre. So if we consider all this coupled with duties discharged by concerned workman and when admittedly he worked as a Chief Booking Supervisor at the time of retirement, I am of the view that second party is not a 'workman'. So I answer this issue to that effect.

Issues nos.2 to 4 :—

13. When second party is not a 'workman', question of considering his case does not arise as said conclusion does not permit me to consider his grievances.

14. However if we consider case made out by first party about leave account of second party where first party succeed in showing that, leave record is maintained though not as expected by the second party. It is claim of first

party that in such case when leave record is not maintained as per Railway Board letter dated 13-3-1993, the balance leave which was brought forward which was verified is to be treated as correct. In that regard first party place reliance on documents produced with list Ex-11 pages 21 to 23 where balance leave was carried forward and second party was informed on 9-3-2004 that his balance leave is of 16 days LAP and 191 days LHAP. Even witness of first party states to that effect. Against that, second party and his witness are not sure about the balance of leave though second party undertakes that, he will produce copy of leave record but failed to produce it. Even he admits that he has no evidence to show that 300 days leave were at his credit to claim leave encashment. One witness examined by him is silent about balance of leave of second party. When second party has no evidence to show details of leave at his credit and when first party succeed in showing that balance of leave was carried forward and it was informed to second party in my considered view, no importance require to give to the cross of first party's witness where second party succeeded in showing some discrepancy in the leave record or account produced at Ex-21 and more precisely leave account period of 27-3-2001 to 30-3-2001. The argument advanced by first party that there cannot be more discrepancy than two or four occasions, does not permit second party to claim that balance of leave shown is wrong one and his case require to accept. Here second party claimed that he is entitled for balance of leave for 159 days to the tune of Rs.80,000. Said is challenged by first party. The evidence brought on record by second party does not show that he has that balance at his credit as claimed by him. Here second party is claiming that benefit of discrepancy be given to him and he be permitted to claim balance of leave of 159 days. Infact burden is on second party to show that he is entitled to get encashment of 159 days of balance leave. However he does not discharge that burden and succeed in showing that he is entitled for encashment of 159 days balance leave. In these issues burden was casted on second party to show the balance of leave which he claimed and at the same time burden on first party to show that whatever stated was correct one. Here whatever brought on record by first party's advocate is in the documents form filed at Ex-11 more precisely order dated 13-1-93 of Railway Board and letter dated 9-3-2004 of first party which establishes that whatever considered by first party was correct and relying on the record maintained by its office. In the cross second party admits that, he has evidence on balance of leave but he does not produce it. He failed to prove that he has balance of leave of 159 days.

15. So if we consider all these coupled with case made out by both, I am of the view that, second party is not entitled to any relief. So I answer above issues that effect and passes the following order :

ORDER

Reference is rejected with no order as to its costs.

Date: 29-09-2009.

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3456.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार साऊथ इंडियन बैंक लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, एरनाकुलम के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 12012/5/2007-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th November, 2009

S.O. 3456.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 16/2007) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ernakulam as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of South Indian Bank Ltd., and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 17-11-2009.

[No. L-12012/5/2007-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM

Present : Shri P.L. Norbert, B.A., LL.B., Presiding Officer
(Friday the 23rd day of October, 2009/1st Kartika, 1931)

I.D. 16/2007

Workman : Sh. K.P. Davis, Koola House,
P.O. Kodakara-680 684,
KODAKARA

By Adv. Shri Ashok B. Shenoy.

Management : The Chairman and Chief Executive
Officer, South Indian Bank Ltd.,
Administrative Office, SIB House,
Mission Quarters, Trichur-680 001

By Adv. Saji Varghese.

This case coming up for hearing on 13-10-2009, this Tribunal-cum-Labour Court on 23-10-2009 passed the following :

AWARD

This is a reference made under Section 10 (1) (d) of Industrial Disputes Act. The reference is :—

“Whether the action of the management of South Indian Bank Ltd., in dismissing Shri K.P. Davis towards his alleged misconduct of unauthorised

absence and others w.e.f. 10-6-2005 is fair and justifiable ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?”.

2. The facts of the case in brief are as follows :—
Shri K. P. Davis joined service of South Indian Bank as Clerk on 16-4-1979. While working in Coonor branch he was served with a memo dated 17-11-2004 alleging violation of leave rules, disobedience of the lawful and reasonable orders of superiors and acting prejudicial to the interest of the bank. His reply was not satisfactory. Hence an enquiry was ordered. In the enquiry he was found guilty of the charges and was dismissed from service. Though he filed an appeal he did not succeed.

3. According to the workman due to illness he remained absent from 13-10-2004 to 19-10-2004 and from 25-10-2004 onwards. He had applied for leave with medical certificates whenever he was absent. The charges are not tenable. There is no gross misconduct. Management has not rejected the leave applications submitted by the workman. The punishment is illegal, improper and disproportionate. On the basis of the allegations in the memorandum of charges no major punishment can be imposed. The workman was denied due opportunity to peruse management documents and cross examine management witnesses and tender defence evidence. Essential documents were not produced by the management. He was denied reasonable opportunity to defend. The Enquiry Officer was biased. He conducted the enquiry in violation of the principles of natural justice. The findings and punishment are unsustainable. The workman is entitled to be reinstated.

4. According to the management the workman is a chronic absentee. He was charge sheeted 5 times earlier for unauthorised absence and he was punished. The enquiry was conducted complying with the principles of natural justice. The workman was represented by a defence representative. Copies of documents and list of documents were furnished to the workman. Management witnesses were cross examined. The workman was given opportunity to adduce defence evidence. However he did not examine any witness, but produced 9 documents which were marked. Copy of the enquiry report was sent to him in his residential address which was not accepted by him. Thereafter a notice proposing punishment and affording opportunity of personal hearing was sent to him. But the workman refused to accept. Hence a notice was published in Malayalam Daily. The medical report and medical certificates were taken into consideration by the Enquiry Officer before recording a finding that the workman deliberately remained absent, disobeyed orders of bank officials and he was fit to join duty as per medical report. No leave applications were pending consideration before the leave sanctioning authority at the time of dismissal. There is no illegality in the punishment order. The

punishment is in proportion to the gravity of the misconduct and imposed in accordance with the provisions of Bipartite Settlement. The workman is not entitled for reinstatement.

5. In the light of the above contentions the following points arise for consideration :—

1. Are the findings sustainable ?
2. Is the punishment legal and proper ?

The evidence consists of Ext.M 1 enquiry file alone.

6. Point No. 1 :—Ext. MEX-36 in Ext.M1 is the charge sheet. There are 5 charges.

- (1) The workman remained absent without leave from 13-10-2004 to 19-10-2004.
- (2) He remained absent unauthorisedly from 25-10-2004 till 17-11-2004.
- (3) The workman disregarded prior warnings against repetition of the same misconduct.
- (4) Disobeyed reasonable and lawful orders of superior officer to report for duty.
- (5) Despite being physically fit for discharging duties the workman failed to join duty.

7. These misconducts are alleged to be in violation of leave rules, willful disobedience of lawful and reasonable orders of superior officers and acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank falling within Clause 19.5 and 7 of First Bipartite Settlement. Ext. MEX-37 (page 135) and MEX-39 (page 137) are replies to the memo of charges. The workman contended in the reply that due to illness he remained absent and he had applied for leave with medical certificates whenever he was absent. However in the enquiry he was found guilty of all the charges and the disciplinary authority confirmed the findings of Enquiry Officer and dismissed him from service. The Appellate Authority also did not find any need to interfere with the findings of punishment.

8. The prime misconduct is absence without leave. It gave rise to other charges. The workman was subjected to medical examination by a doctor of the choice of management and he was asked to report for duty forthwith as per memo. Ext. MEX-21 (page 101) dated 6-11-2004. However the workman did not join duty. Instead he applied for leave for the period from 7-11-2004 to 16-11-2004 by Ext. MEX-24 (page 106) and the application was submitted on 18-11-2004. This is alleged to be a misconduct of disobedience of the lawful and reasonable order of superior officer within Clause 19.5 (e) of First Bipartite Settlement. The conduct of the workman in not resuming duty in spite of the fact that he was physically fit and disregard to the prior warnings against unauthorised absence are said to be acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank within Clause 19.5 (j) of the settlement.

9. According to the learned counsel for the workman whenever the workman remained absent he had applied for leave with medical certificates. But the management has not passed orders on those applications. It is contended that the absence was due to illness and it was not fair for the management to conclude on the basis of a medical certificate obtained at the instance of management that the workman was physically fit. According to the learned counsel the medical opinion varies. The same doctor certifies different ways within a gap of two days.

10. The workman was absent from 13-10-2004 to 19-10-2004 and from 25-10-2004 to 17-11-2004. Ext. MEX-11A (page 86) is leave application dated 25-10-2004 in respect of leave for the period from 6-10-2004 to 19-10-2004 and on 25-10-2004. Ext. MEX-11B is medical certificate. Dr. P.A. Yohannan has certified that the workman was suffering from "acute inter vertebral disc prolapse" and he was advised rest for 14 days from 6-10-2004. Ext. MEX-23 (page 104) is another leave application dated 25-10-2004 for leave for the period from 25-10-2004 to 6-11-2004 on sick ground. Ext. MEX-23A is medical certificate issued by doctor Sunil P.P. of St. James Hospital, Chalakudy. The medical certificate shows that the workman was suffering from "lumbar scoliosis" and the doctor had advised rest for 2 weeks from 25-10-2004. Ext. MEX 24 (page 106) is yet another leave application dated 18-11-2004 for the period from 7-11-2004 to 16-11-2004 for the purpose of rest after hospitalisation. According to the management none of the leave applications were in accordance with the leave rules and did not deserve consideration by the management for the purpose of granting leave. Ext. MEX-34 (page 122) is the leave rules of the bank. The general clause in the leave rules relevant portion reads :

"an employee/officer who desires to obtain leave of absence shall apply in the bank's prescribed form to the Principal Officer of the branch/office/department....."

such application for leave, other than casual leave, shall be made not less than one month before the date of commencement of leave, except in urgent cases or unforeseen circumstances including illness when it is not possible to do so. In such circumstances application for leave shall be submitted on or before the commencement of leave....."

11. All the leave applications referred above submitted after resuming duty along with medical certificates, beyond time as per leave rules, Hence the management did not grant leave. However none of the period of absence exceeded 30 days. The attendance register Ex. MEX-9 (page 66 to 82) shows that the workman was absent during the alleged period from 13-10-2004 to 19-10-2004 and 25-10-2004 to 17-11-2004. The absence being

one in violation of the leave rules referred supra it has to be treated as absence without leave falling within Clause 19.7 (a) of First Bipartite Settlement.

12. It is true there is discrepancy in the medical opinion. Dr. Sunil P. P., St. James Hospital, Chalakudy issued Ext. MEX-23A medical certificate on 3-11-2004 certifying that the workman was suffering from lumbar scoliosis and he advised rest for 2 weeks from 25-10-2004. At the request of the management the same doctor examined the workman again and issued Ext. MEX-20 medical certificate on the next day on 4-11-2004 stating that the workman had lumbar scoliosis, but he can continue his job as a bank clerk. These opinions are inconsistent. Whereas Dr. P.A. Yohannan of Anand Clinic, Thrissur issued Ext. MEX-11B medical certificate certifying that the workman had acute inter vertebral disk prolapse and he needs rest. Ext. MEX-17 medical certificate of Prof. Sunny Pazhayattil is to the effect that the workman had mild lumbar scoliosis, but he can work as a bank clerk. Whatever be the medical opinion the workman remained absent and had not submitted leave applications with medical certificates as prescribed in the leave rules and thus violated the leave rules and the bank was free to proceed against him for the misconduct of absence without leave. But it is only a minor misconduct.

13. It is alleged that the workman had disobeyed direction of the management to report for duty immediately on issuance of Ext. MEX-21 memo. This charge has no independent existence without the charge of absence without leave. For one reason or other the workman chose to remain absent. There is a specific clause in the Bipartite Settlement regarding absence without leave. As per leave rules or instructions of the bank such absence without leave is only a minor misconduct. For a misconduct of such a nature the punishment under Clause 19.8 alone can be imposed. For the same misconduct one cannot be punished twice. Just because a memo was issued to the workman asking him to report for duty does not alter the nature of misconduct, namely, absence without leave. Even without issuing a memo the very violation of leave rules or instructions of the bank is an act of disobedience if the argument of learned counsel for the management is accepted. The mere absence without leave for a period less than 30 days is only a minor misconduct as per Bipartite Settlement and cannot be converted into a gross misconduct by issuing a memo with a direction for resuming duty. If one is a chronic absentee the management is not without remedy. They can resort to clause 19.5 of First Bipartite Settlement and Clause 3(iii) part II(b) of Bipartite Settlement dated 31-10-1979 and throw him out, provided he was proceeded for minor misconduct two times earlier and punished and on the 3rd time an enquiry is conducted for major misconduct. But the employer cannot resort to any other clause in the Bipartite Settlement other than the specific clause for absence without leave to find him guilty.

If it were so a minor misconduct can be converted into a major misconduct by just issuing a notice to the employee asking him to report for duty immediately and for default to book him for major misconduct. If that is intended by the terms of Bipartite Settlement under Chapter-19 then for smaller spells of absence an employee can be thrown out on the ground that he has disobeyed the direction of his superior officer to report for duty and his conduct is affecting the smooth functioning of an establishment and hence it is prejudicial to the interest of the bank. Acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank is a general clause and is attracted when there is no specific clause regarding a particular misconduct. So also disobedience of not reporting for duty cannot be tagged on to the misconduct of absence. There is no willful disobedience or insubordination by the workman. But he remained absent on account of his own reasons which he says, is sickness. Whether that is true or not, the misconduct was absence without leave falling within clause 19.7 (a) and it is not a gross misconduct. The finding of the Enquiry Officer that he was guilty of gross misconduct is therefore unsustainable. However he is guilty of the minor misconduct of absence without leave.

14. Point No. 2 :—In the light of the reasons stated above that there is no gross misconduct the punishment of dismissal cannot be sustained. Any of the punishments mentioned in Clause 19.8 of Bipartite Settlement alone can imposed. Consequently the workman is entitled to be reinstated with all benefits subject to the punishment to be imposed under Clause 19.8 of First Bipartite Settlement. Considering the nature of the frequent absence of the workman I think that the appropriate punishment would be stoppage of increment for a period not longer than six months under clause 19.8 (C) of First Bipartite Settlement.

In the result an award is passed finding that the action of the management in dismissing the workman Sri K.P. Davis from service is illegal and unjustified and the punishment is reduced to stoppage of increment for a period not longer than six months. He is entitled to be reinstated with back wages and all other consequential benefits less the punishment aforementioned.

The award will come into force one month after its publication in the official gazette.

Dictated to the Personnel Assistant, transcribed and typed by her, corrected and passed by me on this the 23rd day of October, 2009.

P. L. NORBERT, Presiding Officer

Appendix

Witness for the Workman	-	Nil
Witness for the Management	-	Nil
Exhibits for the Workman	-	Nil
Exhibits for the Management	-	
M I Enquiry File.		

नई दिल्ली, 20 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3457.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-I, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 285/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. 12012/144/1994-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2009

S.O. 3457.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 285/2001) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-I Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 20-11-2009.

[No. L-12012/144/1994-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I,
CHANDIGARH.**

Case No. :—ID No. 285/2001

Shri Narender Pal S/o Shri Chhotu Ram, R/o Dadri Gate,
Kaunt Road, Bhiwani, Teh. & Distt. Bhiwani.

Applicant

Versus

The Regional Manager, State Bank of India, Zonal Office,
Haryana, Sector-8-C, Chandigarh

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Sri Amit Sharma.

For the management : Sri V. K. Sharma.

AWARD

Passed on : 9-11-09

The Government of India vide notification No. L-12012/144/1994-IR (B-I), dated 30-08-01 referred the following Industrial Disputes under Section 10 of the

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the act in short) for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri Narinder Pal w.e.f. 23-8-90 is justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled?”

After receiving the reference, both of the parties were summoned. They appeared and filed their respective pleadings. On perusal of the pleadings of the parties, it is evident that the workman has prayed for setting aside the order terminating his services and for his reinstatement into the services with all the consequential benefits on the facts that his services were illegally terminating by the bank against the provisions of Section 25F, 25G, and 25H of the Act. He had completed 240 days of work in the preceding year from the date of his termination and his services were terminated without notice or terminal dues. He had worked for more than 30 days in the year 1998 and as per the policy of the management of the bank, he was eligible for absorption into the services but he was not considered for absorption.

The management of the bank challenged the claim of the workman on three counts. Firstly, the reference is referred in 2001 for the benefit of policy of 1991 and for the so-called termination on 08-04-92. Secondly, the workman has not completed 240 days of work in the bank and accordingly, he was not protected under the provisions of the Act, and thirdly, the workman has not applied for absorption into the services on account of his working for more than 30 days in the year 1998.

Parties were afforded the opportunity for adducing evidence. Evidence of both of the parties was recorded. Certain documents were also filed by the parties.

I have heard the parties at length and perused the entire materials on record. On issue of reference being strail, the workman has given the reasons for referring the reference so late. Previously, the Central Govt. refused to refer the matter and the workman had to file a writ petition before Hon'ble High Court. On the direction of the Hon'ble High Court, the Central Govt. referred the matter to this Tribunal for adjudication. Thus, it cannot be said that the reference has become strail.

The workman in his cross-examination, recorded on 11-04-07, has admitted that he had worked in different periods for 152 days. It is also admitted by the workman that from 29-10-91 to 08-04-92 he had worked only for 80 days. Thus, on admission of the workman, it is decided that workman had not worked for 240 days in the preceding year from the date of his termination.

It is admitted that there was a policy of the bank to absorb the services of casual workers who had worked for more than 30 days in the year 1988. The policy is on record. I have gone through the policy. The workman had worked

more than 30 days in the year 1988 and he was eligible to apply for absorption into the services. The dispute is, whether the workman has applied for absorption of services as per the notice of the bank dated 01-05-91? The workman has filed the photocopy of a letter dated 09-05-91 written to the Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Bhiwani praying for his absorption into the services on account of his work for more than 30 days in the year 1998. A list of working days is also enclosed along with the application. The bank has denied to receive such an application. In the scheme itself, a format of application is given. The workman has not applied on the prescribed format and has not shown the reasons for failure to apply on prescribed format. It is true that the workman should not suffer on account of his socio-economic and educational backwardness and if he has approached the bank for absorption into the service well in time he would have been asked by the bank to apply on prescribed format. But the workman has failed to prove that he has given this letter along with the working days to any of the bank officer or employee for his absorption. Filing the photocopy is doubtful. Photocopy can be obtained from the original letter and it is not the case that before submitting the application to the management of the bank he get that xeroxed. There is an initial on the endorsement of the receipt on the application but the workman failed to prove to whom he had given the letter and whose initials are on the endorsement of the receipt. Accordingly, on failure of the workman to prove that he approached the bank for absorption as per rules of the department, he is not entitled to any relief. Let Central Govt. be approached for publication of award, and thereafter, file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3458.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-I, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 56/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 12012/83/95-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2009

S.O. 3458.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 56/96) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, I Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of State Bank

of India and their workman, received by the Central Government on 20-11-2009.

[No. L-12012/83/95-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-V,
CHANDIGARH.**

Case No. ID 56/96

Shri Puran Chand S/o Shri Bhutto Ram, R/o Chauhan Nagar,
H. No. 652, Ward No. 10, Near New Polutry Farm, Mandi
Dabwali, District-Sirsa.

...Applicant

Versus

The Assistant General Manager, State Bank of India, Zonal
Office, Sector-8-C, Chandigarh

...Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Shri Ashish Bakshi.

For the management : Shri V. K. Sharma.

AWARD

Passed on : 9-11-2009

Government of India vide notification No. L-12012/83/95-IR (B-I), dated 24-06-96 by exercising its powers under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act in short) referred the following Industrial Dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of SBI, Zonal Office, Haryana, Chandigarh in terminating the services of Shri Puran Chand is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

After receiving the reference, parties were informed. They appeared and filed their respective pleadings. On perusal of the pleadings of the parties, the facts of dispute in nutshell are that the workman, as ex-military personnel, was appointed as messenger on temporary basis by State Bank of India, Rori Branch. He joined the services as messenger as such on 12-10-89. At the time, the application was moved to the bank, the workman also supplied and provided with the copy of discharge certificate containing all the particulars of the workman of his past services with the military including the date of birth. The dispute before this Tribunal is regarding the date of birth of the workman.

It is the contention of the management that in the photocopy of the discharge certificate provided by the workman at the time of his interview, there was some overlapping/correction in the date of birth of the workman. In addition to the document regarding date of birth he provided with to the bank, he also filed an affidavit. The workman assured the management of the bank to provide an original copy of discharge certificate to the bank but he failed to do so. On verification of the date of the birth from ex-department (military), it came to the notice of the management that date of birth of workman recorded in the military documents is 1933 and not 1944 as informed by the workman to the bank. At the time of his appointment, the enquiry was conducted. The Enquiry Officer, not relying on the documents of military department, believed on Janam Patri and Medical certificate provided by the Medical Board regarding the age of the workman. The enquiry officer submitted the report that charges levelled against the workman have not proved. The disciplinary authority, descending with the enquiry report, issued a show cause notice along with proposed punishment to the workman, and after affording the opportunity of being heard awarded the punishment of dismissal of the workman from the services. The workman preferred an appeal, which was also dismissed. The workman thereafter, raised an industrial dispute and on account of failure of the conciliation report, this reference.

Parties were afforded an opportunity for adducing evidence. Oral evidence was recorded and documentary evidence was filed. In documentary evidence photocopies of the discharge certificate, certificate provided by the military department regarding the date of birth of the workman, medical certificate regarding medical examination of the workman by the Board for determination of his age, the correspondence between the management of the bank have been filed. I have gone through and perused the entire evidence on record, oral and documentary. Parties were heard at length. The main contentions of the workman by which he challenge the findings of the enquiry officer and the disciplinary authority are as follows :—

- (1) The enquiry officer has not afforded the proper opportunity of being heard. The enquiry was conducted on the basis of the certificate provided by the military department. Once the management of the respondent bank has accepted the date of birth of the workman as 1944, it is estopped to enquire into the matter on correctness of date of birth.
- (2) The disciplinary authority has illegally not accepted and acted upon the findings of the enquiry report. It was not in the preview of the disciplinary authority to descend the enquiry report which was given on

the basis of Janam Patri (horoscope) and medical certificate of the Board, which medically examined the workman for determination of his age.

- (3) Before taking descending view, no opportunity of being heard was afforded to the workman, showing cause and the grounds on which the descending view was taken by the disciplinary authority.

Hon'ble the Apex Court in a latest judgment 2007(5) SLR 264 *Lav Nigam Vs. Chairman, MD, ITI Ltd. and another* on the descending view taken by any disciplinary authority has held that in case the disciplinary authority differs with a view taken by the enquiry officer, he is bound to give a notice setting out his tentative conclusions to the workman. It is only after hearing the workman that the disciplinary authority would at all arrive at a final finding or guilty. Thereafter, the employee would again have to be served a notice relating to the proposed punishment.

In this reference as well, the disciplinary authority has served only one notice i.e. the show cause notice for proposed punishment. No grounds have been mentioned in the notice to arrive at the conclusion descending the findings of the enquiry report. It is the violation of the principle of natural justice. The disciplinary authority should have issued a notice as to why the different view had been taken on the enquiry report? After hearing the workman, disciplinary authority was at liberty to take any decision either to descend or to ascend enquiry finding. Thereafter, in case of descending opinion, the second show cause notice with proposed punishment was requirement of law. It was not done. Thus, the punishment awarded by the disciplinary authority has no legs to stand.

The next issue is whether entire enquiry proceedings, the proceedings before the disciplinary authority and the appellate authority should be declared as null and void and the management be directed for reinstatement the workman into services? After perusing the materials on record and on the basis of the facts and circumstances of the case, I am of the view that in spite of setting aside every proceeding from A to Z, it will be proper to afford an opportunity to the disciplinary authority to rectify the mistake. If it is done, there will be no prejudice caused to any of the parties. Accordingly, the punishment awarded to the workman is set-aside. The case is remanded back to the disciplinary authority to take the decision afresh after affording the opportunity of being heard to the workman as per the direction given by this Tribunal in the body of the award. The disciplinary authority is directed to complete these proceedings within three months from the date of receiving the copy of award so that further delay is not caused in dispensation of justice. The reference is answered accordingly. Central Government be approached for

publication of the award, and thereafter, file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3459.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एल. आई. सी. आफ इंडिया प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-I चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 157 से 160/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. 17012/34 से 37/2003-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2009

S.O. 3459.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 157 to 160/04) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-I Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of L.I.C. of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 20-11-2009.

[No. L-17012/34 to 37/2003-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I,
CHANDIGARH.**

Case No. :—ID No's 157, 158, 159 and 160/04

- (1) Shri Salwant Singh, S/o Shri Joginder Singh, Village-Fatehgarh suker (Near Verka Milk Plant).
- (2) Shri Harjinder Singh, S/o Shri Surjan Singh, R/o Bijli Ghar, Indira Colony, Near Water Tank, Gali No. 1, H. No. 1, Mustafabad, Batala Road, Murshidabad.
- (3) Shri Manjit Singh, S/o Shri Malook Singh, P.O. Verka, Avadi Sant Nagar, Distt. Amritsar (Punjab).
- (4) Jaswinder Singh, S/o Shri Sewa Singh, Bazar No.3, Gali Kahan Singh Wali, Kot Mit Singh, Taran Tarn Road, Amritsar (Punjab).

Applicant

Versus

(1) The Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Divisional Office, Near Bus Stand, City Centre Scheme (Amritsar)-Punjab.

(2) The Chairman, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Yogakshema, Jeewan Marg, Mumbai.

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Sri Sandeep Bhardwaj.

For the management : Sri Pawan Longia.

AWARD

Passed on : 9-11-09

These four references have been referred by the Central Govt. under Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the act in short) for adjudication to this Tribunal. Common questions of law and facts are involved in all these four references, hence, for ends of justice, all the references are hereby adjudicated and answered by this single award.

The common question in all these references is "whether all the workmen namely Shri Salwant Singh, Ref. No.-L-17012/34/2003-IR(B-I), Shri Harjinder Singh, Ref. No.-L-17012/35/2003-IR(B-I), Shri Manjit Singh, L-17012/36/2003-IR(B-I), and Shri Jaswinder Singh, Ref. no. L-17012/37/2003-IR(B-I), were the employees of the L.I.C. (Corporation in short) and, whether there existed any employer-employee relationship between them? All the workmen have pleaded that they were appointed by the management of respondent Corporation on different monthly salary. The monthly salary was different because it was enhanced from time to time. The management of Corporation has shown them as contractual workmen, which is unlawful labour practice because they were employees of the respondent Corporation, appointed by the Corporation, paid by the Corporation and the Corporation was having the administrative control over them. They have completed 240 days of work in the preceding year from the date of their termination. They were terminated without any notice or one month wages in lieu of the notice and retrenchment compensation. New hands were appointed after their termination against the provisions of the Act. All the workmen on the basis of the above pleadings have requested for setting aside the termination and for their reinstatement into the services with consequential benefits. Shri Harjinder Singh is no more and his legal representatives have been incorporated. They have claimed a reasonable compensation, in case the termination of Shri Harjinder Singh is declared void and illegal by this Tribunal.

The management of the Corporation opposed the contention of the workmen that they were the employees of the Corporation. It is contended by the Corporation that all these four workmen were appointed for the courier services on contract at fixed rate. They discharged their duties in terms of the contract. There was no master and servant relationship between them. The contractual services as courier, the workman rendered, were against the rules of the Corporation, hence, there was an audit objection. The Head office of the Corporation, in view of the audit objection, directed the management to discontinue the practice of appointment of courier on contract. On such direction, this practice of courier on contract basis was discontinued and the workmen are not entitled for any relief.

Both of the parties were afforded the opportunity of being heard. Parties adduce their evidence, oral and documentary. I have perused the evidence of the parties in detail. Opportunity for arguments was also given to both of the parties in camp court at Amritsar but no one turned up. Hence, the references were reserved for award.

The core issue, as stated earlier, is regarding the employer-employee relationship between the workmen and the management of the Corporation. This issue, in general, has been dealt with by Hon'ble the Apex Court in several judicial pronouncements. The latest one in which the employer-employee relationship has been dealt with by Hon'ble the Apex Court is 2008 LLR 801, GM ONGC, Shilchar Vs. ONGC Contractual Workers Union. In this judicial pronouncement, Hon'ble the Apex Court has dealt with the issue when an employee can qualify to be the employee of the principal employer. If the ratio of the GM ONGC, Shilchar Vs. ONGC Contractual Workers Union Case (supra) is applied particularly in all the four references, to prove the employer-employee relationship, the workmen have to establish the following facts :—

- (1) There was the master-servant relationship between the workmen and the management of the Corporation.
- (2) The workmen were directly appointed by the management of the Corporation as per the rules.
- (3) The payment of wages were made good by the management of Corporation directly, and
- (4) All the workmen were under the administrative control of the management of Corporation.

If oral evidence of the workmen is taken into consideration, it is admitted fact that no appointment letter was issued to any of the workmen. It is also admitted that they were appointed as couriers on contract. This contract is named as unlawful labour practice by all the workmen on the ground that wages were made good by the management

directly and not through any contractor. On master and servant relationship, it is necessary that workmen should have been appointed directly by the management under the rules of the department. The documents filed by the management which are paper No. 52 to 58 and marked as Ex. M1 to M8 proved that there is no provision in the rules and regulations of the management-Corporation to appoint any person for courier services on contract. That is the reason, there was an audit objection and to satisfy the departmental audit objection, the Head office of the Corporation directed the management to discontinue the practice, being against the rules of the department. It cannot be protected under any provisions of the Act. The position would have been different, if there had been the provisions for appointment of daily wage for courier services. In such a case the services rendered by the workmen would have been protected under the provisions of the Act. The departmental audit of the Corporation raised the issue of illegal appointment and the Corporation rectified the mistake. If this Tribunal, under the provisions of the Act, provides the relief to the workmen as prayed, it would amount to continue the illegal appointment or to remedied the illegal appointment which is beyond the jurisdiction of this Tribunal. Moreover, it is not the intention of the legislature to empower the Tribunal to remedied and cure the illegality in initial appointment.

Moreover, the nature of appointment, which is also clear from the documents, is purely a contractual. All the workmen were appointed as courier for specific job to hand over the letters from one branch office to another branch office on fixed rates. The terms and conditions of the contract are very well clear from the documents filed by the workmen and the management of Corporation. Minimum number of delivery of letters were also prescribed on settled rates. The employment on daily wages is also a contractual obligation between the parties but with different intention. The contractual obligation created between the parties in all these references, lacks the intention of management of Corporation to create a legal master and servant relationship. This intention is also material in matter of appointments.

Though, the wages were paid directly by the management, all the workmen remain the contractual employee of the management of Corporation and there existed no employer-employee relationship between them.

Thus, on the basis of the above observation, I am of the view that all the workmen were working as a contractual employee for specific job of courier on fixed term and there was no master and servant relationship between them and the Corporation. Workmen, accordingly, are not entitled for any relief. Let Central Govt. be inform for publication of award, and thereafter, file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3460.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कैनरा बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 18/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/34/2008-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, अनु. अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2009

S.O. 3460.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 18/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Canara Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-11-2009.

[No. L-12012/34/2008-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
CHENNAI**

Friday, the 13th November, 2009

Present : A.N. Janardanan, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 18/2009

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Between the Management of Canara Bank and their Workman)

BETWEEN

Sri B. M. Irudayaraj : 1st Party/Petitioner
Vs.

The Dy. General Manager : 2nd Party/Respondent
Canara Bank
HRM Section, Circle Office
563/1 Anna Salari
Teynampet
Chennai

APPEARANCE

For the 1st Party/Petitioner : M/s A.M.O.
Harihareswara Rao

For the Management

: M/s T.R. Sathiya
Mohan**AWARD**

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order L-12012/34/2008-IR(B-1) dated 12-08-2008 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is :

“Whether the action of the management of Canara Bank in dismissing the workman Sri B.M. Irudayaraj is justified? To what relief Sri Irudayaraj is entitled?”

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as 18/2009 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appearance through their respective counsel and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement as the case may be.

3. The contentions in the Claim Statement briefly read as follows :

The petitioner while working as Clerk in the Parperiankuppam Branch of Respondent/Bank in 2004 was suspended on 04-12-2004 followed by a Charge Sheet to him dated 23-06-2005 alleging him to have had misappropriated Rs. 25,700 by tampering bank records and passing unauthorized credits in the computer committed in 5 incidents. The first one allegedly being that one customer named Rajagopal gave Rs. 4,000 on 17-08-2004 to the petitioner as SB Counter Clerk, the details of which the petitioner posted under SB head and that no cash was received by the Cashier on that day and that there was no credit slip, thus the petitioner is alleged to have made adjustment in the subsidiary total of gold loan credits handed over to him and the petitioner made entry in the Pass Book of the customer for Rs. 4,000 and that petitioner made unauthorized entry into the computer for tallying and made adjustment in Gold Loan Control Register. The second one is that the petitioner as Cashier after receiving Rs. 4,000 from one Smt. Chandravarnam on 09-01-2004 for remittance to her SB Account it was retained by him after entry in the Pass Book which he adjusted in the Gold Control Register to pass the unauthorized entry of Rs. 4,000. The third one is misappropriation of Rs. 10,000 out of Rs. 21,660 remitted by one C. Arjunan on 30-08-2004 for closing the Loan Account fabricating another slip for Rs. 11,600. The fourth one is of his alleged falsification in the Gold Loan Register on 23-08-2004 showing a sum short of Rs. 6,000 to nullify the difference in respect of entry in the case of one customer Chinnathambi, and misappropriation of Rs. 6,000 remitted by B. Kanagavel on 26-08-2004 which the petitioner sought to be rectified by making a dummy cash credit in the account and later transfer credited the amount to the account. The fifth instance is a misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 7,049 by falsification of accounts in the Gold Loan

Control Register. The punishment imposed was illegal in spite of his objections. Appeal was rejected arbitrarily. Charges were not proved in the enquiry. Statements of witnesses were obtained behind the back of the petitioner. The whole of the witnesses in the list were not examined. The report of Investigating Officer is based on presumption as to the transactions as being fictitious. Enquiry finding is perverse. The allegation that petitioner fabricated slip for Rs. 11,600 is baseless. It is highly impossible for the petitioner to make entries in ALPM system without the knowledge of the supervisor. It is also highly impossible for the petitioner to make transfer from one account to the other which power is only with the Manager. No forensic opinion was obtained to relate the fictitious entry to the petitioner. The reasoning is not logical. Hence the claim for reinstatement with attendant benefits holding the action as not legal and not justified.

3. The contentions in the Counter Statement precisely are as follows :

The petitioner while was Clerk in Parperiankuppan Branch between 04-10-2002 and 04-10-2004 was revealed to have had committed misappropriation of Rs. 25,700 by tampering the bank's records, passing of unauthorized credits in the computer and making non-available of relevant material documents like Cash Waste, Subsidiary Sheets, Vouchers, Gold Loan Ledgers, Slip Bundles etc. He was charge sheeted on 23-11-2005 under 5 distinct counts and was asked to show cause for not taking disciplinary action. The 5 incidents took place on 17-08-2004, 09-09-2004, 30-08-2004, 23-08-2004 and 12-07-2004. Though explanation was called for he did not offer any. The specific opportunity provided to peruse original documents was not availed by him or his representative who was also provided with a Defence Assistant with full opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses and let in defence evidence in full conformity with the principles of natural justice. Under the enquiry report dated 31-01-2006, he was found guilty of charges. He was given a personal hearing on 22-02-2006. On a consideration of the materials as well as the submission of the petitioner, he was imposed a punishment of dismissal on 25-03-2006. The appeal preferred resulted in rejection being meritless on 10-07-2006. The punishment is not illegal. Each charge has been adequately proved in the enquiry conducted properly. It is denied that the punishment was arbitrary. The petitioner did not make use of the opportunity to verify the originals of the documents which has been admitted by the Defence Representative in the enquiry itself. Documents were marked with full consent. Objection now raised against this is not tenable. Four out of six witnesses could not be examined despite strenuous efforts to procure their attendance. Documentary evidence and circumstantial evidence as well establish the guilt. The enquiry finding is not perverse. The petitioner's claim is only to be dismissed.

Points for consideration are :

- (i) Whether the dismissal of the petitioner by the Respondent/Management is justified ?
- (ii) To what relief the concerned workman is entitled ?

4. On the side of the petitioner, Ex.W1 to Ex.W7 and on the side of the Respondent Ex.M1 to Ex.M10 were marked, all on consent. No oral evidence was adduced on either side. Heard both sides.

Point No. 1 & 2

5. The learned counsel for the petitioner contended that the validity and fairness of the domestic enquiry is in challenge but it is not to be heard as a preliminary issue. The Respondent if it so chooses may commence the evidence first to make good the shortcoming which it did not avail. It is further contended that the witnesses whose statements have been recorded by the Investigating Officer have not been examined. Originals of documents have not been produced in the enquiry. Reasonable opportunity was not given to the petitioner. So much so, this Tribunal is lawfully entitled to interfere with the enquiry for good and valid reasons. He also argued alternatively that the punishment given is shockingly disproportionate and to that aspect also the attention of the Tribunal is to be bestowed to modify the same and reducing it in order to meet ends of justice.

6. As against this, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that the petitioner has not chosen to give any explanation to the show cause notice issued before the initiation of the disciplinary proceedings. In the domestic enquiry full opportunity was given to the petitioner to participate in the enquiry and cross-examine the witnesses by providing a Defence Assistant. He was given opportunity to verify the original of the documents of which copies were given to him which opportunity was not availed by him or his Defence Assistant. It is further pointed out that though this is a case where all of the witnesses whose statements were recorded by the Investigating Officer were not examined, it is a case which is also supported by clear documents and registers which abundantly prove the charges. The enquiry is not bad by any vitiating circumstances like impropriety, perversity, illegality or violation of the principles of natural justice. The misconducts committed are serious in nature involving misappropriation of bank money, indulging in various misconducts in order to facilitate the commission thereof. There are no good or sufficient reason for the Tribunal to interfere with the enquiry or the punishment imposed.

7. Having considered the rival contentions of the parties with reference to the records, enquiry proceedings and the report thereof, I do not find any force in the contentions placed by the learned counsel for the

petitioner. This is a case where the charges have been proved by way of documentary evidence as well as evidence of the Investigating Officer. The non-examination of the witnesses whose statements were recorded by the Investigating Officer is of no consequence to cause any prejudice to the petitioner. There is nothing wrong with the enquiry which discernibly went well. The Enquiry Officer has also given a proper finding which is not to be assailed or disapproved. There is no reason to interfere with the finding of guilt entered and punishment imposed. The punishment is not at all shockingly disproportionate as was contended by the learned counsel for the petitioner. It is also not a punishment which no reasonable man would have imposed in the circumstances of the case. Though it is further pointed out by the learned counsel for the petitioner that for any good and valid reason the punishment could be interfered with no any other tangible reason is brought home to interfere with the punishment. Therefore, there is no scope for interfering with the punishment as well. Inevitably what follows is that the dismissal of the workman by the Respondent/Management is only to be justified and it is found so. The petitioner is therefore, not entitled to any relief.

13. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open Court on this day the 13th November, 2009)

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined

For the 1st Party/Petitioner : None
For the 2nd Party/Management : None

Documents Marked

On the Petitioner's side

Ex. No.	Date	Description
Ex.W1	11-08-2005	Proceedings of the Enquiry Officer
Ex.W2	17-10-2005	-do-
Ex.W3	14-12-2005	-do-
Ex.W4	15-12-2005	-do-
Ex.W5	16-12-2005	-do-
Ex.W6	02-01-2006	-do-
Ex.W7	20-01-2006	Written brief submitted by Defence Representative

On the Management's side

Ex. No.	Date	Description
Ex.M1	23-06-2005	Charge Memo issued to the 1st Party/Petitioner

Ex.M2	31-01-2006	Findings of the Enquiry Officer
Ex.M3	22-02-2006	Explanation submitted by the 1st Party to the findings of the Enquiry Officer
Ex.M4	25-03-2006	Proceedings of the Deputy General Manager imposing punishment on the 1st Party/Petitioner
Ex.M5	25-03-2008	Orders
Ex.M6	10-07-2008	Appeal submitted by the 1st Party/Petitioner
Ex.M7	23-11-2008	Proceedings of the Deputy General Manager communicating the order of the Appellate Authority
Ex.M8	14-11-2008	Orders of the Appellate Authority
Ex.M9	12-07-2007	Petition under Section-2A filed by the 1st Party/Petitioner
Ex.M10	01-03-2008	Counter Statement filed by the 2nd Party/Respondent

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3461.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.बी.एम.बी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं. 1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 43/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-23012/2/2008-आई आर (सी एम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2009

S.O. 3461.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 43/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bhakra Beas Management Board, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-11-2009.

[No. L-23012/2/2008-IR(CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH**

Case No. I. D. 43 of 2009.

General Secretary, BBMB Field Employees Union, Plot
No. 12, Adda Market, Nangal Township, Distt. Ropar.

....Applicant

Versus

The Chairman, Bhakra Beas Management Board,
Madhya Marg, Sector-19-B, Chandigarh

...Respondent

APPEARANCE

For the Workmen : None
For the Management : Sh. Bhagat Singh

AWARD

Passed on 9-11-2009

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, vide notification No. L-23012/2/2008-IR(CM-II) dated 8th June, 2009, by exercising its powers under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), referred the following Industrial Dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of BBMB in not granting the promotional increment to all categories of employees on completion of their 9th, 16th and 23rd years service is legal and justified? To what relief are the employees concerned entitled and from which date?”

2. Case repeatedly called. None appeared on behalf of the union. It appears that union is not interested to pursue their case. In view of the above as the union is not appearing to pursue their case, the present reference is returned to the Central Government for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned.

Chandigarh.

9-11-2009

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3462.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 131/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/224/2004-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2009

S.O. 3462.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 131/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Kalipahari Colliery of M/s. ECL, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 23-11-2009.

[No. L-22012/224/2004-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
ASANSOL**

Present : Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 131 of 2005

Parties : The Agent, Kalipahari (R) Colliery of
M/s. ECL, Kalipahari Burdwan.

Vrs.

General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor
Congress, Gorai Mansion, G. T. Road,
Asansol Burdwan.

REPRESENTATIVES

For the Management : None

For the Union (Workman) : None

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal.

Dated, 28-8-2009

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section(I) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Government of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/224/2004-IR(CM-II) dated 28-11-2005 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of ECL in dismissing Shri Some Murmu, Fitter Helper from service is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/224/2004-IR(CM-II) dated 28-11-2005 of the above said reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 131 of 2005 was registered on 23-12-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and

a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

The workman nor his authorized representative nor the Union raising this Industrial Dispute ever filed statement of claim and did not make their appearance at all. The management too did not take any steps apparently finding the workman's no interest for redressal. As such there is reason to find that no dispute exists and the workman is entitled to no relief. Hence

ORDERED

Let an "Award" be and same is passed as per above. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

MANORANJAN PATTNAIK, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3463.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इण्डियन ग्रास लैड एण्ड फोड्डर रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 29/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/299/99-आई. आर. (डी.यू.)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2009

S.O. 3463.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 29/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-11-2009.

[No. L-42012/299/99-IR (DU)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

Present: Shri N. K. Purohit, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 29/2000

Ref. No. L-42012/299/99-IR (DU) dated : 03-03-2000

BETWEEN

Sh. Meharban S/o Sh. Lotore, Village & PO: Bhojla
Jhansi-284003

AND

The Director
Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute
Pahuz Dam, Gwalior Road,
Jhansi-284003

AWARD

Dated, 12-11-2009

1. By order No. L-42012/299/99-IR (DU) dated 3-3-2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between the Sh. Meharban S/o Sh. Lotore, Jhansi and Director, Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi for adjudication.

2. The reference under adjudication is as under :

"WHETHER THE ACTION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN GRASS LAND AND FODDER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, JHANSI IN TERMINATING THE SERVICES OF SH. MEHARBAN, EX-CHOWKIDAR W.E.F. 1-6-95 IS FAIR, LEGAL AND JUSTIFIED? IF NOT, TO WHAT RELIEF THE WORKMAN CONCERNED IS ENTITLED AND FROM WHICH DATE?"

3. The case of the workman, Meharban, in brief, is that he was employed by the opposite party, on being sponsored by the Employment Exchange, against a permanent post of Chowkidar w.e.f. November, 1976, on Muster Roll and he worked continuously as such up to May, 1995 when his services were orally terminated w.e.f. 01-6-1995, without complying conditions laid down in section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The workman has submitted that he has put in continuous service for more than 240 days in each w.e.f. from his appointment till his termination and his services were not regularized by the opposite party through he was called for interview. The workman has alleged that the management of Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi (hereinafter referred as IGLFRI) which comes within purview of definition of 'Industry' as defined in section 2(j) of the I. D. Act. has violated the provisions of Section 25 G & H of the Act by allowing juniors to him to continue viz. Sri Dabhu and by appointing some one else viz. Sri Bhagwan Das in his place; and also his termination amount to retrenchment as defined u/s 2(o) of the I. D. Act. Accordingly, he has prayed that oral termination order be set aside and he be reinstated with back wages and be regularized with benefits available to other similarly situated persons.

4. The management of the Indian Grass Land Fodder Research Institute (IGLFR) has disputed the claim of the workman by filing its written statement wherein it has been submitted that the claim of the workman is not sustainable being time barred in as much as it does not come in the ambit of term 'industry' and defined in the Section 2(j) of

the I. D. Act, 1947. It has further submitted that the workman was a Daily wages Muster Roll Employee and was never engaged for any day in year 1990 to 1-6-1995, therefore, there arise no question of orally terminating his service w.e.f. 1-6-95 or violation of any of the provisions of I.D. Act. The management has categorically submitted that the workman has not put in 240 days in a year from 1976 to 1995 as alleged by him. The management of IGLFRI has submitted that the ICAR issued a direction in the year 1994, approving the temporary status scheme for adoption by the ICAR and its constituent unit and such working labourers as on 1-9-93 were given benefits of the said scheme. It has further submitted that since the workman was not in the employment of the institute he could not avail the benefits of the scheme. Accordingly, the management of IGLFRI has prayed that the claim of the workman be rejected with any relief to him.

5. The workman has filed rejoinder whereby it has only reiterated his averments in the statement of claim and has not introduced any new fact.

6. The parties have filed documentary evidence in support of their respective cases. The workman has examined himself, whereas the management has examined Sh. Mohan Swarup Sharma, Sr. Farm Manager, Shri Ram Sikanya, Sr. Technical Officer and Sh. N.Raja Bundela, Admn. Officer in support of their respective stands. Both the parties have filed their written arguments apart from forwarding oral submissions.

7. Heard the learned representative of both the parties and scanned the entire material on record.

8. The opposite party has raised preliminary objection regarding maintainability of the claim of the workman on the ground that IGLFRI is not an industry. The opposite party is a registered Society under the provision of the Society Registration Act and is an affiliate of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research which is a registered Society. The Memorandum of Association of Indian Council of Agriculture Research clearly states that it has been established to undertake and promote and coordinate agricultural and animal husbandry education research thus it is not an industry within the meaning of Section 2(j) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

9. It is not disputed that opposite party engaged in fodder cultivation such as grass bersin etc. It is also not disputed that such seed and fodder is sold besides milk, chattels, wood is also sold there is systematic cooperation of the worker and employer in the activity of the Institute. Casual labours are engaged in cultivating grass bersin etc. Thus all ingredients of industry are fulfilled in the activities of the opposite party. In Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board V/s. A.Rajappa & others 1979 SC 539, Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that the absence of profit motive or gainful objective is irrelevant, be the venture in the public, joint, private or other sector. Hon'ble Court has further observed :

“Does research involve collaboration between employer and employee? The employer.....Even through a research institute may be separate entity disconnected from the many industry which founded the institute itself, it can be regarded as an organization, propelled by systematic activity, modelled on cooperation between employer and employee and calculated to through up discoveries and inventions and useful solutions which benefit individual industries and the nation in terms of goods and services and wealth. If following that Research Institute, albeit run without profit motive are 'industry'”.

10. Thus, in view of the definition of industry as explained by the Hon'ble Apex Court in above mentioned case IGLFRI falls in the ambit of definition of term 'industry' under Section 2 (j) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

11. The opposite party has also questioned the maintainability of the reference on the ground of res-judicata. This objection is also not sustainable. Admittedly, the writ petition No. 30118 of 1998 in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad filed by the workers and others to get same relief, but the same was dismissed with liberty to petitioner to approach the Central Administrative Tribunal concerned. In said writ petition rights of the parties have not been decided thus, there is no question of operation of res-judicata in the matter.

12. Now in terms of reference under adjudication it is to be seen whether action of the management in alleged termination of the workman is justified. In this regard the workman Meharban has stated in his statement on oath that he had worked from 1976 to 1995 but his services have been orally terminated without any notice and retraining compensation. He has further alleged that Sh. Bhagwan Das and some other persons engaged subsequent to him are still working in the institute. In cross examination he has stated that he was engaged by Sh. R.P.Singh, Director but his services have been terminated by him. He has further stated that Sh. Ram Sikanya used to mark his attendance and he was getting Rs. 40/- per day as wages.

13. In rebuttal, the management witness Dr. Mohan Swarup Sharma has stated that he is working in the institute as Sr. Regional Manager since 1987. He has also stated that workman had never worked during 1990 to 1995. He has also stated that as per circular of 1994 those who were working in the year 1993 and worked for more then 240 days have been given temporary status. Since, the workman was not in service in that year, the benefit of temporary status was not given to him. In cross examination he has stated that during 1990 to 1995 he was Farm Manager and as per record of the Farm, the workman had not worked till 1995.

14. The management witness Sh. Ram Shikanya, Sr. Technical Officer has stated that certificate of experience of the workman 2/15 was given by him but in cross-examination he has denied certificate was given by him on the basis of record.

15. The management witness Sh. N.Raja, Administrative Officer has stated that the workman had not worked during 1990 to 1995 those workmen who had worked for more than 240 days and who had continuously worked for 2 years and were working in the year 1993 as daily wagers have been given temporary status. He has further stated that as per direction in the circular of the ICAR, no certificate could be given to the workman.

16. The question, thus, arises for consideration is whether the workman had worked for more than 240 days during preceding twelve months from the date of his alleged termination and whether his services have been terminated in violation of provision under Sections 25 F, 25G, and 25 H of the I.D.Act.

17. The learned representative on behalf of the workman argued that workman had worked from 1976 to May, 1995. Sh. Ram Sikanya was supervising the work of the workman, has issued the certificate dt. 1-6-95 certifying that the workman had worked from 1976 to May, 1995. Since, the workman had continuously worked from 1976 to May, 1995 therefore, it cannot be said that he had not completed 240 days in a calendar year. The workman was daily wage employee and documentary evidence read with statement of the workman on oath is sufficient to prove that he had worked from 1976 to May, 1995. He has further argued that workman has been deprived the temporary status although his juniors have been given temporary status thus, the workman be given temporary status with consequential benefits thereof.

18. Per contra, the learned representative on behalf of the Institute has contended that burden was on the workman to prove that he had continuously work from 1976 to May, 1995 and his services were terminated w.e.f. 1-6-95. The management of the Institute has produced the muster roll from 1992 to 1995 (8/15 to 8/35) wherein the workman's name is not available meaning thereby, he was not in the employment during the said period. He has further contended that criteria for providing temporary status to the casual employee was formulated and according to which all those who were on the roll as on 1-9-93 and who had completed 240 days in a calendar year were given temporary status and those who did not qualify for temporary status were left out. The Institute has filed paper No. 12/33 to 12/43. This list is in respect of 212 casual labours who completed 240 days and they were given temporary status according to the scheme. A list was also prepared for remaining labour who have not completed 240 days (12/12 to 12/26) this list comprises 416 persons. In this list and list cited above do not find the name of the workman Meharban thus, it cannot be said he was in the employment on 1-9-93. Referring to the so-called experience certificate (5/2) he has further submitted that the said certificate has not been issued by the Institute. No application was ever made for getting the experience certificate nor any such experience certificate has been issued by the competent authority. Recalling the attention

to the alleged certificate, he has argued that such certificate does not contain for which purpose it was issued. It appears that workman has manipulated the documents to achieve the goal in the present case. Further Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi issued clear cut order dt. 25-2-94 (8/5) by which it has prohibited to issue the experience certificate to the casual labours/workers engaged in ICAR by Director/Project Director or other officer. He has, therefore, stated that the said so-called experience certificate does not help the workman.

19. I have given my thoughtful consideration on the rival submissions made by both the sides.

20. It is well settled that a party challenges the action of the management or the illegality of the order the burden lies on him to prove illegality in the action of the management and if no evidence is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the court must fail. In the present case, burden was on the workman to set out the grounds to challenge the validity of the alleged oral termination and to prove that the termination was illegal and he had worked from 1976 to May 1995 continuously and he had worked for more than 240 days in the preceding 12 months from the alleged termination. This claim has been denied by the management of the Institute therefore, it was for the workman to lead evidence to show that he had in fact worked during the said period. In this regard the workman has given the statement on oath but the same is his own statement in his favour that cannot be regarded sufficient evidence to come to the conclusion that he had worked during the period stated in his statement.

21. The workman has produced certificate issued by Technical Officer-II Sh. Ram Sikanaya dt. 1-6-95 (5/2) to substantiate his statement that he had worked from 1976 to May 1995. The other documents, which have been filed, are pertaining to reconciliation proceedings before Asst. Labour Commissioner (C) Kanpur (2/19 to 2/29) gate passes issued to others persons (3/12 to 3/13) etc. Thus the same are not relevant for period of working days as claimed by the workman.

22. Although the management witness Sh. Ram Siakniya, T.O-II has admitted that the said certificate was issued by him but he has categorically stated that the certificate was not issued on the basis of any record. Upon perusal of the certificate it is apparent that this certificate has not been issued by the Institute and the Sh. Ram Sikanya has also not issued the said certificate in acting or purporting to act in discharge of any official duty. The certificate is not on any letter head and there is no official stamp under the signature of Sh. Ram Sikaniya. He has also admitted that no application was submitted by the workman to issue this certificate. The certificate does not bear any number or reference of the official file. Apart from this as per circular of ICAR, New Delhi dt. 25-2-94 the copy of which has been filed by the opposite party, it has been

made clear that no experience certificate was to be issued to the casual labours engaged in ICAR by the Director/Head of the Centre etc. therefore, Sh. Ram Sikaniya Technical Officer-2 was not competent to issue such certificate. It is also pertinent to mention that for the purpose of implementation of scheme providing temporary status to the casual labours the list of all those who were engaged as casual labour during the year 1993 was prepared. This list has been prepared in due course of office business therefore, it can not be disbelieved. This list does not find the name of the workman. In the circumstances on the basis of alleged certificate which admittedly not given on the basis of the record, no conclusion can be drawn that workman had actually worked in the Institute for the period mentioned therein.

23. The workman has pleaded in his statement of claim that he was appointed as Chowkidar against the permanent post in Seed Division on monthly paid basis w.e.f. Nov. 1976 and he was sponsored by the Employment Exchange but he has neither stated in statement on oath that he was appointed as Chowkidar against permanent post nor he has produced any document or other documentary evidence in this respect. From the copies of muster roll produced by the management of the Institute (8/15 to 8/35). It is not evident that workman was working in the Institute upto the alleged date of his, termination i.e. 1-6-1995. From the lists prepared in pursuance to circular dated 14-3-1995 for grant of temporary status to the workers who have been working as on 1-9-1993, it is also evident that name of the workman does not find place in the said list except the certificate for work experience (5/2) there is no other documentary evidence on the record to substantiate the statement of the workman that he was working as a casual labour on the relevant date i.e. 1-9-1993 and had worked continuously for 240 days in the Institute during 12 preceding months from the date of alleged termination i.e. 1-6-1995. He has also failed to establish from the evidence that any junior to him has been allowed to continue or some one else has been appointed after his alleged termination.

24. In view of the above discussion the workman has failed to prove that by any action of the management the provision of Section 25F, 25G and 25H have been violated and any action of the management was illegal or unjustified, therefore, the workman is not entitled for any relief.

25. Accordingly, the reference under adjudication is decided against the workman. He is not entitled for any relief.

26. Award as above.

Lucknow

12-11-2009

N. K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer

Two copies of this Award be sent to the Ministry.

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3464.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आल इंडिया रेडियो के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एलसी/आर/10/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/74/95-आई आर (डी.यू.)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2009

S.O. 3464.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/10/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of All India Radio and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23-11-2009.

[No. L-42012/74/95-IR (DU)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/10/96

Presiding Officer: Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

Shri Lalita Prasad Patel,
Through Shri J. P. Awasthi,
Qr. No. 710, Near Neekhara Flour Mill,
Post Prem Nagar,
Amanpur, Jabalpur (MP)

...Workman/Union

Versus

The Chief Engineer,
All India Radio,
Civil Construction Wing,
MIG-5, Sub-division No. 2,
Katanga, Narmada Road,
Jabalpur (MP)

...Management

AWARD

Passed on this 4th day of November, 2009

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-42012/74/95-IR(DU) dated

27/28-12-95 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the Executive Engineer, Civil Construction Wing (Management), All India Radio, Jabalpur, M.P. in not regularizing the service and terminating the service of Shri Lalita Prasad Patel w.e.f. 28-7-94 is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the workman, in short is that the applicant is a physically handicapped other backward class person with partial disability. He was initially appointed as watchman on 10-4-89 by the non-applicant in CCWAIR Katanga, Jabalpur on the pay scale of Rs. 575 per month. The pay was enhanced time to time and finally his pay was Rs. 1035 per month. He worked continuously till his termination from service. The non-applicants also took miscellaneous and other works from the workman. According to a circular of the Government a scheme for regularization of casual labours was framed to grant temporary status to them w.e.f. 1-9-93. His case was also covered by the above scheme. The workman is said to have demanded experience certificate and other relevant documents but the same was denied by the non-applicant. A representation was also filed before the non-applicant on 24-6-94. Thereafter the applicant filed an application before the Central Administrative Tribunal, at Jabalpur U/s 19 of the A.T. Act, 1985. The same was registered as O.A. No. 418/94. The Central Administrative Tribunal Jabalpur rejected the application with a direction that if at all vacancies arise in future for employment of contingent paid employees, the claim of the applicants should not be ignored. It is stated that the posts are laying vacant and the management are going to fill up the vacancies from the open market denying the claim of the applicant. The service of the applicant is also terminated without following the provision of Section 25(f) and (g) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. No compensation is paid. On these grounds, it is submitted that the applicant be reinstated with back wages and be regularised on the post of watchman from the date of initial appointment.

3. The management/non-applicant also appeared and filed written statement in the case. The case of the non-applicant, inter-alia is that the workman was appointed in a specific project and due to completion of the project in June 1994, his service was no longer required. He had worked 167 days in the year 1989, 49 days in 1990, 155 days in 1992, 15 days in 1993 and 104 days in 1994. It is admitted that the workman had filed an application before the Central Administrative Tribunal U/s 19 of the A.T. Act, 1985 and the same was rejected vide its judgment dated 30-8-1994. It is stated that the case is hit by the principle of res-judicata and as such it cannot be entertained under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The workman had also not completed 240 days in the preceding calendar year from the date of dis-engaged from the service. It is stated that no contingent employee was engaged after the decision of the Hon'ble

CAT, Jabalpur. The management submits that the reference be answered in favour of the non-applicants.

4. The point for consideration is as to whether the termination from service of Shri Lalita Prasad Patel by the management w.e.f. 28-7-94 ignoring his regularization is legal and justified?

5. Now let us examine the evidence of the applicant adduced in the case. The applicant has examined one witness i.e. the applicant himself. He has stated that he was appointed on 10-4-89 in C.C.W., AIR, Katanga, Jabalpur on a monthly pay of Rs. 575. He worked continuously till 1994 on different posts. He has further stated that he worked more than 240 days in a year but without any written order, he was stopped to work. Compensation is also not paid. There is no specific case as to how many days he worked in a year. In cross-examination he had admitted that he was casual labour. He has stated that he has no document to show that he had worked more than 240 days in a year. He did not receive any appointment letter. His evidence shows that he has contradicted himself that he was not appointed on monthly pay and there is no proof. He has stated that he had filed an application in the Hon'ble CAT, Jabalpur which was numbered as Case No. R/418/94. The copy of the judgement is filed by both parties. The said judgement dated 30-8-94 shows that he had not worked 240 days in any calendar year till 1994. It is also held that the applicant was appointed on muster roll basis for the project intermittently and the service was put to an end w.e.f. 30-6-1996. Thus it is clear that he has already raised the issue for regularization of his service and the same was rejected by the Hon'ble CAT. Under the circumstances, he is, therefore, not entitled to relief under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

6. The non-applicant has also examined one witness in the case. The management witness Shri Budh Sen Naresh is Asstt. Engineer, (Civil), C.C.W., AIR, Bhopal. He has supported the case of the management. He has stated that he was engaged on daily wages/muster roll on temporary basis for a specific project. The project was completed in year 1994-95 as such the temporary engagement came to an end. He has also stated that he had never completed 240 days in a calendar year. He has also supported the fact that the applicant approached before the Hon'ble CAT, Jabalpur and the petition was rejected on merits. His evidence also establishes that the applicant is not entitled to any relief. On the basis of the discussion made above, the reference is answered in favour of the non-applicant/management. The applicant/workman is not entitled to any relief.

7. In the result, the award is passed without any order to cost.

8. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2009

SCHEDULE

का.आ. 3465.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं सी.एम.पी. डी.आई. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 39/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/353/1999-आई आर (सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

[New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2009]

S.O. 3465.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 39/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of C.M.P.D.I. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23-11-2009.

[No. L-22012/353/1999-IR (C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
ASANSOL**

PRESENT : Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 39 of 2000.

PARTIES : The Regional Director, C.M.P.D.I. Ltd., R.I,
G.T. Road, Asansol, Distt. Burdwan.

Vrs.

The Asst. General Secretary, K.M.C., Asansol, Distt.
Burdwan.

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : Sri P.K. Das, Advocate

For the union (Workman): Sri S.K. Pandey.

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal

Dated the 27-8-2009.

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Government of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/353/1999-IR (CM-II) dated 29-2-2000/07-3-2000 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

“Whether the action of the management of C.M.P.D.I. (R.I.-1) in not promoting Sh. Jagdamba Singh as Security Guard is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

2. After having received the Order No. L-22012/353/1999-IR (CM-II) dated 7-3-2000 of the above mentioned reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 39 of 2000 was registered on 18-4-2000 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. Both parties filed written statement and addressed evidence.

3. Parties are at variance on the question of promotion of the workman, a Mazdoor to the post of Security guard. The case of the workman in nutshell and as reflected from his pleading is that he joined as general mazdoor put took up training in the Security Training Centre and was regularly posted as Security guard by the employer w.e.f. 24-02-1987. He has been working as such continuously since then and hence raised the claim for change of Cadre and promotion to security guard.

4. Contention of the Employer/ Management ^{it} in that the workman is a surplus staff of the E.C.L who joined as general mazdoor category - I. He was imparted training for development of his career. As he was found suitable for the post of Security Guard, he was given posting as Security Guard with other two persons namely Suresh Lal and Ram Kumar Singh. The workman was subsequently upgraded to grade 'G' and also to grade 'F' in his original mazdoor grade with out change of his designation. As such there can be no grievance for the workman nor there has been violation of any terms of Implementation of Instruction No. 2913 of JBCCL. The workman who has been working in the Drilling Cadre can not be at par with others working. In HQ Cadre Maintaining that the action of the management justified and workman entitle to no relief, the management urged for award accordingly.

5. Having gone through the pleadings of the parties the evidence on record and having heard the learned counsel and representative of the workman it is found that the material facts relating the joining, working, training and posting of the workman in the grade of general mazdoor and his posting as security guard as claimed by him have not be refuted by the management. The crux of the matter, however, remains as to whether after training being imparted to the workman in the Security Training Centre and giving posting as Security Guard finding him suitable for the post and extracting work from him for a long and continuous period in that capacity and above all advancing

no proof of non-vacancy in the Cadre, it stands to no reason as to why the workman can not be absorbed or be taken to grade of the Security Guard. It also appear absurd why he will be in his previous grade of drilling despite change of his job officially which might entail some benefit including that of promotion. It is immaterial if general mazdoor grade 'F' to which the workman has been promoted can be or not equated with that of senior security guard. The management has no answer to this. Under such circumstances it is found proper to hold that the action of the management in not absorbing the workman in the Security Guard Cadre from his first posting as such i.e. 24-02-1987 is not justified.

6. With regard to his promotion the settled law being that it can not be claimed as a matter of right and is dependent on various factors like seniority, suitability, vacancy in the cadre etc. it will be just and proper for the management which claims to be a model employer shows its magnanimity by absorbing the workman in the cadre of Security Guard and considers his promotion to the grade of Sr. Security Guard keeping in mind the up gradation already given to him in the Mazdoor Grade 'F'. In the result, an award needs to be passed in favour of the workman on the above line and accordingly it is ordered.

ORDERED

Let an Award be and same is passed. Send the copies of the award to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful.

MANORANJAN PATTNAIK, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3466.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं डब्ल्यू. आई.आई. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय—लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 15/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 42012/101/2003-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2009

S.O. 3466.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 15/2004) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of wildlife Institute of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23-11-2009.

[No. L-42012/101/2003-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT

Sh. N.K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 15/2004

Ref. No. L-42012/101/2003-IR (CM-II) dated 14-1-2004

BETWEEN

Shri Ramesh Chand, S/o Sh. Mam Chand
Village & Post - Kasampur
District - Saharanpur
Saharanpur (U.P.)

AND

The Director
Wildlife Institute of India
Post Box No. 18, Chandrabani
Dehradun - 248001.

AWARD

7-10-2009

1. By order No. L-42012/101/2003-IR (CM-II) dated: 14-01-2004 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between Shri Ramesh Chand S/o Sh. Mam Chand, Village & Post-Kasampur District-Saharanpur, Saharanpur (U.P.) and the Director, Wildlife Institute of India, Post Box No. 18, Chandrabani, Dehradun for adjudication.

2. The reference under adjudication is :

"Whether the action of the Wildlife Institute management in terminating the services of Sh. Noor Hassan S/o Sh. Nazar Hassan, field Assistant, w.e.f. 30-9-2000 instead of regularizing is legal and justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled?"

3. Case of the workman, Ramesh Chand, in brief, is that he was working with the opposite party w.e.f. 01-01-1987 as Field Assistant. During his employment the employer were directed by Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad vide their order dated 18-11-99 to pay the workman minimum pay scale payable to regular employee; but the employers instead of regularizing the workman terminated the services of workman w.e.f. 30-09-2000 without any prior information or notice thereof. Aggrieved from termination, the workman filed a Writ Petition before Hon'ble High Court, Nainital whereby Hon'ble High Court vide their interim order dated 21-03-2002 directed the respondents to regularize the services of the workman and pay him minimum pay scale, which were not complied by the management. Thereafter, Hon'ble High Court vide their order dated 16-05-2002 held

that the petitioner is daily wage of Wildlife Institute of India and their services have been allegedly terminated by oral order; accordingly petitioners therein can seek relief under Industrial Disputes Act and vacated the interim order, therefore, he raised the dispute before Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central), Dehradun.

4. It has been submitted by the workman that he had worked for more than 240 days in each calendar year during his employment with opposite parties and his services have been terminated without assigning any reason and he has not been paid any notice or compensation in lieu thereof, which is violative of provision of Section 25 F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Further it has been alleged by the workman that some of the workmen, junior to him, have been regularized by the management which is violative of provisions of I.D. Act; accordingly, he has prayed that his termination be declared illegal and he be reinstated with back wages and continuity in service.

5. The management of the Wildlife Institute of India has refuted the claim of workman by filing written statement whereby it has submitted that it is an autonomous institution registered as Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and businesses carried out by it keeps it outside the purview of the definition of term 'Industry' under Section 2 (j) of the I.D. Act. It has specifically denied of existence of any employer-employee relationship with the workman concerned and has submitted that he was engaged by an independent Researcher as per requirement of project allotted to him and the workman had worked under his direct control and supervision and received payments from him only; the institute had no role to play except to act as that of a medium, of funding agency, to provide funds/grants to the Researcher and it had no administrative control over the said Researcher.

6. The management of WL II has denied that the workman has ever been engaged by the Institute in any capacity whatsoever and since there existed no relationship of employer and employee, as such there arise no question of either terminating him or regularizing him at any point of time or violation of any of the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. It has been submitted by the opposite party that Hon'ble High Court never held that the petitioner/workman was daily rated worker of the Institute; rather it held that in case of grievance, he can avail the remedy available under I.D. Act. Accordingly, the management has prayed that the claim of the workman be rejected.

7. The workman has filed rejoinder wherein it has submitted that Hon'ble High Court, Nainital itself has directed the petitioner to seek alternative remedy under provisions of I.D. Act also the management, in its affidavit before Hon'ble High Court has submitted that it falls within the provisions of I.D. Act, therefore, the workman can raise an industrial dispute against management of WLII within the provisions of I.D. Act, 1947. Rest is nothing apart from reiteration of the facts already stated in the statement of claim.

8. The parties have filed documentary evidence in support of their respective cases. The workman has examined himself whereas the management of WL II has examined Shri AJT John Singh, Dean Faculty of Science and Dr. S.P. Goyal, Scientist F Category in support of their respective averments. The parties have availed opportunity of filing written arguments apart from oral submissions.

9. Heard arguments of both the parties and perused relevant material on record.

10. The learned representative on behalf of the management has raised preliminary objection that the Wild Life Institute of India is not an industry as it is an autonomous body by virtue of aims and objective of the Institution and the functions being carried on therein, the Wildlife Institute of India is purely a research Institute. The institute is not an undertaking analogous to business or trade and it has not engaged in any commercial, industrial activity and it cannot be described as an economic venture or a commercial enterprise. The purpose of research is to acquire knowledge of wildlife and it does not come within the definition of term 'Industry' as defined under Section 2 (j) of the I.D. Act, 1947; whereas the learned representative on behalf of the workman has urged that in Writ Petition No. 107/2002 filed by the workman & others, it was pleaded in the affidavit filed by the Director, Wildlife Institute of India that dispute between the parties is pertaining to the petitioner's rights as a workman within the definition of Section 2 (j) of the I.D. Act, 1947 and petitioner had alternate adjudicatory remedy by way of having raising industrial dispute. Thus, impliedly it has been admitted by the opposite party that the Wildlife Institute of India is an industry.

11. In Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board vs. A. Rajappa & others 1979 SC 539, Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that the absence of profit motive or gainful objective is irrelevant, be the venture in the public, joint private or other sector. Hon'ble Court has further observed:

"Does research involve collaboration between employer and employee? It does. The employer Even though a research institution may be separate entity disconnected from the many industry which founded the institute itself, it can be regarded as an organization, propelled by systematic activity, modeled on cooperation between employer and employee and calculated to throw up discoveries and inventions and useful solutions which benefit individual industries and the nation in terms of goods and services and wealth. It follows that Research Institutes, albeit run without profit motive are 'industry'."

12. Thus, in view of definition of industry as explained by Hon'ble Apex Court in above mentioned case Wildlife Institute of India falls in the ambit of definition of term 'industry' under Section 2(j) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

13. The questions thus, remain for considerations are whether employer-employee relationship existed between the parties and whether the workman had continuously worked for more than 240 days in preceding 12 months from the date of his alleged termination.

14. Learned representative on behalf of the workman has contended that vide order dated 18-11-99 Hon'ble Allahabad High Court directed to pay wages which were payable to regular employees; but the orders were not complied with and services of the workman have been terminated on 30-9-2000. He further contended that vide interim order dated 21-7-2002 Hon'ble High Court Nainital in Writ Petition No. 207/2002 allowed the petitioners therein to continue as Field Assistant, directions were also given to pay minimum of pay scales; but the orders were not complied with. Subsequently, Hon'ble High Court disposed of the Writ Petition with observation (vide order dated 16-5-2005) that the petitioners therein can avail remedy under Industrial Disputes Act. He has also submitted that in above Writ Petition an affidavit was filed by the Director of the Institute wherein it is admitted that petitioners were appointed as casual Field Assistant in October, 1995 to assist in research work. He has further submitted that there was no such contract that after completion of research work the services of the workman shall stand terminated. The research project was approved by the institute and research was being done under the control of the institute. Researcher A. Christy Williams left in year 1999 and S. P. Goyal, Sr. Scientist was subsequently supervising the whole research project. He has also submitted that it is evident from the letters dated 15-11-99 and 16-11-99, written by Sr. Scientist, S.P. Goyal to Director, Rajaji National Park, that the workman was employee of the Institute.

15. Per contra, learned representative on behalf of the management has urged that in respect of order dated 18-11-99 of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court, the workman did not file any contempt petition against the management of the Institute for alleged non-implementation thereof. Further, the applicant cannot avail any relief from the interim order dated 21-3-2003 as Hon'ble High Court, Nainital has vacated the said order vide its subsequent order dated 16-5-2002. He has further urged that copy of counter affidavit said to be served by Director of the Institute is photocopy which do not carry any signature and stamp on behalf of the Institute. Letter dated 15-11-99 and 16-11-99 said to be written by Scientist of the Institute pertains to seeking permission to entry into Park and do not prove employer-employee nexus between the Institute and the workman. He has also urged that no evidence is available on the record to show regularization of two person's viz. Rakesh and Md. Yasin or they were junior to him. He has also urged that there is no evidence on record to prove that the workman had worked for more than 240 days in required period. Mere statement of the workman is not sufficient to prove the above facts. The learned

representative on behalf of the management in support to his contentions has placed reliance' on following cases laws:

- (i) (2008) 2 SCCC (L&S) 648 Ranip Nagar Palika vs. Babuji Gabhaji Thakore & Others.
- (ii) (2008) 2 SCC (L&S) 1016 State of Haryana vs. Ramesh Kumar.
- (iii) 2005 (106) FLR 968 Employees State Insurance Corporation Ltd. vs. Srfuddin.
- (iv) (2007) 1 SCC (L&S) 679 Krishna Bhagya Jal Nigam Ltd. vs. Mohd. Rafi.
- (v) 2007 (115) FLR 638 U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. & Others vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Gorakhpur & Others.
- (vi) 2002 SCC (L&S) 367 Range Forest Officer vs. S.T. Hadimani.
- (vii) 2005 SCC (L&S) 154 Mahendra L. Jain & others vs. Indore development Authority & Others.
- (viii) 2006 SCC (L&S) 429 State of M.P. & Others vs. Arjun Lal Rajak.
- (ix) 2005 (106) FLR 531 Rajasthan Handpump Mistry Karmchari Sangh INTUC vs. State of Rajasthan and others.
- (x) 2005 (104) FLR 651 Nagar Panchayat Gajraula, Moradabad vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Rampur & Others.
- (xi) 2005 (104) FLR 999 Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd. vs. Bhola Singh.
- (xii) 2005 (105) FLR 386 Moti Lal Nehru Farmers Training Institute (Cordet) vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Allahabad & Others.

16. The workman, Ramesh Chand, has stated in his statement on oath that he was working as Field Assistant in Rajaji National Park since 01-1-1987 and his services were termination on 01-10-2000 without any notice. He has further stated that service of Rakesh and Md. Yasin who were working with him were regularized. In cross-examination he has admitted not filing any proof of working in the Institute from January, 1987 to September, 2000. He has also admitted that no attendance was recorded in any register. He used to report directly to the Researcher in the field. He has stated that he used to receive wages sometimes from the Researcher and some times from Mr. Goyal. He also admitted that A Christy Williams is not working under the Institute and there is no link between A Christy Williams and the Institute. He has also admitted that he has not produced any document for direct payment from the Institute. He has also admitted his signature on the receipt for payment of wages for the month of August, 98; wherein

it has been written that amount of Rs. 1800/- has been received from A Christy Williams as Field Assistant wages for the month of August, 1998.

17. In rebuttal, the management witness Shri A.J.T. John Singh, Dean Faculty of Sciences has stated that the workman never worked as casual labour or daily wager in the Institute. He was not paid any wages by the Institute. The fund of the project was made available by the United State Fish & Wildlife Services through the Institute and the workman was engaged by the Researcher A Christy Williams and payments were used to be made by him. There was no control or supervision of the Institute on the persons engaged by the said Researcher. The project was for period of 5 years which completed in the month of September, 2005. In cross-examination he has admitted that certificates C-5/2 & C-5/3 were given by him but he has explained that the workman requested him to give the certificate for applying for service elsewhere; on humanitarian ground he has given the said certificate.

18. Management witness Dr. S.P. Goyal, Scientist has stated that photocopies of the alleged Daily Working Diary, document 20/27 to 20/48 is not relating to the Institute. No instructions or orders were given to prepare such document. Original of the above documents have not been produced. He has denied that originals are with him. He has also denied his alleged signatures on the above documents. In cross-examination, he has stated that the investigator used to engage Researcher for any project and for execution of the work the researcher is free to engage any person.

19. From the evidence of both the sides on record, it reveals that A. Christy Williams, Researcher had undertaken a collaborative research viz. United States Fish & Wildlife Services (WII-USFWS) Project which was funded by United States Fish & Wildlife Services and the said project was for a specified period of five years and was being up to 30th September, 2000. It also reveals that the workman was engaged by the Researcher as per requirement of the project and he was engaged for project related to research work.

20. The management witness has categorically denied that the workman was an employee of the institute. He has stated that neither the workman was a casual labour in the institute nor a daily wager and he was not paid wages by the Institute. The workman himself has admitted that payments have been made to him by A. Christy Williams, Researcher. He has not produced any receipts or any vouchers to establish that payments have been made by the institute to him.

21. The learned representative on behalf of the workman has argued that Hon'ble Uttanchal High Court, Nainital in the order dated 16-5-2002 has held the applicant to be daily rated worker of the institute. In this regard the copy of the said order is on the record and it is evident

from said order that it was contention of the learned counsel of the petitioner that petitioners are daily wagers working in the Wildlife Institute of India and by oral order their services were terminated hence filed a Writ Petition. In this context Hon'ble High Court had only held that in case of grievance, the petitioners therein can avail the remedy under the I.D. Act without going into the status of applicant vis-a-vis the institute. Therefore, the contention of the learned representative on behalf of the workman is devoid of any substance.

22. To establish the relation of employer-employee the workman has mainly relied on the photocopy of the following documents:

- (i) Certificate said to be given by the Director, Wildlife Institute of India dated 6-7-98 (C-5/1).
- (ii) Certificate said to be given by Principal Investigator, Dr. A.J.T. John Singh dated 24-10-97 & 27-03-92 (C-5/2 & C-5/3).
- (iii) Copy of the Daily Working Diary said to be filled by the workman himself regarding day to day working, paper No. 20/27 to 20/48.
- (iv) Letter of S.P. Goyal dated 15-11-99 - request to continue to avail the facility extended by the park and collection of data under the research project C-5/5; and
- (v) Letter dated 16-11-1999 of S.P. Goyal regarding persons involved in the research work C-5/6.

23. So far as certificate dated 6-7-98 said to be given by the Director is concerned, the workman has admitted that original of the said certificate has not been submitted by him. Similarly, the workman has not produced the originals of photocopies of alleged daily working diary. In absence of original, daily working diary cannot be read in evidence, specifically when genuineness of the photocopies have been categorically denied by the institute. The management witness Dr. S.P. Goyal has denied his signature on the various pages of the alleged daily working diary (20/27 to 20/48). In 2005 (106) FLR 968 Hon'ble Allahabad High Court has observed that photo state documents has no evidentiary value unless original is produced and proved. Thus, in view of the above legal points there is no evidentiary value of the above documents produced by the workman.

24. The workman has produced photocopies of certificates C-5/2 & C-5/3 said to be given by Principal Investigator, Dr. A.J. T. John Singh. The management witness Dr. A.J.T. John Singh has admitted that such certificate was given by him but Dr. John Singh has clarified that he had issued the same on humanitarian ground as the workman had asked for same on the ground that he had applied for job somewhere else and he required experience certificate of project work. He has stated that he had told

the workman to take the certificate from A. Christy Williams, but he insisted for getting certificate from him on the pretext that the certificate from institute would carry more value. The explanation given by him seems to be plausible in the given circumstances and mainly on the basis of said certificate no conclusion can be drawn as regards employer-employee relation between the institute and the workman.

25. The workman has also produced copies of two letter of Shri S.P. Goyal, Scientist dated 15-11-99 & 16-11-99 addressed to the Director, Rajaji National Park. It is not disputed that said letters were written by Shri S.P. Goyal, Scientist. The management witness, Shri S.P. Goyal has admitted his signatures on the said letter dated 15-11-99. It reveals from the letter dated 15-11-99 that research project was for limited period of five years and for that research, Field Assistants were engaged and request was made to allow to continue the facilities extended by Rajaji National Park and in reference to the above letter, vide letter dated 16-11-99, information was furnished regarding the names of persons involved in the said project. It reveals from the said letter dated 16-11-99 that name of the workman finds place in the names of Field Assistants mentioned therein. The management witness, Shri S.P. Goyal has stated in his cross-examination that said request was only for providing facility to field staff but they were not under his control.

26. Admittedly, the workman was not receiving any salary or wages from the Institute directly and he was receiving payment from A. Christy Williams, Researcher, who was not the employee of the Institute. Moreover, the project was for a limited period of 5 years and came to an end on 30th September, 2000. Upon a perusal of the said letters, in the context of entire material on record, it appears that names of the persons involved in the research project have been communicated for seeking of permission only for availing facility of the Rajaji National Park for Research work. Thus, the contention of the learned representative on behalf of the workman that it is established from said letter the workman was employee of the institute, is not tenable.

27. Even, if, it is presumed, on the basis of said letter, that employer-employee relations existed between the institute and the workman, it was for the workman to lead evidence to show that he had in fact worked continuously for 240 days in preceding 12 months from the date of his alleged termination i.e. 30-09-2000. It was the case of the workman that he had worked for more than 240 days in required period and this claim has been denied by the management, therefore, initial burden was on the workman to prove his case.

28. In (2002) 3 SCC 25 Range Forest Officer vs. ST. Hadimani Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that mere filing of affidavit is only his own statement in his favour and that cannot be regarded as sufficient evidence to establish that he had in fact worked for 240 days. In 2008 2 SCC (L&S) 648

Hon'ble Apex Court has also observed that the workman has to adduce evidence apart from examining himself to prove the factum of being in employment of the employer. In (2007) 1 SCC (L&S) 679 Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed that burden of proof lies on the workman that he had worked for continuous period of 240 days in a year so as to entitle him to benefit of Section 25 F of I.D. Act. It is also settled legal position that if a party challenges the legality of any action of the management, the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the court must fail.

29. In the present case it is not the case of the workman that any appointment letter was ever issued to him. He himself has admitted during cross-examination that he has not filed any proof of working continuously under the Institute from January, 1987 till the date of his alleged termination i.e. 30-09-2000. He has categorically admitted that there is no proof on record as regard working for more than 240 days under the Institute. He has not produced any vouchers or record of getting wages by the Institute directly. He has also not produced the original of the certificates said to be given by Director, Wildlife Institute of India and Principal Investigator, Dr. A.J.T. John Singh. He has also not produced the original Daily Working Dairy said to be maintained by him. In absence of originals there is no evidentiary value of said documents, particularly, when the management has denied their genuineness.

30. In view of the above discussion, the workman has failed to prove that he had worked as Field Assistant continuously for 240 days in preceding twelve months from the date of his alleged termination i.e. 30-09-2000, therefore, his case is not covered under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Resultantly, he is not entitled for any relief. The reference under adjudication is answered accordingly.

31. Award as above.

Lucknow N. K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer
07-10-2009.

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3467.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बाहुला कोल्यरी, केन्डा ऐरिया एवं ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 14/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/169/2004-आई आर (सीएम-11)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2009

S.O. 3467.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 14/2005)

of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bahula colliery, Kenda Area of M/s. E.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23-11-2009.

[No. L-22012/169/2004-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT: Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 14 of 2005

PARTIES: The Agent, Bahula Colliery, Kenda Area of
M/s. ECL, Bahula, Burdwan.

Vrs.

General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Congress,
Gorai Mansion, G.T. Road, Asansol,
Burdwan.

REPRESENTATIVES

For the Management : None

For the Union (Workman) : None

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal
Dated the 28-08-2009

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section(1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), Government of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/169/2004-IR(CM-II) dated 30-03-2005 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bahula Colliery, Kenda Area of ECL in regularising Shri Rajendra Goura, Timber Mistry U.M No. 518139 in Cat. IV w. e.f. 15-02-2002 in lieu of promotion is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

Having received the Order No. L-22012/169/2004-IR(CM-II) dated 30-03-2005 of the above said reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No.14 of 2005 was registered on 12-04-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them

to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

The workman nor his authorized representative nor the Union raising this Industrial dispute ever filed statement of claim and did not make their appearance at all. The management too did not take any steps apparently finding the workman's no interest for redressal. As such there is reason to find that no dispute exists and the workman is entitled to no relief. Hence

ORDER

Let an "Award" be and same is passed as per above. Send the copies of the order to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

MANORANJAN PATTNAIK, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3468.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार खास कजोरा कोलयरी, कजोरा एरिया एवं ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 6/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/17/2003-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2009

S.O. 3468.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 6/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Khas Kajora Colliery, Kajora Area of M/s. E.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2009.

[No. L-22012/17/2003-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT: Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 6 of 2004

PARTIES: The Industrial Dispute between the
management Khas Kajora Colliery, Kajora Area

Vrs.

Their Workman.

REPRESENTATIVES

For the Management : None
 For the Union (Workman) : Sri S. K. Pandey,
 General Secretary, K.M.C
 Industry : Coal State : West Bengal

Dated, the 23rd June, 2009

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/17/2003-IR(CM-II) dated 19-01-2004 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Khas Kajora Colliery of Kajora Area of M/s. ECL in dismissing Sri Prem Chand Paswan, Driver from service is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. On receipt of the Order No. L-22012/17/2003-IR (CM-II) dated 19-01-2004 of the above mentioned reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 6 of 2004 was registered on 04-02-2004 and, accordingly, an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

3. The fact as per avornment of the written statement of the workman briefly stated is as follows : That the workman while working as Dumper Driver at Khas Kajora Colliery of M/s Eastern Coalfields Limited (E.C.L. in short) fell ill and due to his sickness could not attend in duties. He remained absent for the period 8-12-1996 to 20-5-1997 and when found fit reported to duties but was not allowed to join. He was served with a charge sheet on 21-5-1997 and subsequently was dismissed from the service w.e.f. 26-6-1997 after holding a domestic enquiry. Challenging the action by the management as illegal and the punishment unjust, the workman through the union urged for his reinstatement in service with full back wages.

4. The management did not file any statement nor contested the claims of the workman in this Tribunal despite sufficient time and opportunity given. The pleadings of the union, thus, remained unassailed. On going through the pleadings and documentary evidence and on hearing the representative of the workman it is found that the workman was prevented by his prolong illness and could not join in duties. The Enquiry Report

consisting of two pages only partly reveal about the proceeding without any finding much less a reasoned or speaking order.

No scope or opportunity seems to have been given to the workman to enquire as to whether he obtained Medical Certificate or duly intimated his authority at all. At any rate the domestic enquiry was not a fair one and there has been denial of natural justice. To repeat, the claims of the workman have not been contested at all. The assertion that the Agent even recommended for his joining with minor punishment has not been refuted. Under such circumstances there cannot be any other conclusion except to hold that the action of the Management of Khas Kajora Colliery of E.C.L in dismissing the workman Sri Prem Chand Paswan, Driver, is not legal. Absence of proof of employment for gain during the pending of the case by the workman, entitled him, for back wages except the period of absence from duties in question. Accordingly, it is ordered.

ORDER

Let an award be passed as above. Copies to the award be sent to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful action. The reference is accordingly, disposed, of.

MANORANJAN PATTAIAK, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3469.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण श्रम मंत्रालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी. आई.टी./एल.सी./ आर./7/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/200/2003-आई आर (बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S.O. 3469.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/7/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2009.

[No. L-12012/200/2003-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Section Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR****No. CGIT/LC/R/7/04****Presiding Officer : Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan**Shri Sunil Kumar Kanate,
S/o Shri Ram Kanate,
R/o Jhallar, Tehsil Bhaisdei,
Betul Distt. (MF)

Workman/Union

VersusThe Regional Manager,
Central Bank of India,
Regional Office, Above City Post Office,
Mangalwara, Hoshiangabad

Management

AWARD

Passed on this the 17th day of November, 2009

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-12012/200/2003[1R(B-II)] dated 9-2-2009 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :—

“ Whether the action of the management of Regional Manager, Central Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri Sunil Kumar Kanate, S/o Shri Ram Kanate w.e.f. 5-1-2001, is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for?”

2. The case of the workman, in short is that he was employed on clear vacant post as a clerk w.e.f. 11-5-98 by the management Bank at the Branch Zhallar, Distt. Betul on daily rated basis. He was transferred to Betul branch and worked till 4-1-2001. His service was terminated by the management without complying the mandatory provision of I.D.Act and also in contraventions of the circulars. It is stated that juniors to the workman are still working and their services have been regularized. It is submitted that the workman be reinstated with back wages.

3. The non-applicant appeared and filed Written Statement. The case of the management, inter alia is that the workman was never employed as permanent employee by the Bank. It is denied that he was ever employed on a clear permanent post of clerk w.e.f. 11-5-98. He was appointed on specific leave period on daily wages and his service was automatically terminated after the expiry of the specific period w.e.f. 5-1-2001. It is stated that I D Act provision is not applicable. Under the circumstances the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. During the course of proceeding, the management has filed a petition and an affidavit of the workman praying therein to pass no dispute award. It is stated that the management has already given employment to the workman. As such no dispute award be passed. The counsel for the workman has also endorsed as no objection, if the no dispute award is to be passed.

5. The affidavit of the workman is also filed in the case. The said affidavit shows that the arrear wages has been paid to him by the non-applicant Bank. He was interviewed and became successful. The affidavit further shows that the Bank is employing him as part time safai employee.

6. Considering the submission and the intention of the parties, it is in the interest of justice to answer the reference.

7. In the result, no dispute award is passed without any order to costs.

8. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 3470.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 35/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/337/2001-आई आर(सीएम-11)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S. O. 3470.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 35/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Nakrakonda Colliery, M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 25-11-2009.

[No. L-22012/337/2001-1R(CM-11)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
ASANSOL

Present : Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 35 of 2002

Parties : The Industrial Dispute between the
management Nakrakanda Colliery under Bankola Area of
ECL

Vrs.

Their Workmen.

REPRESENTATIVES

For the Management : P. K. Goswami, Advocate.

For the Union (Workman) : Sri S. K. Pandey, Joint
Secretary, C.M.C.

Industry : Coal

State : West Bengal

Dated the 22-10-2009.

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Government of India, through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/337/2001-IR (CM-II) dated 14-8-2002 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal:—

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Nakrakanda Colliery under Bankola Area of M/s. ECI in dismissing Sri Ram Budyut Kumar Singh, U. G. Dresser (Medical) from service is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled to?”

2. On receipt of the Order No. L-22012/337/2001-IR (CM-II) dated 14-8-2002 of the above mentioned reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 35 of 2002 was registered on 10-9-2002 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

3. Both the parties filed written statement and also adduced evidence.

4. The case of the workman in short is that he worked as Dresser (Medical) under the Employer. Being frightened and apprehending danger to his life from the rowdy money lenders and antisocial elements of the locality, the workman

sought for a transfer to another colliery of Bankola Area. He was compelled to remain absent from duties w.e.f. 30-3-1999 for that reason. While his representation was being processed he was charge sheeted vide a charge sheet dated 12-04-1999 for his alleged unauthorized absence. He moved the high authority (G.M. of the Area) against holding any domestic enquiry but it was not heeded to. The enquiry was held ex parte and terminated with an order of dismissal. A transfer order in the meantime was issued vide order dated 02-07-1999 but still he could not join on duties for want of release order. He was not been served with charge sheet and notice of the domestic enquiry. Claiming an unblemished track record and denying employment in any job during the relevant period of dismissal and above all challenging the action of the Management the workman urged for relief by way of his reinstatement with full back wages with consequential service benefit.

5. The Employer Management on the other inter alia pleaded that the workman remained absent unauthorisedly for a continuous period since 30-03-99 which entailed in dislocation of work in the company for which he was charge sheeted and domestic enquiry was held. He did not file any reply. Having found guilty and his explanation unsatisfactory he was dismissed from the service.

6. The Learned Counsel for the management and the representative of the workman strenuously argued their case. I have also carefully gone through the evidence on record.

7. The fact that the workman is a permanent employee under the employer and that he worked as a dresser (Medical) during the penultimate period of his dismissal from the service is an admitted fact. Facts also remain that for whatsoever reason, the workman has not received the copy of charge sheet nor the notice of the domestic enquiry to have been sent to his home address. Proof of sufficiency of service on the same are not forthcoming. He was issued with a notice to explain apparently on the finding of domestic enquiry and the workman has admittedly explain but was not found satisfactory entailing his dismissal. The claim of the workman that he moved the authority (G.M.) against holding domestic enquiry and that it was not heeded to also a fact not substantiated by any sort of proof but it has not been specifically denied by the other side. The workman's persistent plea of absence in work due to his fear and apprehension of danger to his life has not been enquired into by the Employer at any point of time nor during the domestic enquiry as the workman has admittedly not participated in the domestic enquiry nor had the opportunity to appear before the authority to explain. This plea of the workman has not been challenged by the Management in their averment. Along with the above unchallenged facts of the pleading of both the sides it has also came up that the workman was subsequently transferred to Shankarpur Colliery but could not join for want of release order which has also not been refuted.

indicating the conduct of the employer that it was sympathetic towards the cause of the workman. It is thus quite evident that the workman was charge sheeted (Vide NKR/PER/62 dated 12-04-1999) while the representation of the workman was in process as claimed by him. The apprehension of danger to his life as the reason for his absence from duties thus, can not be brushed aside as baseless. Absence of any report to police on the matter can hardly outweigh such fact as FIR or police report is not sine qua non for every such eventuality. Absence of any proof to negative the above facts, and conduct of the employer and the employee, absence of blemished past track record of the workman amply demonstrate that the workman has fallen prey to the routine wrangles which the Management was constrained to do. At any rate the enquiry report and in that respect the action of the management in dismissing the workman can not be held lawful. Further, absence of proof of the workman's lispendis employment elsewhere for gain, entitles the workman not only his reinstatement in service but also back wages with consequential service benefits. However taking into consideration the fact that the workman having failed to prove his assertion of intimidation to the authority for his absence in duties at any other time and by any other means other than by personally appearing before the immediate controlling authority soon after the first day of his involuntary absence, in all fitness of things, it would be proper to cut 100% of his back wages by the management while settling his claims on reinstatement. In the above circumstances an award needs to be passed accordingly and hence it is ordered.

ORDER

Let an award be and same is passed in terms of the above finding. Copy of the award be sent to the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

MANORANJAN PATTAIAK, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 3471.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसर्ग में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं एफ.सी. आई. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 169/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/168/2001-आई आर. (सी.एम.-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S. O. 3471.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 169/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Food Corporation of

India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 25-11-2009.

[No. L-22012/168/2001-IR(CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

Present

SHRI N. K. Purohit Presiding Officer

I.D. No.169 of 2002

Ref. No. L-22012/168/2001-IR (CM-II) dated : 8-11-2002

BETWEEN

The State Secretary,
Bhartiya Khadya Nigam Karmchari Sangh,
TC/3B, Vibhuti Khand,
Gomti Nagar, Lucknow

And

The Sr. Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India, Habibullah Estate,
Lucknow

AWARD

18-11-2009

1. By order No. L-22012/168/2001-IR(CM-II), dated 8-11-2002, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between the State Secretary, Bhartiya Khadya Nigam Karmchari Sangh, TC/3B, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar Lucknow and the Sr. Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India, Habibullah Estate, Lucknow for adjudication.

2. The reference under adjudication is as under :

“Whether the action of the management of Food Corporation of India, Lucknow in not granting promotion as TA-I to Sh. A.N. Singh in the year 1991 was legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?”

3. Subsequently vide corrigendum dt. 10-6-2005 schedule to the earlier order dt. 8-11-2002 was substituted as follows;

“Whether the action of the management of Food Corporation of India in imposing penalty of censure vide order dt. 25-8-93 upon Sh. A.N. Singh and not granting promotion to him as T.A. I in the year 1991 were legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

4. In brief, the case of the union is that the workman was promoted as TA-II in the year 2-8-1983 and was

assigned the seniority at serial No. 531. Workman Sh. A. N. Singh was liable to be promoted in the year 1981 from the post of TA-II to TA-I as his juniors were promoted in the year 1991 ignoring lawful claim of the workman without any valid reason. The opposite party No. 2 issued promotions order dt. 10/11-12-1991 (C-31/16) upto the employees having seniority No. 587 and those promoted vide said order were the penal of 1991. The name of the workman was not considered in the aforesaid promotions. The workman represented against illegal and arbitrary action of the opposite party in not promoting in the year 1991, subsequently, the workman was given the promotion from the post of TA-II to TA-I vide order dt. 4-12-93 (C-31/18) and allotted the penal of 1993 instead of 1991 arbitrarily without any valid reason, therefore, it is prayed to direct the FCI to grant promotion to the workman to the post of TA-I from 1991 from the date when his juniors were promoted.

5. The FCI has denied the claim of the union and submitted that the workman Sh. A. N. Singh was not eligible for the promotion on the post of TA-I against 1991 penal because of the reason that he was served charge sheeted dt. 14-5-1990 as a result of disciplinary proceedings initiated against him, the penalty of "CENSURE" was imposed upon him on 25-8-1993 thus, he was involved in a vigilance case from 14-5-90 to 25-8-93 therefore, he was not eligible for promotion against 1991 penal. Hence, his case for promotion was considered by the next ZPC in normal course. Therefore, the workman is not entitled for promotion to the post of TA-I from 1991.

6. In rejoinder, the union has only reiterated its earlier averments.

7. The union has examined Sh. A. N. Singh workman in support of his case. In rebuttal, despite several opportunities given, FCI did not produce any witness in support of its case, therefore, evidence was closed on 17-6-2009 and case was listed for arguments. Again on the application submitted by learned representative on behalf of the FCI an opportunity was provided to adduce evidence to the FCI recalling its earlier order dt. 17-6-09 but the FCI failed to produce any witness, therefore, after closing the evidence, the case was listed for argument.

8. Heard the arguments of both the sides and perused the relevant record.

9. The workman Sh. A. N. Singh has stated in his statement on affidavit that he was appointed as TA- III on 27-3-73 and was retrenched in Oct. 1973 due to shrinkage of department subsequently, the workman was re-appointed on 29-3-76 and he was promoted as TA-II on 2-8-83 and was assigned seniority as 531. The opposite party No.2 issued promotion order dt. 10/11-12-1991 promoting upto seniority No. 587 ignoring the claim of the workman without any valid reason. He has further stated that he made several representations against the illegal

denial of the promotion but no heed was given. Subsequently, he was promoted for the post of TA-II to TA-I vide order dt. 4-12-1993 and allotted penal of 1993 instead of 1991 illegally arbitrarily. The workman has also stated that charge sheet dt. 14-5-90 was served on him. The enquiry officer found the charge not proved. But the Disciplinary Authority has imposed penalty of censure vide impugned order dt. 25-8-1993 without recording any reasons for disagreement with the findings of the enquiry officer. In rebuttal of the above evidence, the management of RCI has not adduced any evidence.

10. The learned representative on behalf of the union has submitted that disciplinary authority has imposed punishment of censure by disagreeing with the findings of the enquiry officer by means of impugned order dt. 25-8-93. He has further submitted that it is evident from the memo dt. 7-5-93 (31/1) that there is no whisper about disagreement with the findings of the enquiry officer as such the impugned order is violative of principle of natural justice. Further, the Regulation 59(2) of Staff Regulation, 1971 have given power to disagree with the findings of the enquiry officer but he has to record his reasons for such disagreement and record its own findings on such charge if the evidence is on record is sufficient for the charges. But the disciplinary authority has not referred in the order any evidence therefore, order is violative of Regulation, 59(2) of Staff Regulation, 1971. He has further submitted that the workman has been given penalty of censure despite no proof of charge and evidence in order to withhold the promotion of the workman. Further the action of the FCI is not considering the workman for promotion arbitrarily and illegal. The penalty of censure has been imposed just to cover up the said illegal action of the FCI therefore, the impugned order may be directed to promote the workman from the year 1991 when his juniors were promoted along with consequential benefits. In support of his contention he has placed reliance on following case laws :—

1. 1993 SCC (L&S) 387 Union of India and others vs K.V. Jankiraman & others
2. (2007) 2 SCC (L&S) 587 Union of India & others vs. Sangram Keshari Nayak.
3. (2007) 2SCC (L&S) 487 State of Kerala & others vs E.K. Bhaskaran Pillai.

11. Per contra, the learned representative on behalf of the FCI has submitted that since censure is punishment therefore, the name of the workman was not considered by the ZPC in the year 1991 but in the next ZPC his name was considered and he has been promoted as TA-I. He has further submitted that the penalty of censure has been rightly and correctly imposed upon the workman vide impugned order dt. 25-8-93 and there is no infirmity or any illegality in the said order. The penalty of censure was imposed upon him after going full opportunity of hearing, there is no violation of principle of natural justice. The

action of the management 8 FCI is legal and justified and the workman is not entitled for any relief.

12. I have given my thoughtful consideration on the rival submissions of both the sides.

13. It is not disputed that the workman was assigned the seniority at 531 after promoting him as TA-II on 2-8-83 and vide order dt. 10/11-12-1991 the employees having seniority upto No. 587 have been promoted as TA-I and were given the penal of 1991. It is also not disputed that name of the workman has not been considered in the aforesaid promotion and he was given promotion from the post of TA-II to TA-I vide order dt. 4-12-1993 and allotted the penal of 1993 instead of 1991.

14. Thus, the question arises for consideration is whether the action of the management of FCI in not granting promotion to the workman as TA-I in the year 1993 and impugned order imposing penalty of censure are justified and legal.

15. The workman has admitted in his statement on oath that charge sheet dt. 14-5-90 was served upon him and enquiry report on the said charge sheet was submitted on 28-4-93 and disciplinary authority has imposed penalty of censure vide order dt. 25-8-93, thus, it is evident from the above admitted facts that the disciplinary proceedings were initiated and pending against the workman in the year 1991 when juniors to him were considered for TA-I vide order dt. 10/11-12-1991.

16. In 1993 SCC (L&S) 387 Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that promotions can not be withheld merely on the ground of pendency of any preliminary enquiry/criminal investigation against him. Sealed cover procedure can be adopted only after the date of issuance of charge memo/charge sheet, that being the date from which the disciplinary proceeding can be initiated. Hon'ble Apex Court has further observed that sealed cover to be opened in case of complete exoneration of the employee from all charges and notional promotion to be given from the date his juniors were promoted and if employee is visited with any penalty in disciplinary proceedings the sealed cover shall not be acted upon and his case for promotion may be considered in usual manner by next DPC. In (2007) 2 SCC (L&S) 587 Hon'ble Apex Court has observed has reiterated the decision of the Jankiraman that sealed cover procedure applies from the stage of issue of charge sheet. In this case Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that adoption of the sealed cover procedure before issue of charge sheet is invalid and therefore, results in wrongful denial of promotion to an employee.

17. In present case admittedly, at the time of promotion of his juniors in the year 1991 the enquiry was initiated and pending against the workman. Thus he was not to be considered for promotion in the year 1991. Subsequently, a penalty of censure was imposed vide impugned order dt. 25-8-93 in disciplinary proceeding

therefore, his case was to be considered in usual manner by next ZPC. Admittedly, the workman has been considered in the next ZPC and he has been promoted as TA-I vide order dt. 4-12-93 and penal of 1993 has been allotted. Thus, the action of the management of FCI in not granting promotion as TA-I to Sh. A.N. Singh in the year 1991 on the ground of pending of disciplinary proceeding against the workman can not be said to be unjustified or illegal.

18. Now question survives for consideration is whether impugned order imposing penalty of censure is illegal and unjustified. Regulation 58 of the Staff Regulation 1971 is pertaining to procedure for imposing major penalty which envisages that no order imposing any of the penalties specified in clauses 5 to 9 of Regulation 54 shall be made except after enquiry held as far as may be, in the manner provided in this regulation and Regulation 59 and Regulation 60 is pertaining to procedure for imposing minor penalties. It is not disputed that enquiry against the workman was initiated under regulation 59 for major penalty though disciplinary authority has imposed penalty of censure vide impugned order dt. 25-8-93. Clause 2 of the Regulation 59 envisages that the disciplinary authority shall, if, disagrees with the findings of the enquiry authority on any article of charge, record its reasons for such disagreement and record its own findings on such charge, if the evidence on record is sufficient for the purpose.

19. In present case disciplinary proceedings were initiated against the workman under Regulation 58 of FCI Staff Regulation, 1971 for alleged misconduct of acceptance/purchase of BRL Rice stocks during Jan. 1990 at FSD, Raibareilly. Sh. P.N. Singh, Retd. Dy. Manager who was appointed as Enquiry Officer submitted his enquiry report on 28-4-93. The concluding para of the report is as under :

"Thus on the basis of analysis evaluation of the evidence oral/documentary. I feel that the prosecution is not able to prove the charges against the charged official and thus I come to the conclusion that the article of charge is not proved."

20. The memo dt. 7-5-93 by Dy. Manager (Vig.) alongwith the copy of the enquiry report was sent to the workman wherein it is mentioned that disciplinary authority will take a suitable decision after considering the report. If the workman wishes to make any representation he may do so within 15 days of receipt of the letter. In reply to the said memo, the workman represented that the enquiry officer found nothing against him as such no comments are required from him.

21. The disciplinary authority while imposing the penalty of censure against the workman vide impugned order dt. 25-8-93 observed as under :

"After dispassionate examination of enquiry report, relevant records of the case representation of the charged official and applying independent mind, the undersigned has come to the conclusion that C.O. has

accepted 240 bags of BRL Rice during Jan. 1990 at FSD, Raibareilly. The undersigned holds the C.O. guilty of the charge.

22. It is evident from the concluding para of the enquiry report that the enquiry officer has not found the charges proved. It is also pertinent to mention that while sending the copy of the aforesaid enquiry report to the workman it is not stated in the memo that disciplinary authority defers from the findings of the enquiry officer. Vide the memo dt. 2-5-93 the workman was informed only that a suitable decision will be taken after considering the report. The workman has given his representation against the finding of the enquiry officer presuming that submissions were not to be made regarding charge which was found not proved by the enquiry officer.

23. It appears from the memo dt. 7-5-1993 and impugned order dt. 25-8-93 that the disciplinary authority having different view from the conclusion of the enquiry officer, did not afford opportunity to the delinquent workman to represent against the contrary findings in the impugned order.

24. In 1998 SCC (L&S) 1783 PNB Vs. K.B. Misra the question under consideration was, when the enquiry officer comes to a conclusion that all or some of the charges alleging misconduct against official are not proved then can the disciplinary authority differ from that and give a contrary findings without afforded any opportunity to the workman while the considering the said question. The Hon'ble Apex Court has observed as under;

"Whenever the disciplinary authority disagrees with the enquiring authority on any article of charge then before it records its findings on such charge, it must record its tentative reasons for such disagreement and give to the delinquent officer an opportunity to represent before it records its findings. The report of the enquiry officer containing its findings will have to be conveyed and the delinquent officer will have an opportunity to officer. The principles of natural justice require the authority which has to take final decision and can impose a penalty, to give an opportunity to the officer charged of misconduct to file a representation before the disciplinary authority records its findings on the charges framed against the officer."

25. In present case the enquiry officer has found charge not proved whereas by impugned order the disciplinary authority has imposed penalty considering the charge leveled against the workman as proved. This legal position is not disputed the disciplinary authority can differ from the findings of the enquiry officer but in that case it is imperative to give show cause notice to the workman and reasons for disagreement with his report. In impugned order the disciplinary authority has neither given any reason for disagreement of the report of the enquiry officer nor any show cause notice has been given to the workman for considering charge which was found not proved in the enquiry report, as proved. Therefore, in the

light of the aforesaid principle laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court, the impugned order is against the principle of natural justice.

26. The Disciplinary Authority has not given any reason for disagreeing of the findings of the enquiry officer. He has simply mentioned that after examination of enquiry report, relevant records of the case representation of the charge official he has come to the conclusion that the workman has accepted the 240 bags of BRL rice during the Jan. 1990 at FSD, Raibareilly and held charged official guilty of the charge. He has not mentioned any reason on the basis of which he reached on the said conclusion. He has also not mentioned the reasons for disagreement with the findings of enquiry officer. It was imperative on the part of the disciplinary authority under sub-rule 2 of Regulation 59 to record its reasons for disagreement with the findings of the enquiry officer and record its own findings on the charge alleged against the workman, thus the impugned order is non reasoned and without application of mind and the same has been passed in violation of the provisions of Regulation 59 of Staff Regulation, 1971.

27. In view of the above discussion the impugned order dt. 25-8-93 is illegal and arbitrary and the same has been passed in violation of principle of natural justice and provision of Regulation 59 of the Staff Regulation, 1971. Resultantly, the impugned order imposing penalty of censure is liable to be set aside and as per legal proposition, laid down in 1993 SCC (L&S) 378 Union of India Vs. K.V. Janakiraman the workman is entitled for his notional promotion from the date his juniors promoted and benefit of the salary of the higher post alongwith the other benefits from the date on which he would have been normally been promoted but for the disciplinary proceedings.

28. accordingly, the reference under adjudication is answered as under;

1. The impugned order dt. 25-8-93 imposing penalty of censure being illegal and unjustified is set aside.

2. The action of the management in not granting promotion to him as TA-I in the year 1991 on the basis of pendency of the disciplinary proceedings was not unjustified.

3. But as a result of set aside of the impugned order dt. 25-8-93, the workman stands exonerated from the charge levelled against him, therefore, he is entitled for the notional promotion as TA-I from the date when his juniors were promoted and all consequential benefits.

29. Award as above:

Lucknow

N.K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer

18-11-2009

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

क्र. आ. 3472.—औद्योगिक वि. वि. अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं बी.बी.एम.बी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच,

अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नं. 1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1349/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-23012/2/2006-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S. O. 3472.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.1349/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of BBMB and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2009.

[No. L-23012/2/2006-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
NO. 1, CHANDIGARH**

Case No.I.D. 1349/2008

Shri Pankaj Kumar H.No. 4002, Gali No. 8, Gobind
Colony, Jamalpur, Ludhiana

...Applicant

Versus

The Superintending Engineer, O&M Circle, BBMB,
Jamalpur, Ludhiana

....Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the Workman: Mrs. Amandeep
For the Management: Shri R.K. Singh

AWARD

Passed on : 11-11-09

Central Govt. vide notification No.L- 23012/2/2006 -IR(CM-II), dated 23-01-2008, has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of BBMB in terminating the services of Shri Pankaj Kumar w.e.f. 15-10-2005 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. Case taken up in Lok Adalat. The present reference taken up along with another reference of Kulwant Singh. These two references namely 1347/2008, Shri Kulwant Singh Versus BBMB and 1349/2008, Shri Pankaj Kumar Versus BBMB have been taken up in Conciliation proceeding. Workman Shri Pankaj Kumar is present. On behalf of both of the workman Shri R.K. Singh, Learned Legal

Representative is present. On behalf of the management Mrs. Amandeep, Law Officer of the BBMB is present. Shri Palwinder Singh, Regional Superintendent and Shri Vinod Gupta, Deputy Chief Engineer, are present on behalf of the management. Long discussion took place. It is decided and agreed upon that in lieu of the inadequate compensation which was given to the workman at the time of retrenchment, the following compensation shall be paid to each workman subject to approval of the management.

Shri Kulwant Singh Rs. 8,000

Shri Pankaj Kumar Rs. 6,000

It is further settled between the parties that workman will be having no other claim against the management and all other claims mentioned in the claim petition shall be considered to be dismissed being withdrawn. Compensation after getting the approval of the Board shall be paid by 08-12-2009 in Mega Lok Adalat to be conducted by this Tribunal. On the basis of above settlement both of the references are hereby disposed of Central Government be informed. Let copy of this order be provided to each to party free of cost.

Chandigarh,
11-11-09

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 3473.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं डाइरेक्टर आफ वीट रिसर्च के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नं. 1 चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 113/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/232/2002-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S. O. 3473.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.113/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Directorate of Wheat Research, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2009.

[No. L-42012/232/2002-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
NO. 1, CHANDIGARH**

Case No.I.D. 113/2003

Shri Krishan Kumar S/o Sh. Lachman R/o Barsat, Teh. &
Distt. Karnal, Karnal

...Applicant

Vs.

The Director, Directorate of Wheat Research, Maharaja
Aggarsain Marg, Karnal

....Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman: None

For the management: None

AWARD

Passed on 10-11-2009

1. Government of India, Ministry of Labour, vide notification No. L-42012/232/2002 I.R. (C.M.-II) dated 8th May, 2003, by exercising its powers under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

"Whether the action of the management of Directorate of Wheat Research in terminating the services of Shri Krishan Kumar S/o Lachhman a daily wage worker w.e.f. 31-9-1990 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. Case repeatedly called. None appeared on behalf of the workman. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue his case. In view of the above as the workman is not appearing to pursue his case, the present reference is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned.

Chandigarh G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer
10-11-2009

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 3474.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं एस.ई.सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 29/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/280/1992-आई आर (सी.एम.-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S. O. 3474.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.29/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2009.

[No. L-22012/280/1992-IR (CM-I)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR**

NO. CGIT/LC/R/29/93

Presiding Officer : Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

The Secretary,
Bhartiya Khandan Mazdoor Sangh (BMS),
P.O. West Chirimiri Colliery,
Distt. Surguja (MP) Workman/Union

Versus

The Dy. CME/Sub Area Manager,
West Chirimiri Colliery,
M/s S.E.C. Ltd.,
Distt. Surguja (MP) Management

AWARD

Passed on this the 12th day of November, 2009

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/280/92-IR(CM-II) dated 25-1-93 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :—

"Whether the action of the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer/Sub Area Manager, West Chirimiri Colliery of S.E.C. Ltd. in reverting Shri Tiria Ram S/o Hariram from Mech.Fitter Cat. IV Mazdoor to General Mazdoor Cat. I w.e.f. 25-3-85, and in extracting work of clerical nature from Shri Indra Kumar Tiwari, Shri Markendy Singh and Shri Dilip Kumar Singh and not regularizing them in clerical cadre are legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to?"

2. The case of the workman Shri Turiaram in short is that he was employed as Mechanical Fitter Cat-IV. He went on leave. It is stated that he overstayed on leave and when he returned, he submitted medical certificate for his absence. The management accepted the Medical Certificate and thereafter without giving any opportunity, the management reverted him on the lower post from Fitter Cat. IV to General Mazdoor on the plea that he had lost his lien on overstay on leave. It is stated that the termination due to loss of lien also amount to retrenchment within the meaning of Sec-2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and is also hit under Section 25-F of the I.D. Act. The basic pay of the said workman was also reduced after passing the order of reversion. It is submitted that the action of the management in reverting the said workman is not justified and, therefore, the order is liable to be set aside.

3. The case of other three workmen namely Shri Indra Kumar Tiwari, Shri Markendy Singh and Shri Dilip Kumar Singh in short is that these workmen were working continuously with the management in clerical cadre w.e.f. 1-11-83, 27-2-88 and 16-3-81 respectively and had requisite qualifications for the post. It is stated that three posts were lying vacant in the clerical cadre II and inspite of request of the local management vide letter No. WC/10/M/6426-27/88

dated 12/13-8-88, these workmen were neither promoted nor appointed on the posts of clerk. The names of Indra Kumar Tiwari and Dilip Singh were sent for promotion on the post of clerk vide letter Nos. WC/10/EM/6017/87 dated 26/27-8-87 but nothing was done. The matter was also raised by the Union even then of no avail. It is stated that the action of the management in not giving promotion to all the three workmen and continuously taking the work of clerical nature is in contrary to Art. 39 (d) of the Constitution of India. The same is also in contravention to the principle of "equal pay for equal work". It is submitted that these workmen are entitled to the difference of salary as well as pay scale of Clerk Gr. II alongwith seniority and other benefit.

4. The management also appeared and filed written statement. The case of the management, inter alia, is that the workman Shri Turia Ram was admittedly working as Mechanical Fitter Cat. IV. He was granted leave for 13 days from 17-2-85 to 4-3-85. After expiry of the leave, he neither reported on duty, nor applied for extension of his leave. As per clause 9(ii) of the certified standing order, if the employee remains absent beyond the period of leave originally granted or subsequently extends his leave, he loses lien on his appointment unless he returns within 8 days of the expiry of leave and explains to the satisfaction of the competent authority. This workman remained absent and overstayed from the sanctioned leave. As such, he automatically lost lien on his appointment as per standing order and his name was kept in the Badli list. It is denied that the management accepted Medical Certificate. It is stated that there is no reversion from Mechanical Fitter to the post of General Mazdoor Cat. I, rather he came automatically in the Badli list. Under the circumstances, the action of the management is justified.

5. The further case of the management against other three workmen is that the workman Shri Markendy Singh is working as a Mining Sardar and is in mining cadre. Shri Indra Kumar Tiwari has also passed Mining Sardar's certificate and has appeared for the promotion for the post of Mining Sardar in Mining Cadre and, therefore, they cannot claim promotion in clerical cadre. The workman Shri Dilip Kumar Singh is also working as General Mazdoor and, therefore, he cannot claim promotion to clerk Grade-II. The promotion in the Coal Industry is strictly based on the criteria as laid down in the Cadre Scheme. It is submitted that merely because the workmen have done some clerical work at sometime, this cannot be a ground for getting promotion in the clerical cadre. Under the circumstances, these workmen are not entitled to any regularization in the clerical cadre and the action of the management is justified.

6. It is evident from the aforesaid reference that there are two sets of disputes referred by the Ministry for adjudication.

7. Now the first part of the reference is as to whether the action of the Dy. Mining Engineer/Sub Area Manager, West Chirimiri Colliery, CEC Ltd. in reverting Shri Turia Ram S/o Hariram from Mechanical Fitter Cat-IV to General

Mazdoor Cat.—I w.e.f. 25-3-1985 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?

8. Before discussing this issue let us examine as to what are the admitted facts. The workman Shri Turia Ram was admittedly working as Mechanical Fitter Cat-IV at the time when he was granted leave for 13 days from 17-2-85 to 4-3-85. It is also an admitted fact that on expiry of the leave, this workman had not reported on duty and joined on 25-3-85. It is also an admitted fact that on joining duty, on the same day he was served with letter that he had lost his lien on appointment in terms of clause 9(ii) of Certified Standing Orders of West Chirimiri Colliery which is Exhibit M/4 and he was kept on the Badli list. It is also admitted that before placing him in Badli list, no show-cause notice was asked from Shri Turia Ram.

9. The case of this workman is that on joining he submitted Medical Certificate of his illness regarding unabling him to join on expiry of the leave. The management denied that any medical certificate was filed by him. The said workman has not filed the copy of the Medical Certificate. Only oral evidence of the said workman is on the record.

10. The workman Shri Turia Ram has stated in his evidence that he was treated in the Govt. Hospital, Lundra from 5-3-85 to 25-3-85 and the papers of the treatment were submitted in the colliery on 25-3-85 but his work was taken as Badli Mazdoor and no departmental enquiry was conducted. He has been cross-examined but there is nothing to impeach the credit of this witness. The management has also examined his witness. Shri A.M. Sen was working as Personnel Manager. He has also stated that he was granted leave for 13 days from 17-2-85 but after expiry of the leave, he neither reported on duty nor applied for extension of the leave. He has stated that there is no reversion from Mechanical Fitter to the post of General Mazdoor Grade I rather by virtue of the statutory provision of the Standing Orders he came automatically in the Badli list. He has stated that the management vide letter dated 25-3-85 served a notice to the workman intimating him that since he has not reported on duty within 8 days after the expiry of the leave, nor submitted any explanation for his absence, he lost his lien on appointment in terms of clause 9(ii) of the Certified Standing Order. The copy of the said letter is filed which is Exhibit M/4. This letter shows that it is not a notice to show cause rather it is an information served on him that in terms of clause 9(ii) of Certified Standing Order, he was placed in Badli list. It is clear that no explanation was asked before keeping him in Badli List.

11. The management witness Shri Sen has further stated that the loss in basic wages was effected due to loss of lien on appointment of the workman. It is clear that the post was reduced and the wages were also reduced. This itself shows that it was reduction in rank. I find that it was reversion in view of the Standing Order.

12. It is clear that the management has invoked clause 9(ii) of the Standing Order which is Exhibit M/1. Clause 9(ii) of the Standing Order runs as follows:—

"Any direct employee of the company other than a miner loader who desires to obtain leave of absence shall apply in writing to the head of the department or the manager of the colliery. Employees who due to illiteracy donot apply in writing must apply verbally. If the employee remains absent beyond the period of leave originally granted or subsequently extended he shall loss his lien on his appointment unless :—

- (i) He returns within 8 days of the expire of the leave, and
- (ii) Gives an explanation to the satisfaction of the manager of his inability to return before the expire of leave. In case the employees looses his lien on the appointment he shall be entitled to be kept on the Badli list."

13. The learned counsel for the workman submits that an analogous provision clause 13(2)(iv) of Standing Orders of J.M.A Industries was under consideration before the Apex Court. Clause 13(2)(iv) of the Standing Order runs as follows :—

" If a workman remains absent without sanctioned leave or beyond the period of leave originally granted or subsequently extended, he shall lose his lien on his appointment unless :

- (a) he returns within 8 calendar days of the commencement of the absence of the expiry of leave originally granted or subsequently extended as the case may be; and
- (b) explains to the satisfaction of the Manager/management the reason of his absence or his inability to return on the expiry of the leave, as the case may be. The workman not reporting for duty within 8 calendar days as mentioned above, shall be deemed to have automatically abandoned the services and lost his lien on his appointment. His name shall be struck off from the muster rolls in such an eventuality."

The learned counsel for the workman has relied upon the decision of the Apex Court reported in (1993)3 S.C.C.259 D.K. Yadav versus J.M.A. Industries Ltd. wherein the Apex Court has held that—

"In this case admittedly no opportunity was given to the appellant and no inquiry was held. The appellant's plea put forth at the earliest was that despite his reporting to duty on December 3, 1980 and on all subsequent days and readiness to join duty he was prevented from reporting to duty, nor was he permitted to sign the attendance register. The Tribunal did not record any conclusive finding in this behalf. It concluded that the management had power under Clause 13 of the Certified Standing Orders to terminate with the service of the appellant. Therefore, we hold that the principles of natural justice must be read into the Standing Order No. 13(2)(iv). Otherwise it would become arbitrary, unjust

and unfair violating Article 14. When so read the impugned action is violative of the principles of natural justice.

This conclusion leads us to the question as to what relief the appellant is entitled to. The management did not conduct any domestic inquiry nor gave, the appellant any opportunity to put forth his case. Equally the appellant is to blame himself for the impugned action. Under those circumstances 50 % of the back wages would meet the ends of justice. The appeal is, accordingly, allowed. The award of the Labour Court is set aside and the letter dated December 12, 1980 of the management is quashed. There shall be a direction to the respondent to reinstate the appellant forthwith and pay him back wages within a period of three months from the date of the receipt of this order. The appeal is allowed accordingly. The parties would bear their own costs."

14. In this particular case, it is also an admitted fact that no showcause notice was issued nor any opportunity was given before placing him in General Mazdoor Cat-I. Rather automatically he was placed in Badli List after expiry of eight days of leave originally granted. It is evident that the principles of natural justice must be read into the Standing order. In this case clause 9(ii) of the Standing Order also appears violative of the principles of natural justice as the workman had not been given just and fair opportunity to be heard before placing him in Badli list, i.e. General Mazdoor, Cat.-I.

15. The learned counsel for the management urged that the management has got every right to act in accordance with the standing orders and the said standing orders cannot be held to be illegal. He has placed reliance in the case of Syndicate Bank versus Secretary, Syndicate Bank Staff Association reported in 2000-1-LLJ 1630 wherein under clause 16 of the Bipartite Settlement the Bank passed order on expiry of the notice period that the employee had voluntarily retired from service of the Bank. In the said settlement, if the employee absented himself from work for a period of 90 days or more, the Bank is to serve a notice on him calling upon to report for duty within 30 days of the notice. Thereafter the order of voluntary retirement is to be passed. Clause 16 of the Bipartite Settlement is not analogous to clause 9(ii) of the Standing Order. Thus it is clear that the said decision is not applicable in the case. On the basis of the discussion made above, it is clear that in this case, clause 9(ii) of the Standing Order is violative of the principle of natural justice as the workman has not be given opportunity to explain himself before issue letter (Exhibit M/4) to place him in Badli list. As such the impugned action is violative of the principles of natural justice. Under the circumstances, the letter No. WC/LO/E/1869-77/85 dated 25-3-85 by which the workman Turia Ram was placed in Badli list w.e.f. 25-3-85 is set aside. The management is directed to reinstate the said worker on Mechanical Fitter IV and to pay the difference of wages w.e.f. 25-3-85. This part of the reference is, accordingly, answered.

16. Another issue is as to whether the actions of the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer/Sub Area Manager, West Chirimiri Colliery of S.E.C.Ltd. in extracting work of clerical nature from Shri Indra Kumar Tiwari, Shri Markendy Singh and Shri Dilip Kumar Singh and not regularizing them in clerical cadre are legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to?

17. According to the case of above three workmen, it is stated that they were appointed as General Mazdoor Cat.-I in West Chirimiri Colliery but these workmen were required to work as clerk in the Civil Department from different dates. The workmen were having the eligible qualification for the posts of clerk. Their names were also recommended for promotion but nothing was done. It is submitted that these workmen are entitled to the difference of pay as well as pay scale of Clerk Gr.II on the principle of same work same pay.

18. To prove the case, these workmen have adduced oral and documentary evidence. The workman Dilip Kumar Singh is also examined in the case. He has stated that he is working as clerk since 1983 till date in the civil department. He has filed documents which are marked as Exhibit 1 to 3. Exhibit 2 is a letter No. WC/10/C/6161/87 dated 3/4-9-87 of Dy. Chief Mining Engineer, West Chirimiri Colliery issued to Shri Dilip Kumar Singh and others in compliance of the letter dated 30-8-87 of Dy.Chief Personnel Manager, Chirimiri Area. This letter shows that Dilip Kumar Singh was working as a clerk and he was asked to submit certificate for consideration to the post of clerk. This document corroborates the evidence of this workman. Exhibit W/3 is letter of Dilip Kumar Singh who had submitted his certificate to the Dy.Chief Personnel Manager in compliance of the letter. These documents also corroborate the case of the said workman that he was working as clerk and his candidature for clerk was under consideration.

19. Another workman Shri Indra Kumar Tiwari has also stated in his evidence that he was appointed as a mazdoor in West Chirimiri Colliery. He has worked as clerk continuously since 1984 to 1995 in different departments. He possesses requisite qualification for the post of clerk and vacant posts are available. He has also referred documents which are marked as Exhibits 1 to 5. He has further stated that his name was referred for regularization to Dy.Chief Personnel Manager. He has also stated that he passed the Mining Sardar Certificate in the year 1984 and he is now on the post of Mining Sardar from 14-7-1995. His claim is only of difference of wages from 1984 to 13-7-1995. He has been cross-examined on the documents which are marked as Exhibits 2/2 to 2/4 where his designation was disclosed as General Mazdoor. Exhibit 2/2 is letter dated 12/13-9-90 sent to Dy. Chief Personnel Manager by Dy. Chief Manager, West Chirimiri Colliery. The said letter clearly shows that the work of clerk is being taken from all the three workmen. This clearly proves the case of the workmen that they are working as clerk even in the year

1990. Exhibit 2/3 is the office order of Manager, West Chirimiri Colliery. This order also shows that the workman Indra Kumar Tiwari was working as a clerk. His evidence and the documents are going to establish that these workmen were employed as General Mazdoor but subsequently they were working as clerk.

20. The witness Loom Raj, Sant Ram Singh and Himmat are also examined on behalf of the workmen. They are co-workers. They have supported the case of the workmen that Dilip Kumar Singh is working as clerk since 1983 till date and Indra Kumar had worked as attendance clerk till 1995. Thus the evidence of the workers also corroborates the case of the workmen. Thus from the evidence as has been discussed above, it is clear that Dilip Kumar Singh is working as clerk since 1983 till date and Indra Kumar had worked as clerk from 1984 to 13-7-1995. Markendy Singh is not examined in the case. As such, there is no sufficient evidence to prove his case.

21. On the other hand, the management has also examined a witness Shri A.M.Sen Personnel Manager four times separately against each of the workmen who are in reference. This witness has come to say about the workman Dilip Kumar Singh that he was employed as General Mazdoor. Therefore he cannot claim promotion on the post of clerk automatically. He has further stated in his evidence that merely because the workman has done some clerical work at some time cannot be a ground to claim promotion in the clerical cadre. His evidence shows that he was working as a clerk. In cross-examination, he has stated that he had worked under him in the Civil Department. His evidence is self contradictory. He has stated that the work of clerk was not taken by him. It appears that the management witness was not inclined to tell the truth before the Court. He has neither accepted nor denied the Exhibit 1/1 and 1/2 of the workmen. These documents show that Dilip Kumar Singh was working as a clerk. This witness has stated that he cannot say without examining the original. These documents are in possession of the management. This aspect also shows that the management witness was concealing the real facts and it impeaches the credibility of this witness.

22. This witness has also deposed separately against the workman Indra Kumar Tiwari. He has stated in his evidence that Shri Tiwari passed the Mining Sardars Certificate and had appeared for the post of Mining Sardar. He is in the Mining Cadre and as such, he cannot claim promotion in the clerical post. He has admitted in his cross-examination that he has worked sometime as a clerk and if the Badli mazdoor-worked officially as a clerk, the difference of pay was given. He has stated that he cannot say as to whether the difference of pay was given or not. There is no specific case of the management as to how many days he had worked as a clerk. There is specific evidence of the workman that he had worked as clerk from 1984 to 13-7-1985. In absence of the specific case of the

management, there is no alternative but to accept the version of the workman.

23. This witness has also deposed separately against the workman Markendy Singh. He has also admitted this fact that Markendy Singh had also worked as clerk for sometime. He is now promoted to the post of Mining Sardar and is working in the Mining Cadre. Markendy Singh is not examined in the case as such it is not adjudged as to how many days he had worked as a clerk.

24. The learned counsel for the workman submits that the work of a higher nature of work is extracted from them but the wages of Mazdoors were paid to them. The learned counsel has relied upon the decision of the full bench of M.P. High Court in the case of Narayan Singh reported in 1994 MPLJ 959 wherein it is held that the workmen are entitled for the wages attached to the post on which they were required to work. It is submitted that it is established that they had worked on the post of clerk and therefore are entitled for the wages attached to the said posts of clerk.

25. It is further argued that the workman Dilip Kumar Singh is still working since 1983. This is evident that there is permanent need of work of a clerk. The learned counsel for the workmen has referred a decision reported in (1992) 4 S.C.C. 118 (State of Haryana and others versus Paira Singh & others). The Hon'ble Apex Court has held that—

“If a casual labourer is continued for a fairly long spell- say two or three years- a presumption may arise that there is regular need for his services. In such a situation, it becomes obligatory for the authority concerned to examine the feasibility of his regularization. While doing so, the authorities ought to adopt a positive approach coupled with an empathy for the person. As has been repeatedly stressed by this Court, security of tenure is necessary for an employee to give his best to the job.”

26. The learned counsel for the management submits that Dilip Kumar Singh was appointed as General Mazdoor as such he cannot claim promotion to the post of clerk automatically. This workman is not entitled for promotion in clerical cadre as the aforesaid cadre scheme is not applicable to him. It is urged that the other two workmen are promoted to Mining Sardar as such they are in mining cadre and are not entitled to claim promotion to the posts of clerk. It is also argued that the workmen have filed certain documents which are not accordingly proved.

27. It is evident that the oral evidence adduced in the case proves that the workman Dilip Kumar Singh is working as clerk since 1983 till date and Indra Kumar Singh had worked as clerk from 1984 to 13-7-1995. The evidence of the workman Markandey Singh is not sufficient. Moreover the management witness has also supported

that these workmen had worked as clerk for sometime. Since the case of the management is not specific as to how many days they had worked as clerk, his evidence is not acceptable. So far the documentary evidence is concerned, the same is the position of the management. The management has only filed photocopies of the documents which are not in accordance of the Evidence Act. However these documents establish the case of the workmen that they were working as clerk.

28. The learned counsel for the management submits that the workmen are not entitled to any difference of wages as it is beyond the terms of reference. The learned counsel was relied upon a decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in AIR 1979 SC 1356 Pottery Mazdoor Panchayat versus the Perfect Pottery Co. Ltd. and another.

29. Section 10(4) of the Industrial Dispute Act runs as follows—

“Wherein an order referring an industrial dispute to a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal under this section or in a subsequent order, the appropriate Government has specified the points of dispute for adjudication, the Labour Court or the Tribunal or the National Tribunal, as the case may be, shall confine its adjudication to those points and matters incidental thereto.”

The reference shows that there is a point for consideration as to whether the management was extracting the work of clerk from these workmen and when it is established then matters incidental thereto are that the wages of the post was paid or not. I find that it is within the scope of the reference. As such, the aforesaid ruling is not applicable in the case.

30. On the basis of the discussion made above, it is proved that the workman Dilip Kumar Singh is working as a clerk since 1983 till date and the workman Indra Kumar Tiwari had worked from 1984 to 13-7-95 and therefore they are entitled to the wages thereto on the principle of same work same pay. The management is directed to pay the difference of wages to the above named two workmen of the period indicated above. It is also established that Dilip Kumar Singh is still working as a clerk. This shows that there is regular need for his services. The management is directed to examine the feasibility of his regularization subject to fulfilling the qualifications and also to availability of work. With above directions, this part of the reference is answered.

31. In the result, the award is passed without any order of costs.

32. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3475.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं एस.ई.सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 208/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/142/1996-आई आर (सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S.O. 3475.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 208/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of a SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2009.

[No. L-22012/142/1996-IR (C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/208/97

Presiding Officer : Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

The General Secretary,
Koyla Mazdoor Sabha,
Sohagpur Area,
P. O. Dhanpuri,
Distt. Shahdol (MP)

Workman/Union

Versus

Sub Area Manager,
Pinoura Project, SECL,
Post Pinora,
Distt. Shahdol (MP)

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 16th day of November 2009

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/142/96-IR (C-II) dated 27-6-97/15-7-97 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :-

“Whether the action of the management of Pinoura Project under Johilla Area of SECL in dismissing Shri Akram Khan, General Mazdoor from services is legal and

justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled and from which date?”

2. The workman/Union did not appear inspite of proper notice. As such, the predecessor's Tribunal proceeded *ex parte* against the workman/Union on 20-1-06.

3. The management has appeared in the case and has filed Written Statement. The facts leading to this reference is that the workman Shri Akram Khan was appointed as Badli Tub Loader on 15-1-90. Thereafter he was regularized as General Mazdoor. He remained absent from duties without any information, permission or leave. He proceeded on Earn Leave on 20-3-91 for three days but he did not join duty after expiry of the leave, nor applied for extension of leave and became absent unauthorisedly. A chargesheet dated 21-5-91 was issued by the Manager, Pinoura Project which is annexure M/1. The workman neither joined on duty nor gave any reply. Another chargesheet dated 21-5-91 was issued under clause 26.30 for his absence which is Annexure M/2 when no satisfactory reply was received, a departmental enquiry was constituted by appointing Enquiry Officer and Presenting Officer. The workman participated in the Departmental enquiry. The workman disclosed that he was in jail from 18-4-91 to 22-12-94 in connection of murder case and was discharged from custody on 13-12-94 as per judgement of the Hon'ble High Court. He approached the management on 1-1-95 to join the duty but he was not allowed to resume his duty. The Enquiry Officer submitted his enquiry report holding him guilty of the charges. The workman was finally convicted under Sec-304 (ii) of I.P.C. by the Hon'ble High Court and was sentenced to imprisonment of the period undergone by him. Under the circumstance, the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. To prove the case, the management has examined one witness. The management witness G. Thusasidhara Kurup is Personnel Manager in Pinoura Sub Area of SECL, Johilla Area. He has supported in his evidence that the workman proceeded on earned leave on 20-3-91 for three days. Thereafter he did not join without any intimation or permission. Two chargesheets were issued which are M/1 and M/2. Enquiry proceeding was conducted which is M/3. During the course of departmental enquiry, the workman stated that he was in jail from 18-4-91 to 22-12-94 in connection with a murder case and was released on 13-12-94. In the said murder case, he was found guilty of the charges under Section 304 (II) of the I.P.C. and was sentenced to imprisonment of the period undergone by him by the Hon'ble High Court. The certified copy of the Hon'ble Court is also filed to corroborate the sentence. He has stated that the workman is not entitled to be retained in service. His evidence is not rebutted. There is no other evidence to impeach the credit of the witness. There is no reason to disbelieve the evidence. Accordingly the reference is answered in favour of the management.

5. In the result, the award is passed exparte without any order of costs.

6. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3476.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं डब्ल्यू.सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधि करण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 65/2000 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/423/1999-आई आर (सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S.O. 3476.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 65/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal -cum- Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of WCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2009.

[No. L-22012/423/1999-IR (C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/ 65/2000

Presiding Officer : Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

The General Secretary,
K. K. M. P. (HMS), PO : Junnardeo,
Distt. Chhindwara (MP)
Chhindwara

... Workman/Union

Versus

The Manager,
Eklehra Colliery,
M/s. Western Coalfields Ltd.
PO Eklehra, Distt. Chhindwara (MP)
Chhindwara

... Management

AWARD

Passed on this 18th day of November, 2009

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L- 22012/423/99-IR (C-II) dated

29-2-2000 / 7-3-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :-

“Whether the action of the management of Eklehra Colliery of WCL, Pench Area, PO : Parasia, Distt. Chhindwara (MP) in not correcting the date of birth as 20-6-1955 of Sh. Ramgyan S/o Poornawasi, clerk now working at Thisgora Mine of WCL, Pench Area is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman entitled ?”

2. The case of the workman/Union in short is that the workman Shri Ramgyan was permanent employee of Eklehra colliery of WCL, Pench Area. The date of birth as recorded in the company's register was 1-7-47. As such he applied for correction of his date of birth as 20-6-55 on the basis of his school certificate. The Age Determination Committee did not consider his school certificate of class V as authentic. It is stated that any School Certificate is an authentic document and the age recorded in that certificate must be treated as correct. Under the circumstances, the reference be answered in favour of the workman.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement. The case of the management is that the workman was admittedly appointed on 18-11-1972 at Eklehra Colliery of WCL. The date of birth of the workman was recorded as 1-4-47 in his service record on the basis of his declaration in Form-“A”. Form “B” is maintained by the management where his date of birth was recorded as 1-4-47 on the basis of his declaration. The said Form “B” is also countersigned by him. It is stated that he was not attaining the age of 18 years at the time of appointment, if the date of birth is taken into account as 20-6-55. The Age Determination Committee, having considered the alleged certificate, did not accept the said document as per the guidelines given in I.I. No. 76 of NCWA-III. it is submitted that the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. During the course of proceeding, a petition dated 17-11-09 is filed on behalf of the workman stating therein that the said workman had filed an application on 13-7-04 for V.R.S. from the service. The management accepted his application vide letter dated 18-9-2004. As such he retired from the service under CIL Voluntary Retirement Scheme w.e.f. 18-9-04 and accepted the VRS. It is submitted that the reference be accordingly answered.

5. The management's counsel has no objection, if no dispute award is passed. The management has also filed the said letter dated 18-9-2004 where by the management had accepted the retirement of the workman from service under CIL Voluntary Retirement Scheme. This shows that now there is no dispute between the parties and the dispute is accordingly settled. Hence the reference is answered.

6. In the result, no dispute award is passed without any costs.

7. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3477.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं बी. बी. एम. बी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं.1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1347/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-23012/3/2006-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S.O. 3477.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 1347/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of BBMB and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 25-11-2009.

[No. L-23012/3/2006-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
NO. 1, CHANDIGARH.**

Case No. I. D. -1347/2008

Shri Kulwant Singh C/o 19, University Enclave, University Road, Ladhewal, Jalandhar (Punjab).

...Applicant

Versus

The Superintending Engineer, O & M Circle, BBMB, Jamalpur, Ludhiana

....Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Mrs. Amandeep

For the management : Shri R. K. Singh.

AWARD

Passed on : 11-11-09

Central Government vide its Notification No. L-23012/3/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 23-1-2008 has

referred the following dispute to this tribunal for adjudication :—

“ Whether the action of the management of BBMB in terminating the services of Shri Kulwant Singh w.e.f. 13-10-2005 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ?”

2. Case taken up in Lok Adalat. The present reference taken up along with another reference of Kulwant Singh. These two references namely 1347/2008, Shri Kulwant Singh Versus BBMB and 1349/2008, Shri Pankaj Kumar Versus BBMB have been taken up in conciliation proceedings. Workman Shri Pankaj Kumar is present. On behalf of both of the workmen Shri R. K. Singh, learned Legal representative is present. On behalf of the management Mrs. Amandeep, Law Officer of the BBMB is present. Shri Palwinder Singh, regional Superintendent and Shri Vinod Gupta, Deputy Chief Engineer, are present on behalf of the management. Long discussion took place. It is decided and agreed upon that in lieu of the inadequate compensation which was given to the workmen at the time of retrenchment, the following compensation shall be paid to each workman subject to approval of the management.

Shri Kulwant Singh Rs. 8,000

Shri Pankaj Kumar Rs. 6,000

It is further settled between the parties that workman will be having no other claim against the management and all other claims mentioned in the claim petition shall be considered to be dismissed being withdrawn. Compensation after getting the approval of the Board shall be paid by 08-12-2009 in Mega Lok Adalat to be conducted by this Tribunal. On the basis of above settlement both of the references are hereby disposed of Central Government be informed. Let copy of this order be provided to each party free of cost.

Chandigarh.

11-11-09

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3478.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एलसी/आर/138/95 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/68/95-आईआर (बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, अनु. अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S.O. 3478.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/

LC/R/138/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal / Labour Court Jabalpur, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2009.

[No. L-12012/68/95-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/138/95

Presiding Officer : Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

Smt. Geeta Soni
S/o Lalchand Soni,
R/o Village Lalpur,
Tehsil Pendra Road,
Distt. Bilaspur

... Workman/Union

Versus

The Branch Manager,
Union Bank of India,
Transport Nagar,
Korba, Bilaspur.

... Management

AWARD

Passed on this 16th day of November, 2009

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L- 12012/68/95-IR (B-II) dated 17-7-95 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :-

“Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India, Korba Branch/ Regional Office, Raipur in terminating the services of Smt. Geeta Soni, Daily rated Sweepress w.e.f. 30-9-94 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief is Smt. Geeta Soni entitled ?”

2. The case of the workman in short, is that Smt. Geeta Soni was appointed as a waterman-cum-sweeper on 7-1-91 as a daily rated casual employee in the office of Union Bank of India, Rounak Bhawan Branch, Bilaspur. Thereafter she was directed orally on 12-4-93 to work in the office of Union Bank of India, Transport Nagar, Korba Branch, Bilaspur. She joined there. She was paid wages @ Rs. 15/- per day till July 1993. Thereafter her wages was enhanced to Rs. 25/- per day till 13-8-94. It is stated that her service was terminated thereafter without giving her the statutory notice of one month or one month pay as required under the provision of Sec-25-F of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. She had already completed more than 240 days in the preceding twelve calendar months from the date of reference. After termination, the Branch Manager,

Korba engaged other person who is working till date. The termination is violation of Section 25-F of I.D. Act. The workman claims reinstatement with back wages.

3. The management appeared and filed written statement. The case of the management, inter alia, is that the reference was made without application of mind. There is no relationship of employer and employee between the management and the applicant/workmen. It is stated that the workman was engaged as part time sweeper intermittently on daily wages between 26-4-1993 to 30-6-1994. She did not fulfill the norms prescribed by the Bank for recruitment as part time sweeper as she was engaged as a stop gap arrangement. She had never completed work for 240 days in any of the calendar year. It is stated that her appointment was illegal and the same was made by incompetent person. It is stated that no liability can be imposed on the management Bank. It is stated that admittedly the applicant/workman was a daily wage employee. Casual engagement of these nature are contract engagement and automatically ends at the end of each day. The termination would be covered under Section 2(oo)(bb) of the I. D. Act. It is not correct to say that there is violation of Section 25-F of the I. D. Act. She was engaged on reimbursement basis and she was not an employee of the Bank. She was being paid daily wages through voucher for the day she had worked. She worked in the Bank for few minutes in a day. It is submitted that the action of the Bank was justified and she is not entitled to any relief.

4. Now the important issue is as to whether the action of the management in terminating the workman w.e.f. 30-9-1994 is justified and legal ?

5. On the basis of the pleadings of both the parties, it is clear that the following facts have been admitted-

1. It is an admitted fact that Smt. Geeta Soni was appointed as daily rated casual employee in the Union Bank.

2. She was engaged from 26-4-93 to 30-6-1994 of the Union Bank of India.

3. She was dis-engaged from 30-6-1994 from the Bank.

4. No notice was given or compensation was paid before disengaging her from the Bank.

5. She was not appointed after adopting the recruitment rules.

6. Now let us examine the evidence adduced by the parties. The workman filed three affidavits as examination in chief in support of the case but the witness Sukrit Das and Jawaharlal had not appeared in Court for cross-examination as such their evidence is not to be look into in evidence vide order dated 22-9-05. Therefore the applicant Smt. Geeta Soni is only to prove her case. She has stated that she was appointed on 7-1-91 in the bank for

water woman and cleaning initially @ Rs. 15 per day but subsequently @ Rs. 25 from July 1993. She has stated that she had worked more than 240 days in the year 1993 and also in the year 1994. In cross-examination she has further supported that she was paid monthly on the basis of daily wages employee. She has stated that the pay was acknowledged on taking her signature on the cash voucher Register. The said register is not produced by the management to contradict the claim of the work woman. She has further stated that she worked from 9 AM to 5 PM. This fact clearly supports that she was not part timer rather she was engaged as daily wages for full time. She has stated that she used to work also other miscellaneous work. She has been simply suggested that she was employed for 1 to 1 1/2 hours whereas the pleading of the management shows that she was engaged for few minutes. Suggestion is no evidence. The management has failed to file any document to prove that she worked as a part timer and she was paid wages daily at the end of the day. Thus her evidence shows that she was admittedly daily wages employee. It is also clear that she worked for the whole day and had worked 240 days during a period of twelve calendar months preceding the date with reference.

7. The workman has also filed photocopies of the documents. A photocopy of letter dated 15-6-1993 is filed to show that she was working as daily wages employee. The said photocopy is not fully legible as such no reliance can be placed. The another paper is list of voucher Nos. and book nos. of the different dates. It is filed to show that on the voucher register, the payment was received by the workman Geeta soni. This is Paper No. 7/3. This is neither accepted nor denied by the management. The said voucher register or the vouchers are not filed by the management. The learned counsel for the management has argued that it is photocopy and has not been proved. It is true that it is photocopy but Smt. Geeta Soni in her evidence has stated that she received payment after endorsing her signature on the voucher Register. This is simply a list of dates on which she had received payment. The management has with-hold the relevant Voucher Register though it is in his possession. Another document is also filed which is photocopy of a voucher. These documents are not proved in accordance with the Evidence Act.

8. On the other hand, the management has also examined one witness. Shri Govind Vallabh Joshi is a management witness. He is working as a Manager (Personnel) in Union Bank of India at Regional Office, Rewa. There is nothing in his evidence to show that at the relevant time, he was posted in the Union Bank of India at Transport Nagar, Corba branch, Bilaspur. He has stated that he is fully conversant with the facts of the case. It appears that either he knew orally from the person who was posted at the relevant time in the Bank at Korba or he knew it from the records. He has not disclosed the name of the person from whom he came to know nor he has disclosed about

the records from which he came to know about the facts. No record is filed concerning the workman Geeta Soni though the evidenced of the workman shows that Voucher Register was the basis of receiving payment. It is an admitted fact that the workman Smt. Geeta Soni was daily rated casual employee from 26-4-1993 to 30-6-93. This witness has stated that she was part time sweeper intermittently on daily wages and had not worked for more than 240 days. There is nothing on the record to show as to how he can say about it when there is nothing to show that he had personal knowledge. This witness appears to be not competent to say that she worked part time intermittently and less than 240 days whereas the workman Geeta Soni has stated that she worked from 9 AM to 5 PM for more than 240 days in 1993 and in 1994. Since it is an admitted fact that the workman Geeta Soni was daily rated casual employee from 26-4-1993 to 30-6-1994, the evidence of the workman is fit to be accepted.

9. The learned counsel for the management has argued that when a person is casually engaged on daily wages, the contract of casual engagement starts in the morning and comes to an automatic end at the end of the day. Casual engagement of these nature are contract engagement. Therefore her termination in the instant case cannot be termed as retrenchment. The termination would be covered by the exemption clause as in Section 2 (oo) (bb) of the I. D. Act.

10. There is no dispute that the workman Geeta Soni comes under the definition of workman as is defined in Section 2(S) of the I. D. Act. There is no case of either party to show that there was any contract either oral or documentary to work for a particular period. Rather the specific case is that she was engaged on daily casual basis from 26-4-1993 to 30-6-1994. This shows that there is no specific contract and Sec-2 (oo) (bb) of I. D. Act is not applicable.

11. Section 25 B (2) (a) of I. D. Act runs as follows—

“(2) where a workman is not in continuous service within the meaning of Clause (1) for a period of one year or six months, he shall be deemed to be in continuous service under an employer :-

(a) for a period of one year, if the workman, during a period of twelve calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made, has actually worked under the employer for not less than—

- (i) one hundred and ninety days in the case of a workman employed below ground in a mine ; and
- (ii) two hundred and forty days, in any other case ;”

This itself shows that the workman should complete 240 days during a period of 12 calendar months preceding

the date with reference. Admittedly she was engaged from 26-4-93 to 30-6-94 and, therefore, she was in service for more than 12 months. There is no reliable evidence to show that she was engaged intermittently and for how many days. I, therefore, find that she was in continuous service as has been provided in Sec-25 (B) (2) (a) of I. D. Act and her disengagement is a retrenchment. Admittedly she was not removed in the manner as has been provided under Section 25F of the I. D. Act.

12. The learned counsel for the management has relied upon the decisions reported in 2006 (4) SCC 1 Secretary, State of Karnataka versus Uma Devi and others and AIR 1992 SC 2070, Director, Institute of Management, Development UP versus Smt. Pushpa Srivastava. These cases are not applicable in the case. These cases are with respect to the regularization whereas this is a case of reinstatement as the provision of Section 25F of I.D. Act is not followed. The learned counsel for the management has also referred a decision reported in 1996 (2) SLR 321 State of Himachal Pradesh versus Suresh Kumar Verma. The facts of the case is different from the present case. In the referred case, Asstt. Development Officers were appointed on daily wages in a project which was completed and came to an end and, therefore, they had been terminated for want of work. Thus this case is also not applicable.

13. The learned counsel for the management has also referred a decision reported in (2006) 2 SCC 711 State of MP and others versus Arjunlal Rajak. The Hon'ble Apex Court has held that—

“It is, however, true that while terminating the services of the respondent the appellants had not complied with the mandatory requirements of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act and, thus, ordinarily, the workman could have been directed to be reinstated with or without back wages, but it is also well settled that when a project or a scheme or an office itself is abolished, relief by way of reinstatement is not granted.”

14. This case is also applicable in this case. This is also with respect to the casual labour but in this case neither project, nor scheme nor office was abolished. The said decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court clearly shows that if the mandatory provision of Sec-25 (F) of I. D. Act is not complied, the workman is entitled to be reinstated. Admittedly it is not complied in this case.

15. On the basis of the discussion made above, I find that the action of the management of Union Bank of India, Korba Branch in terminating the service of Smt Geeta Soni, Daily Rated Sweeper w.e.f. 30-9-94 is not legal and justified. The management is directed to reinstate Smt. Geeta Soni Daily Rated Sweeper w.e.f. 30-9-94 with half back wages. Accordingly, this reference is answered.

16. In the result, the award is passed with half back wages without the orders of costs.

17. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3479.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नं.1 चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1370/2008 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/4/2008-आईआर (डी.यू.)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S.O. 3479.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 1370/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal -cum-Labour Court No.1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2009.

[No. L-40012/4/2008-IR (D.U.)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
NO.1, CHANDIGARH.**

Case No. I. D. -1370/2008

Shri Ishwari Dutt Malkani S/o Shri Bhawani Dutt,
C/o Shri A.S. Syan, 1446, Phase 3(B-2), Mohali
(Chandigarh).

...Applicant

Versus

The Telecom District Manager, Bharat Sanchar Nigam
Ltd., Bharat Nagar Chowk, Ludhiana-141001.

...Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : None

For the management : Shri G. C. Babbar.

AWARD

Passed on : 10-11-09

Central Government vide the Notification No. L-40012/4/2008-IR (DU) dated 31-3-2008 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“ Whether the action of the management of Telecom District Manager, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Ludhiana in terminating the services of their workman Shri Ishwari Dutt Malkani w.e.f. January 2001 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. Case repeatedly called. None appeared for the workman. The reference was referred by the Central Govt. in 2008 and already one year old. It appeared that workman is not interested to pursue with the present referee. In view of the above the present referee is returned as such to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned.

Chandigarh.

10-11-09

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3480.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित विवादों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एलसी/आर/9/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-40012/231/94-आईआर (डीयू)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S.O. 3480.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/9/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2009.

[No. L-40012/231/94-IR (DU)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR**

No. CGIT/LC/R/9/96

Presiding Officer : Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

Shri Gobardhan Sahu,
S/o Shri Tulsiram Sahu,
C/o Shri Vinod Gardekar Jain,
Ganesh Warde,
Near Jain Mandir,

Panpoorna,
Distt. Chhindwara (MP)

Workman/Union

Versus

The Chief General Manager,
Telecom (RE) Project,
66, Bajaj Nagar, Nagpur

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 17th day of November, 2009

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/231/94-IR (DU) dated 27-28/12/95 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :-

“Whether the action of the Chief General Manager, Telecom (RE) Project, 66, Bajaj Nagar, Nagpur in stopping Shri Gobardhan Sahu S/o Tulsiram Sahu, casual labour from his duty w.e.f. November 1988 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. The workman appeared in the case on 9-2-96 but did not file his statement of claim inspite of very long time allowed. Lastly the predecessor's Tribunal proceeded ex-parte against the workman 9-4-2008.

3. The management submitted his Written Statement in the proceeding. The case of the management in short is that the workman was never engaged against any post. He had not rendered 240 days in a calendar year. He was engaged on need and exigencies of the project work on daily rate basis intermittently but not continuously. The project comes to an end and the workman was automatically disengaged. It is stated that Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 is not applicable. Under the circumstance, the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. The only issue for determination is as to whether the workman is entitled to any relief in the light of the reference ?

5. To prove the case, the management has examined one witness. Shri Wasudeo is working as Divisional Manager (RE) Project Telecom, New Delhi. He has stated that the workman was never appointed against any post or vacancy as per recruitment rules and procedure. He had also not completed 240 days uninterrupted service in a calendar year. He was engaged on exigency of the project on daily rate basis for a specific period. He was not retrenched rather he left the work on his own accord. There is no other evidence on the record to rebut the evidence of the management. There is no reason to disbelieve the evidence. His evidence shows that the workman was engaged for a fixed period and provision of Sec-25-F of ID Act is not applicable. Accordingly, the reference is answered in favour of the management.

6. In the result, the award is passed ex-parte against the workman without any order to costs.

7. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3481.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.पी.डब्ल्यू. डी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 34/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/20/2006-आईआर (डी.यू.)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2009

S.O. 3481.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 34 /2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No.1 New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of C.P.W.D. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2009.

[No. L-42011/20/2006-IR (DU)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT No. I, NEW
DELHI KARKARDOMA COURT COMPLEX DELHI
I.D. No. 34/2006**

Shri Jitender (Wireman) S/o Sulekh Chand,
through All India CPWD,
(MRM) Karamchari Sangathan,
House No. 4823, Gali No.13,
Balbir Nagar Extension,
Shahdara, New Delhi - 110032.

...Workman

Versus

The Executive Engineer, ACD-IV
CPWD, Vidyut Bhawan, New Delhi

...Management

AWARD

Shri Jitender S/o Shri Sulekh Chand joined services with CPWD as daily rated workman w.e.f. 20-4-82 as Wireman (Highly Skilled Category) on muster roll. He rendered continuous service of 240 days and his services were regularized in the post of Wireman w.e.f. 2-4-93. He claimed regularization of his services from the date of their initial employment. When his demand was not accepted by the management, he raised an Industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer. Since conciliation proceedings came to an end, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide order No. L-42011/20/2006-IR (DU) New Delhi, dated 4-8-2006 with following terms :

“Whether the demand of the union for regularization of Shri Jitender Kumar wireman, w.e.f. 20-4-82 and counting the service for the purpose of increment and pensionary benefits by the management of CPWD Executive Engineer, ACD-IV, Vidyut Bhawan, New Delhi is just, fair and legal? If yes, to what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?”

2. Claim statement was filed on behalf of the workmen, pleading therein that he was employed as daily rated workman from 20-4-82. It was projected that his services were regularized from 2-4-1993. He rendered 240 days continuous service with the management from the date of his employment till the date of his regularization. There are three wings under CPWD viz. Electrical, Civil and Horticulture, where several daily rated workmen are employed by the management. The Apex Court in Surinder Singh's case [1986 (1) SCC 639] gave a command to the management to regularize services of its daily rated workmen, from the date of their initial employment, who have put in six months of continuous service. Accordingly Director General (Works) CPWD issued order dated 25-8-88 for regularization of muster roll employees. Horticulture wing of the management regularized service of its daily rated workmen by 7-12-88, while Electrical and Civil wings did not take any action in this behalf. The workman is covered under the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (in short the Act) and orders were issued in that regard by the management on 26-6-2006. Ram Khilari, a similarly situated workman, raised an industrial dispute and Industrial Tribunal, Government of NCT, Delhi, gave an award for regularization of his services from the date of his initial employment. Workman is eligible for regularization of services from the date of his initial employment. It has been claimed that the management may be commanded to regularize his services from the date of his initial employment.

3. Contest was given to the claim statement therein that the workman was working on muster roll with the management and his services were regularized w.e.f. 2-4-93. His contention that he is eligible for regularization of his services from the date of his initial engagement, is false. The Apex Court in Surinder Singh's case (supra) never directed the management to regularize services of muster roll employees from the date of their initial employment. In compliance of the order handed down by the Apex Court, 8982 posts were created in September, 92 and thereafter all workers were regularized in services from prospective dates and not from the date of their initial engagement. In various precedents Apex Court ruled that employees selected on daily wages nowhere automatically become regular from the date of their initial employment, even if they perform duties similar to the regular employees. The workman cannot claim regularization from the back date. When vacancy was available for him, his services were regularized. It has been projected that his claim for

regularization from the date of his initial employment is false.

4. During the course of adjudication, Shri Satish Sharma, General Secretary, of All India CPWD (M.R.M.) Karamchari Sangathan, who was authorized representative of the workman, made a statement on his behalf that the workman does not press his claim for regularization in the services from the date of his initial employment. Consequently, it is evident that the workman gave up the contest of his demand for regularization of his services from the date of his initial employment.

5. Circular No.29/77/2000-ECX, New Delhi, dated 26-6-2006 was issued by the Director General (Works), CPWD, in respect of payment of gratuity to its casual, hand receipt and muster roll workers under the Act. The said circular makes it clear that the matter was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Labour and it was clarified that the Act is applicable to casual, muster roll, hand receipt and daily rated workers of the CPWD. Consequently all ADVs, CS, SCS, S.C. Coordination, Executive Engineer, Directorate of Horticulture, Additional Directorate of Horticulture, Deputy Director of Horticulture, All Deputy Welfare Labour Commissioners and Assistant Labour Welfare Commissioners were requested to make payment of gratuity to casual muster roll, hand receipt and daily rated workers of CPWD as admissible under the Act. It was further mentioned therein that the current/pending court cases on the similar issue may be defended or got settled accordingly. Therefore, it is evident that the management admits the claim of all casual muster roll, hand receipt or daily rated workers of the CPWD for payment of gratuity under the Act.

6. Whether service rendered by the workman, which was paid from contingency, can be counted towards pension? For an answer, provisions of CCS Pension Rules, 1972 (in short the Rules) are to be considered. Rule 14 of the said Rules makes provision in that regard. It emerges out of the provisions of Rule 14 that periods of service paid from contingencies do not count as qualifying service for pension. However Government of India took a decision in May, 1968 and an office memorandum was issued on 14-5-1968, wherein it is detailed that in some cases, employees paid from contingencies, employed in types of work requiring service of whole-time workers and are paid on monthly rates of pay or daily rates computed and paid on monthly basis and on being found fit brought on to regular establishment. The question whether in such cases service paid from contingencies should be allowed to count for pension and if so to what extent has been considered in the National Council and in pursuance of the recommendation of the Council, it has been decided that half the service paid from contingencies will be allowed to count toward pension at the time of absorption in regular employment subject to the following conditions, viz.—

- (a) Service paid from contingencies should have been, in a job involving whole-time employment (and not part-time for a portion of the day).
- (b) Service paid from contingencies should be in a type of work or job for which regular posts could have been sanctioned, e.g., malis, chowkidars, khalasis, etc.
- (c) The service should have been one for which the payment is made either on monthly or daily rates computed and paid on a monthly basis and which though not analogous to the regular scale of pay should bear some relation in the matter of pay to those being paid for similar jobs being performed by staffs in regular establishment.
- (d) The service paid from contingencies should have been continuous and followed by absorption in regular employment without a break.
- (e) Subject to the above conditions being fulfilled, the weightage for past service paid from contingencies will be limited to the period after 1st January, 1961 for which authentic records of service may be available. Reference can be made to office memorandum No.G. I., M.F., O.M. No. 12(1)-EV/68, dated the 14th May, 1968.

7. Here in this case it is not a matter of dispute that the workman, who was paid from contingencies, was performing whole time job with the management since the date of his appointment. His services were regularized on the 2-4-93. He performed functions analogous to regular employees till the date of his regularization. His services with the management were continuous without any break. He satisfied all the conditions laid down in the aforesaid office memorandum issued by the Government of India. Hence, the management is under an obligation to comply the said office memorandum and count service of the workmen for the purpose of pension.

8. In view of the fact that contest was given up by the workman for regularization of his services from the date of initial employment and the management is under an obligation to comply the aforesaid circular and the Rules, it is expedient to command the management to record services rendered by Jitender as muster roll employee in his service book, which services would be taken into account for payment of gratuity under the Act, at the time of his superannuation or death, as the contingency arise as well as for calculation of qualifying service for pension under the Pension Rules 1972. An Award is accordingly passed. It may be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated: 30-10-09

Dr. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 नवम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3482.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक आफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 10/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/36/2008-आईआर(बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, अनु. अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th November, 2009

S.O. 3482.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 10/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2009.

[No. L-12012/36/2008-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 18th November, 2009

Present: A. N. Janardanan, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 10/2009

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Bank of Baroda and their Workman]

BETWEEN

Sri. T. Radhakrishnan : 1st Party/Petitioner

Vs.

The Chief Manager : 2nd Party/Respondent
Bank of Baroda
82, Bank Road, 3rd Floor
Coimbatore-641018

APPEARANCE

For the 1st Party/Petitioner : Sri S. Vaidyanathan

For the Management : M/s A. R. Nagarajan,
S. Jayakumari

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-12012/36/2008-IR(B-I) dated 26-8-2008 referred the following Industrial Disputes to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is:

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda in terminating the services of Sri T. Radhakrishnan, Temporary Peon w.e.f. 17-5-2004 is legal and justified? To what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. After the report of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as 10/2009 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appearance through their respective counsel and filed their Claim, Counter and Rejoinder Statement as the case may be.

3. The averments in the Claim Statement bereft of unnecessary details are as follows :

The petitioner joined service of the Respondent on 7-5-1984 as Temporary Staff as per Appointment Order dated 5-5-1984 on a monthly salary payable weekly on being sponsored by Employment Exchange. From 1991 onwards he had been given regular work but made to sign vouchers in different names such as Chinnasamy, Periasamy, Kuppan and Rajendran. This was with the oblique motive of the bank to avoid permanent status to him. The petitioner had completed 240 days for a period less than 12 calendar months between 2003 and 2004. Under a foreboding of loss of job, he conceded to sign in the different names. His termination is bad for non-compliance of Section-25F of ID Act. He is deemed to have attained permanent status as per Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981. He was employed in a sanctioned post as Casual Labour. His termination amounts to unfair labour practice. For non-retention with consequent non-production of records of employment pending the ID adverse inference has to be drawn against the bank. The Act is applicable to the bank unless a notification exempting bank from the provisions of the act. No notification has been issued as regards the bank. Hire and fire policy adopted by the Management is contrary to judicial pronouncements. It is covered by case law that employer has to produce the muster roll to show that workmen are casual. There is violation of Section-25G and H. It is prayed that the termination be found illegal and petitioner be ordered to be reinstated with all benefits.

4. An epitome of the contentions in the Counter Statement is as follows :

The petitioner was engaged intermittently pruely on Temporary Basis. He was never recruited by the Bank. His everyday engagement expired on the expiry of each day in view of implied terms of such employments. There was no employer-employee relationship. He has not worked continuously for 240 days in a calendar year. Every appointment is to be by statutory rules and guidelines. He was not sponsored by Employment Exchange which is mandatory. There is no question of his regularization. His disengagement cannot be construed to be retrenchment. Regular appointment has to be made according to rules,

public policy, etc. He was not appointed by appointment authority or in accordance with due procedure. It is denied that he was asked to sign vouchers in different names. The petitioner had no qualifications prescribed for being included in the panel to be found as per notification dated 13-8-1981 issued by the bank. He has not worked for 240 days or 480 days continuously within the respective prescribed periods. He was not engaged on a monthly salary. No records are available with the bank since it is more than 25 years. There is no unfair labour practice. The claim is to be dismissed.

5. In the Rejoinder over and above the repitition of what is stated in the Claim Statement, additional contentions raised in a nutshell are as follows :

A Conciliation Officer cannot adjudicate. There is no question of resjudicata since there was no settlement or award. In the recently opened 3 branches of the bank, persons like petitioners have been inducted. Bank agreed in a settlement under Section-12(3) of the ID Act dated 18-8-2008 to induct persons who worked between 1-3-1996 and 28-7-2007 and are still working. The petitioner was not in employment on the date of settlement. There was another direction that cases pending should be withdrawn by the workers. The petitioner had not withdrawn the case and the settlement cannot be put against him.

6. On the side of the petitioner, WW1 was examined and Ex.W1 to Ex.W17 were marked. (Ex.W14 to Ex.W17 subject to proof) and Ex.W1 to Ex.W13 were on consent. On the Respondent's side no oral evidence was adduced but Ex.M1 to Ex.M7 were marked on consent.

7. Points for determination are :

(i) Whether the termination of the petitioner by the Respondent Bank is legal and justified?

(ii) To what relief the concerned workman is entitled?

Points No. 1 & 2

8. The respective counsel on either side keenly raised their contentions respectively on every aspect of the case stated in the pleadings. The main arguments of the learned counsel for the petitioner, inter-alia, are that the petitioner had been employed as a Class-IV employee in temporary capacity against permanent and sanctioned post and he had completed 240 days during a period of 12 calendar months and he has had put in a total of 20 years of service at the time he was terminated on 17-5-2004. Here the claim is for reinstatement. The claim for regularization is to be espoused by the Union. A Class-IV employee need not be sponsored through Employment Exchange. Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act provisions are only directory and mandatory as regards Class-IV employees. He was not paid retrenchment compensation or issued notice or pay in lieu of notice. The petitioner as WW1 has given evidence and

discharged the initial burden of proving his case and it is for the Respondent to rebut the evidence or prove its case by way of sufficient evidence in which it has failed.

9. The main contentions, among other advanced by the learned counsel for the Respondent are that Ex.W7, Ex.W14, Ex.W15 and Ex.W16 cannot be admitted to evidence. They are Xerox copies of office records/documents kept by the Branch manager of the Respondent/Bank. The documents are not produced from proper custody and the petitioner has the duty of explaining how he came into possession of the same. He would further contend that petitioner is prevented by resjudicata from filing the present claim for reinstatement since there was already a conciliation before the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Central) where the request was for regularization. According to him, the petitioner should have challenged the order of the Conciliation Officer. He continued to argue that petitioner was not recruited or sponsored by the Employment Exchange. He was only a casual labour. The petitioner should have impleaded his 3 juniors allegedly still working in the bank. The full address and particulars of those juniors were to have been given by the petitioner. The further arguments of Respondent's learned counsel are that the Branch Manager had no power to appoint. His order for appointment was restricted to a limited period in a casual vacancy. The petitioner was not qualified for being included in the panel for appointment of Sub-Staff. The petitioner is over qualified, he being 9th Standard student while he was leaving the school. Section-25(F) cannot be invoked regarding appointment against statute. The same is the case with Section-25(G). He is not entitled to the claim. There is no question of retrenchment. He has no continuous service as required under Section-25(G) of the ID Act. The decision of the Apex Court in Uma Devi's case (2006-4-SCC-1244) is a bar to the claim of the petitioner.

10. The learned counsel for the petitioner further contended that CPC is not applicable and that Uma Devi's case stand recently overruled having no application on labour and industrial matters. This case being for reinstatement against termination, resjudicata is not to apply. Conciliation Officer has no power to adjudicate. The petitioner is not over qualified having discontinued as the 9th Standard as against the qualification saying that the candidate should not have studied beyond 8th Standard. Leaving school study at the 9th Standard without completion of the course or a pass of the terminal exam does not answer a study actually beyond 8th Standard. The case is not bad for non-joinder since no relief is claimed against the juniors. The petitioner had been working in the wake of an appointment order issued to him. Since petitioner was not in service at the time to the settlement, the settlement terms are not applicable to him.

11. The Respondent's counsel again reinforced his contention that CPC is not totally inapplicable to the subject on hand.

12. Having considered the rival contentions on either side, I am led to the conclusion that the curcial arguments of the learned counsel for the petitioner are to prevail upon most of the arguments on behalf of the Respondent to tilt a decision in favour of the petitioner. While CPC cannot be said to be totally inapplicable technical rule like resjudicata may or may not apply depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case. In this case definitely resjudicata is not applicable for the reason that the two disputes were not the same. Again a Conciliation Officer has no authority to adjudicate. Though Ex.W7, Ex.W14, Ex.W15 and Ex.W.16 are assailed as inadmissible evidence as argued by the learned counsel for the Respondent, they being Xerox copies of the originals kept in the Office of the Branch manager of the Respondent/Bank with the challenge as to the fact that the same is not produced from proper custody, according to the learned counsel for the petitioner, the petitioner himself arranging a Xerox copy of the documents from his own bank is not to be regarded as conducted himself with culpable conduct whatever. Even while an argument is maintained on behalf of the Respondent as above, other contention advanced on its behalf shows that there was actually an Appointment Order issued to the petitioner but that the same was restricted to a limited period and in a casual vacancy. Though the Branch Manager had no power to appoint admittedly the Branch Manager issued the Appointment Order. It is specifically for the Branch manger to prove that the Appointment order issued by him was not under an authorization from his superiors. It is pertinent to note in this context that it was by reason of petitioner's engagement being of a casual nature that he was disengaged which gave rise to the present ID. That the petitioner was over-qualified for being appointed could only be a fallacy in that as against the qualification of study not beyond 8th Standard. It is proved that he was studied only upto 8th Standard. Sitting in the 9th Standard for some short period and thereafter leaving the study cannot be reckoned as study beyond 8th Standard while the case of the Respondent that he was not appointed for want of qualification how it could be again true to say that the petitioner was over qualified? The argument that petitioner has not had continuous service as required under Section-25(G) of ID Act is not a tenable argument. The petitioner is proved to have had worked for not less than 240 days in a calendar year preceding his retrenchment. Evidently he was not terminated from the service in terms of Section-25F of the ID Act. It is not disputed that he has had as much length of service as 20 years at the time when he was terminated from service. His employment was in a sanctioned post. According to the Respondent no bank records are available to prove or disprove the case of the petitioner. As against this, according to the petitioner banks are required to retain records for definite periods in case those records are not to

be kept permanently. When there is case pending the said records are not to be destroyed until the case is disposed of. Therefore, due to non-production of records by the Respondent adverse inference has to be drawn against it. Petitioner alleges unfair labour practice played by the Respondent towards him but which is denied by the Respondent. This contention cannot be found to be meritless in view of the fact that he had been in service for a long period of about 20 years and he was mainly engaged for doing casual work like cleaning, sweeping of the bank premises etc. It is pertinent to ask are not these items of work to be attended day to day or they are not works of perennial nature? It is lawful to presume that he was not conferred permanent status just to avoid the benefits of regular employees being extended to him. Therefore it is not inapt to hold that there is unfair labour practice played on the petitioner. The learned counsel for the petitioner invited this Court's attention to a decision of the Supreme Court in Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation and another Vs. Casteribe Rajya P. Karamchari Sanghatana (CDJ-2009-SC-1709) wherein it was held that "Umadevi does not denude the Industrial and Labour Courts of their statutory power under Section 30 read with Section 32 of MRTU & PULP Act to order permanency of the workers who have been victim of unfair labour practice on the part of the employer under Item-6 of Schedule-IV where the posts on which they have been working exists. Umadevi cannot be held to have overridden the powers of Industrial and Labour Courts in passing appropriate order under Section-30 of MRTU & PULP Act, once unfair labour practice on the part of the employer under Item-6 of Schedule-IV is established."

13. This is a case where the petitioner could be retrenched only in terms of Section-25F of the ID Act if at all he must be terminated. But having regard to the fact it was not so done the action is liable to be set aside and the petitioner is entitled to be reinstated into service forthwith with full backwages, continuity of service and all other attendant benefits. So ordered. The Respondent is directed to do so forthwith and thereafter his regularization into service should be duly considered.

14. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A. transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 18th November, 2009)

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined

For the 1st Party/Petitioner :

WW1, Sri T. Radhakrishnan

For the 2nd Party/Management :

None

**Documents Marked
On the Petitioner's side**

Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex.W1	-	Transfer Certificate issued by Government High School, Namakkal.
Ex.W2	-	Savings Pass Book of the petitioner.
Ex.W3	6-5-1983	Employment Exchange registration identity card.
Ex.W4	13-8-1991	Advertisement in The Hindu
Ex.W5	5-9-1991	Application to the Bank for the post of Peon in the Bank of Baroda.
Ex.W6	4-2-2005	Petitioner's representation to the Conciliation Officer.
Ex.W7	15-11-2005	Bank's letter showing number of days employee has worked from June 2003 to May 2004.
Ex.W8	7-1-2006	Bank's reply to the petitioner's representation regarding regularization.
Ex.W9	20-1-2006	Petitioner's representation to the Conciliation Officer regarding regularization.
Ex.W10	14-3-2007	Petitioner's representation to the Bank.
Ex.W11	6-4-2007	Dispute under Section-2A
Ex.W12	12-1-2008	Bank's reply before the Conciliation Officer.
Ex.W13	25-4-2008	Conciliation Failure Report
Ex.W14	5-5-1984	Temporary appointment order issued by the Bank.

Ex.W15 4-9-1991

Certificate issued by the Bank showing the number of days worked between 7-5-1984 to 31-1-1986.

Ex.W16 12-7-2003

Payment made to the petitioner through voucher.

On the Management side

Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex.M1	7-1-2006	Copy of the reply statement filed by the Bank of Baroda Management before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central)
Ex.M2	3-7-2007	Copy of the order passed by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Central) in the petition filed by the petitioner.
Ex.M3	12-1-2008	Copy of the reply statement filed by the Bank of Baroda Management in the Second petition filed by the petitioner.
Ex.M4	11-2-2008	Copy of the Second order passed by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Central).
Ex.M5	-	Circular to all branches of Bank with respect to keeping of old Records.
Ex.M6	-	List of Records maintained at various administrative departments and their period for preservation.
Ex.M7	-	Service condition of Award Staff and Common Guidelines applicable to both Officers and Award Staff.

नई दिल्ली, 4 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3483.—चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 62) की धारा 10 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा वर्ष 2008-2009 के लिए क्रमशः अनुसूची I और अनुसूची II के अनुसार लेखाओं का विवरण और उक्त अधिनियम के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित क्रियाकलापों संबंधी रिपोर्ट निम्नवत प्रकाशित करती है:—

अनुसूची—I**वर्ष 2008-2009 के लिए चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि के लेखाओं का विवरण****आय**

1/4/ 2008 की स्थिति के अनुसार अथशेष	67.93 करोड़ रुपये
वर्ष के दौरान स्थानांतरित उपकर	24.60 करोड़ रुपये
कुल आय	92.53 करोड़ रुपये

व्यय

मुख्य शीर्ष-2230

01.107- चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि

01.107.01- प्रशासन

लेखा शीर्ष	इकाइयाँ	(हजार रुपयों में)
01. 00. 01	वेतन	17688
01. 00. 02	मजदूरी	130
01. 00. 03	समयोपरि भत्ता	41
01. 00. 06	चिकित्सा उपचार	150
01. 00. 11	घरेलू यात्रा व्यय	561
01. 00. 13	कार्यालय व्यय	2341
01. 00. 14	किराया, दरें और कर	433
01. 00. 16	प्रकाशन	21
01. 00. 27	छोटे कार्य	135
01. 00. 28	व्यावसायिक तथा विशेष सेवाओं के लिए भुगतान	26
	कुल	21526

मुख्य शीर्ष-2230

01.107- चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि

01.107.02- स्वास्थ्य

लेखा शीर्ष	इकाइयाँ	(हजार रुपयों में)
02. 00. 01	वेतन	34119
02. 00. 02	मजदूरी	380
02. 00. 03	समयोपरि भत्ता	9
02. 00. 06	चिकित्सा उपचार	143
02. 00. 11	घरेलू यात्रा व्यय	412
02. 00. 13	कार्यालय व्यय	974
02. 00. 14	किराया, दरें और कर	547
02. 00. 21	आपूर्ति तथा सामग्री	3781
02. 00. 27	छोटे कार्य	9
02. 00. 31	सहायता अनुदान	6537
02. 00. 50	अन्य प्रभार	295
	कुल	47206

मुख्य शीर्ष-2230

01.107-चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि

01.107.06-शिक्षा

लेखा शीर्ष	इकाइयाँ	(हजार रुपयों में)
06.02.01	वेतन	104
06.02.21	आपूर्ति और सामग्री	1115
06.02.31	सहायता अनुदान	4
06.02.34	छात्रवृत्ति/वजीफा	11065
06.02.50	अन्य प्रभार	492
	कुल	12780

मुख्य शीर्ष-2230

01.107-चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि

01.107.03-मणोरंजन

लेखा शीर्ष	इकाइयाँ	(हजार रुपयों में)
03.00.01	वेतन	3729
03.00.03	समयोपरि भत्ता	5
03.00.06	चिकित्सा उपचार	51
03.00.11	घरेलू यात्रा व्यय	100
03.00.13	कार्यालय व्यय	67
03.00.14	किराया, दरें और कर	159
03.00.21	आपूर्ति तथा सामग्री	24
03.00.27	छोटे कार्य	40
03.00.31	सहायता अनुदान	663
03.00.50	अन्य प्रभार	180
	कुल	5018

मुख्य शीर्ष-2230

01.107-चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि

01.107.04-आवास

लेखा शीर्ष	इकाइयाँ	(हजार रुपयों में)
04.01.01	वेतन	1510
04.01.31	कम लागत वाली आवास योजना	680
04.03.31	अपना घर स्वयं बनाओ योजना-सहायता अनुदान	3980
	कुल	6170

मुख्य शीर्ष-2230

01.107-चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि

01.107.02-जल-आपूर्ति

लेखा शीर्ष	इकाइयाँ	(हजार रुपयों में)
07.00.31	सहायता अनुदान	2226
	कुल	2226
कुल-चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि (2230)		94926

एम एच 4250-चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि-स्वास्थ्य

मोटर वाहन	858
यंत्र तथा उपकरण	32
कुल-चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि-स्वास्थ्य (4250)	890
महायोग-चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि	95816
कुल आय	92.53 करोड़ रुपये
कुल व्यय	9.58 करोड़ रुपये

अनुसूची—II

वर्ष 2008-2009 के दौरान चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित क्रियाकलाप

क्रम संख्या	क्रियाकलाप का नाम	इकाइयाँ
क. स्वास्थ्य :		
1.	स्थिर-सह-सचल/स्थिर एलोपैथिक तथा स्थिर आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय	32
2.	औषधालयों/अस्पतालों में उपचारित रोगी	42953
3.	टी.बी. से पीड़ित चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान कर्मकारों का घर पर इलाज	3
4.	कैंसर से पीड़ित चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान कर्मकारों का घर पर इलाज	4
5.	मानसिक रोगों से पीड़ित कर्मकारों का इलाज	0
6.	चश्मों की खरीद	311
7.	महिला चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान कर्मकारों के लिए प्रसूति लाभ योजना	17
8.	चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान कर्मकारों को बंध्याकरण के लिए मौद्रिक क्षतिपूर्ति की अदायगी	1
9.	रोगी वाहन की प्राप्ति	1
10.	हृदय रोग के लिए उपचार	0
11.	गुर्दा रोग के लिए उपचार	0
12.	अंत्येष्टि हेतु वित्तीय सहायता	9
ख. आवास		
13.	अपना मकान बनाओ योजना, समूह आवास योजना आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग योजना टाइप I और II आवास योजना के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत मकानों की संख्या	348
ग. शिक्षा		
14.	चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान कर्मकारों के स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति और अन्य वित्तीय सहायता दिया जाना	8488
15.	पुस्तकों/वर्दियों की आपूर्ति किया जाना	6053
16.	स्कूल बस हेतु अनुदान	1
17.	पुस्तकालय हेतु अनुदान	1
घ. मनोरंजन :		
18.	श्रव्य-दृश्य सैटों/सिनेमा वैनों के द्वारा चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान कर्मकारों को फिल्में दिखाया जाना	31
19.	चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान कर्मकारों के लिए खेल-कूद, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक क्रियाकलापों का आयोजन	25
20.	आवागमन हेतु बस	3
21.	टी.वी. सैट	1
22.	खेल सामग्री की खरीद	1
ङ. जल आपूर्ति		
23.	छोटी खानों को सहायता	0
24.	बड़ी खानों को सहायता	4

4439 48/09-40

[फा. सं. एस-50025/3/09-डब्ल्यू-II]

अनिल स्वरूप, महानिदेशक (श्रम कल्याण)/संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th December, 2009

S.O. 3483.—In pursuance of Section 10 of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972 (62 of 1972), the Central Government hereby publishes the statement of accounts and the report of the activities financed under the said Act, for the year 2008-09 as per Schedule-I and Schedule-II, respectively, as under :

SCHEDULE—I**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND****Income**

Opening Balance as on 1/4/2008	Rs. 67.93 crores
Cess transferred during the year	Rs. 24.60 crores
Total Income	Rs. 92.53 crores

Expenditure**Major Head—2230****01.107-Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund****01.107.01.—Administration**

Head of account	Units	(Rs. in thousand)
01.00.01	Salaries	17688
01.00.02	Wages	130
01.00.03	Overtime Allowance	41
01.00.06	Medical Treatment	150
01.00.11	Domestic Travel Expenses	561
01.00.13	Office Expenses	2341
01.00.14	Rents, Rates and Taxes	433
01.00.16	Publication	21
01.00.27	Minor Work	135
01.00.28	Payments for Professional & Special Services	26
	Total	21526

Major Head—2230**01.107—Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund****01.107.02.—Health**

Head of account	Units	(Rs. in thousand)
02.00.01	Salaries	34119
02.00.02	Wages	380
02.00.03	Overtime Allowance	9
02.00.06	Medical Treatment	143
02.00.11	Domestic Travel Expenses	412
02.00.13	Office Expenses	974
02.00.14	Rents, Rates and Taxes	547
02.00.21	Supplies and Materials	3781
02.00.27	Minor Work	9
02.00.31	Grants-in-Aid	6357
02.00.50	Other Charges	295
	Total	47206

Major Head—2230**01.107—Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund****01.107.06—Education**

Head of account	Units	(Rs. in thousand)
06.02.01	Salaries	104
06.02.21	Supplies and Materials	1115
06.02.31	Grants-in-Aid	4
06.02.34	Scholarship/Stipend	11065
06.02.50	Other Charges	492
	Total	12780

Major Head—2230**01.107—Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund****01.107.03—Recreation**

Head of account	Units	(Rs. in thousand)
03.00.01	Salaries	3729
03.00.03	Overtime Allowance	5
03.00.06	Medical Treatment	51
03.00.11	Domestic Travel Expenses	100
03.00.13	Office Expenses	67
03.00.14	Rents, Rates and Taxes	159
03.00.21	Supplies and Materials	24
03.00.27	Minor Work	40
03.00.31	Grants-in-Aid	663
03.00.50	Other Charges	180
	Total	5018

Major Head—2230**01.107—Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund****01.107.04—Housing**

Head of account	Units	(Rs. in thousand)
04.01.01	Salaries	1510
04.02.31	Low Cost Housing Scheme	680
04.03.31	BYOHS-GIA	3980
	Total	6170

Major Head—2230**01.107—Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund****01.107.07—Water Supply**

Head of account	Units	(Rs. in thousand)
07.00.31	Grants-in-Aid	2226
	Total	2226
Total—Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (2230)		94926
MH 4250—Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Health		
	Motor Vehicle	858
	Machinery & Equipment	32
Total—Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Health (4250)		890
Grand Total—Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund		95816
Total Income		Rs. 92.53 crores
Total Expenditure		Rs. 9.58 crores

SCHEDULE-II**ACTIVITIES FINANCED UNDER THE LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND DURING THE YEAR 2008-09**

S. No.	Name of the Activity	Units
A. HEALTH:		
1.	Static-cum-Mobile/Static Allopathic and Static Ayurvedic Dispensaries	32
2.	Patients treated in Dispensaries/Hospitals	429543
3.	Domiciliary Treatment of Limestone & Dolomite Mines Workers suffering from Tuberculosis	3
4.	Treatment of Limestone & Dolomite Mines Workers suffering from Cancer	4
5.	Treatment for mental diseases	0
6.	Purchase of Spectacles	311
7.	Maternity Benefit Scheme for Female Limestone and Dolomite Mines Workers.	17
8.	Payment of Monetary Compensation for Sterilisation to Limestone and Dolomite Mines Workers.	1
9.	Procurement of ambulance van	1
10.	Treatment for Heart Disease	0
11.	Treatment for Kidney Disease	0
12.	Financial assistance for Funeral	9
B. HOUSING:		
13.	Number of houses sanctioned under Build Your Own House Scheme, Group Housing Scheme, Economically Weaker Section Scheme Type-I and II Housing Scheme.	348
C. EDUCATION:		
14.	Award of Scholarship and other financial assistance to the school going children of Limestone & Dolomite Mines Workers.	8488
15.	Supply of uniform/text books	6053
16.	Grant for school bus	1
17.	Grants for libraries	1
D. RECREATION:		
18.	Exhibition of films for Limestone & Dolomite Mines Workers through Audio-visual sets/Cinema Vans	31
19.	Organizing sports, games, social and cultural activities for of Limestone & Dolomite Mines Workers	25
20.	Bus for transportation	3
21.	TV Sets	1
22.	Purchase of Sports Goods	1
E. WATER SUPPLY		
23.	Assistance to small mines	0
24.	Assistance to big mines	4

[F. No. S-50025/3/09-W. II]

ANIL SWARUP, Director General (Labour Welfare)/Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3484.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. कल्याण ट्रेडर्स के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एल सी/आर/175/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/15/97-आई आर (एम)]

कमल बाखरू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2009

S.O. 3484.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/175/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Kalyan Traders and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-12-2009.

[No. L-29012/15/97-IR (M)]

KAMAL BAKHRU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/175/97

Presiding Officer: Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

Shri Shivmangal,
C/o Shri Sahadev Sahu,
At-Tabler Set,
Dallirajhara, Teh. Ballod,
Distt. Durg, Chhattisgarh

..... Workman / Union

Versus

M/s. Kalyan Traders,
Dallirajhara,
Teh. Ballod,
Distt. Durg, Chhattisgarh.

The Managing Director,
Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai,
Distt. Durg, Chhattisgarh.

..... Managements

AWARD

Passed on this 5th day of November, 2009.

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-29012/15/97-IR (Misc.) dated 19-6-97 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Kalyan Traders and the management of Bhilai Steel Plant under Steel Authority of India Ltd. in relation to their Dalli Iron Ore Mines in refusing employment to Sh. Shiv Mangal S/o Sh. Jagat Ram is justified? If not, whether the workman is entitled to be reinstated by the management of M/s. Kalyan Traders w.e.f. 4-11-85 and be departmentalized by the management of M/s. Bhilai Steel Plant w.e.f. 19-5-96, the date of termination of contract due to departmentalization of contractual workman."

2. The case of the workman in short is that the management of Bhilai Steel Plant has a captive mines at Dalli Rajhara, Distt. Durg. For raising iron ore, M/s. Kalyan Traders was awarded contract by the management of Steel Authority of India (in short SAIL). The said contractor employed workmen in the said mine. The workman was also employed as Mazdoor since 1974 alongwith other mazdoors. It is stated that on the allegation of theft, he was denied employment verbally from 4-11-86 by the contractor. After trial in criminal case No. 2057/86, he was acquitted on 8-5-95. The workman is said to have approached the management of M/s. Kalyan Traders and the management of SAIL for reinstatement but his request was not considered. It is stated that all his fellow workmen working with M/s. Kalyan Traders in the Bhilai Steel Plant Mines was departmentalized w.e.f. 19-5-96 by the management of Bhilai Steel Plant. The contract system in Dalli Mines was abolished. It is stated that no notice was served on the workman prior to the termination of his service and no retrenchment amount was also paid to him. It is submitted that the award be answered in his favour.

3. The non-applicant No. 1 appeared and filed Written Statement in the case. The case of the non-applicant No. 1, inter-alia, is that the workman/applicant was working with M/s. Kalyan Traders, Dalli-Rajhara who were awarded with the contract of raising of iron ore. The workman was employed by M/s. Kalyan Traders (applicant No. 3) and was not employed by the management of Bhilai Steel Plant (applicant No. 1). There is no relationship of employer and employee between the management of Bhilai Steel Plant and the workman. The workman was not eligible as per the scheme of departmentalization. The workman was already terminated by M/s. Kalyan Traders (Applicant No. 3) on 4-11-85 on the charge of theft of the company's property. The scheme was only applicable to the employees who were working on contractual labour as on 14-11-95. The workman/applicant is not entitled to any relief from this non-applicant No. 1.

4. The applicant/workman appeared and filed his statement of claim but thereafter he become absent. The non-applicant No. 3 M/s. Kalyan Traders did not appear inspite of proper notice. The predecessor's Tribunal proceeded ex parte against the applicant and non-applicant No. 3 on 22-12-2008.

5. Now the question for consideration is as to whether the workman/applicant is entitled to any relief in view of the reference made for adjudication.

6. To prove the case, the management of Bhilai Steel Plant has adduced oral evidence. The management witness Mahadeo is Junior Manager (Personnel) in Mines H.Q., B.S.P., Bhilai. He has stated that Dalli-Rajhara, Mahamaya Mines is captive ore mine of Bhilai Steel Plant and M/s. Kalyan Traders was contractor for raising of Iron Ore. The applicant was engaged by the contractor who terminated him on 4-11-1986 on the alleged charges of theft. He was Caught red-handed by CISF Personnel. His name was struck off from Form-B Register. He has also stated that his name did not appear in the list submitted by M/s. Kalyan Traders who were working as permanent employee and the applicant is not entitled to any relief. There is no other evidence on the record to prove the case of the applicant. His evidence is un-rebutted. There is no reason to disbelieve his evidence. It is clear that there was no relationship as employer and employee with this applicant No. 1. Accordingly, the reference is answered in favour of the applicant No. 1.

7. In the result, the award is passed ex parte without any order of costs.

8. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3485.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चेन्नई पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट, (संदर्भ संख्या 76/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30011/57/2007-आई आर (एम)]

कमल बाखरू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2009

S.O. 3485.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 76/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-12-2009.

[No. L-30011/57/2007-IR (M)]

KAMAL BAKHRU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 11th November, 2009

Present : A.N. Janardanan, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 76/2007

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and their Workman]

BETWEEN

The General Secretary,
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Employees' Union,
7, Sairam Avenue, 1st Street, Behind Jai Garden,
Valasaravakkam,
Chennai-600087

Petitioner/1st Party

Versus

The Director (Operation),
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.,
Manali,
Chennai-600068

Respondent/2nd Party

APPEARANCE

For the 1st Party/Petitioner: M/s Ajay Khose

For the 2nd Party/Management :
M/s S. Ramasubramaniam & Associates.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-30011/57/2007-IR (M) dated 15-11-2007 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The Schedule mentioned in that order is :—

"Whether the Management of Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Chennai is justified in adopting the present system of Performance Appraisal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for?"

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as ID 76/2007 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appearance and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement as the case may be.

3. The contentions of the petitioner raised in the Claim Statement in a nutshell is as follows :—

There are six grades of workmen in non-supervisory cadre both under the skilled and unskilled categories. The

promotion is based on performance appraisal from one grade to another in a settlement under Section-12 (3) of the ID Act dated 9-1-2003. The settlement does not speak about the system/guidelines for performance appraisal which entailed in the Management issuing arbitrary guidelines which is without taking into account the very relevant factual aspects. Where the workmen in Grade-3 to Grade-5 are in multicraft system, for Grade-1 and Grade-1A workmen involved in unskilled jobs, there is no performance appraisal required. The annual performance appraisal is done by persons not connected with the supervision of the workmen. The demand is that the immediate superior should do it. For recording appraisal, the present use of pencil should be stopped. There should be provision for appeal against the appraisal under natural justice. The ratings of the workmen should be put on to their notice though a counselling of them is done by the Reviewing Officer. The practice of following curve pattern with the maximum of 20% being rated as "excellent", 40% as "good", 30% as "fair" and 10% as "poor" etc. be given up.

4. In the Counter Statement, the Respondent raised averments which read briefly as follows :

The dispute is not an Industrial Dispute. The Respondent has to invoke performance appraisal system as it thinks fit and proper. The Petitioner Union is not a Registered Trade Union cannot raise the ID. Under the revised system the ratings are confidential and, therefore, cannot be communicated. The performance appraisal system has always been a Management's prerogative. The Petitioner Union has no locus-standi to raise the dispute. The allegations of the Petitioner Union are denied. It is denied that the guidelines issued are arbitrary. There was complete transparency about the allotment of marks based on the appraisal ratings. The performance appraisal forms contain the very guidelines and it is denied that the same is arbitrary. The attributes of quality of work and time schedule, initiative, willingness to accept additional responsibility, dependability and trustworthiness, safety, honesty, integrity etc. are of paramount importance in the performance oriented work culture of Management. The performance appraisal plays a pivotal role in the growth and development of an employee to make them improve by appropriate training. It is not correct that appraisal is not required for unskilled employees. There is a need to follow the curve pattern as a system which would also act as motivator to the employees to reach the higher levels. Similar pattern is being followed in IOC Ltd. The system has got inbuilt safeguards being scientific to make it as objective as possible. No organization provides for an appeal in the matter. The demand of the Petitioner Union does not become fit for consideration. It is only to be dismissed in-limine.

5. Points for determination are :

- (i) Whether the present system of performance appraisal adopted by the Management is justified ?
- (ii) To what relief the concerned workmen are entitled ?

Point Nos. 1 and 2

6. When the matter stood posted for enquiry on behalf of the petitioner a memo was filed by its counsel to the effect that on the instructions from client, the claim is not pressed. The Respondent has not produced any documents in support of his pleadings and contentions. The petitioner has not turned up to get them formally proved. Instead a memo is lodged from which it could be found that the counsel has instructions not to proceed further in the matter.

7. Having gone through the contentions both in the Claim as well as Counter statements what appears is that the promotion of the 6 grades of workmen under the Respondent is based on performance appraisal based on a settlement under Section-12 (3) of the ID Act which per se does not contain the guidelines. According to the petitioner the Management is having arbitrary guidelines. According to the petitioner for the unskilled workmen no performance appraisal is needed. The performance appraisal of others is done by persons not connected with the supervision. According to them, immediate superior should do it. Again use of pencil should be avoided. There should be appeal provision against objectionable appraisal under natural justice. The appraisal should be communicated. The rating with curve pattern should be given up.

8. As against this, the contention of the Management is that the performance appraisal should be left to it as it thinks fit and proper. Confidential ratings are not to be communicated. It is a Management's prerogative.

9. Memo is recorded. The petitioner having not pressed the matter and no evidence having been adduced to support its claim the question as to the justifiability or otherwise of the matter is left open and petitioner is not entitled to a finding in his favour. The points are answered as above.

10. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A. transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open Court on this day the 11th November, 2009).

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/Petitioner None

For the II Party/Management None

Documents Marked :—

From the Petitioner's side—

Ex. No. Date Description

Nil

From the Management side :

Ex. No. Date Nil Description

Nil

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.अ. 3486.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडिया सीमेन्ट

लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 73/2007 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/1/2007-आई. आर. (एम)]

कमल बाखरू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2009

S.O. 3486.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 73/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of India Cements Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-12-2009.

[No. L-29011/1/2007-IR (M)]

KAMAL BAKHRU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
CHENNAI**

Thursday, the 12th November, 2009.

Present: A.N. Janardanan, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 73/2007

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of The India Cements Ltd. and M/s. Alagappa Cements (P) Ltd. and their Workmen]

BETWEEN

Sri T. Kalai Selvan,
General Secretary,
National Cement Employees' Union,
Ariyalur Cement Works
Ariyalur -621729

... Petitioner/1st Party

Versus

1. The General Secretary (Personnel),
The India Cements Ltd.,
Dhun Building, 827 Anna Salai,
Chennai-600002

... 1st Respondent /2nd Party

2. The Vice-chairman,
M/s. Alagappa Cements (P) Ltd.,
No. 9, Mambalasalai,
Srirangam,
Tiruchirappalli-620005

... 2nd Respondent/2nd Party

APPEARANCE

For the 1st Party/Petitioner: Sri V. Ajay Khose

For the 1st Respondent/2nd Party: M/s S. Jayaraman

For the 2nd Respondent/2nd Party : None

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-29011/1/2007-IR(M) dated 1-11-2007 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

The Schedule mentioned in that order is:

"Whether the claim for re-employment as per Section 12(3) Settlement dated 8-8-1997 by the National Cement Employees Union against the management of India Cements (P) Ltd., as a successor in interest of Alagappa Cements (P) Ltd., is legal and justified? If so, to what relief the retrained workmen are entitled to?"

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as ID 73/2007 and issued notices to both sides. The petitioner and 1st Respondent /2nd Party entered appearance. Second Respondent did not enter appearance and he is called absent and set ex-parte. The Petitioner filed the Claim Statement and 1st Respondent / 2nd Party filed Counter Statement.

3. The averments in the Claim Statement briefly read as follows:

The 11 workmen initially employed by the 2nd Respondent /2nd party were retrained pursuant to the closure of the South Block Mines. When the South Block Mines was reopened the 11 workmen were not re-employed as agreed in the 12(3) Settlement dated 8-8-1997. When the matter was taken to Alagappa Cements (P) Ltd. it was conveyed that the same was sold to 1st Respondent / 2nd Party who when was approached refused to give re-employment whereas under the Settlement it is bound to give re-employment. Hence the claim for re-employment of the workmen with backwages etc.

4. In the counter Statement filed by the 1st Respondent /2nd Party, the contentions raised in a nutshell are as follows:

1st Respondent /2nd Party is not a necessary party. As per the settlement in full and final discharge of the claims of the workmen with due payment then and there, their accounts have been settled. The offer to re-employ the 11 workmen if and when the South Block Mines is reopened made by the erstwhile employer and that too on conditions is not binding the 1st Respondent /2nd Party, the subsequent purchaser of the same. That factum finds recited in the Sale Deed. There is no commitment for the 1st Respondent /2nd Party take back the workmen. There is no agreement between them. The claim is only to be dismissed.

5. Points for consideration are :

(i) Whether the claim for re-employment of the employees by the 1st Respondent /2nd Party Management is legal and justified?

(ii) To what relief the concerned workmen are entitled?

6. Point Nos. 1 and 2

While the matter stood for enquiry, counsel for the petitioner filed a memo reporting that he has no instructions from the Petitioner Union and, therefore, he is not in a position to proceed with the case. He also reported the ID to be not pressed leaving appropriate decision to be made by this Tribunal. Though petitioner had filed documents, he has not appeared to get them formally proved. The Respondent did not file any documents at all. Having regard to the nature of the claim requiring to be specifically proved by the petitioner but the same having not been so proved and in the light of the memo filed on behalf of the petitioner to the effect that there have been no instructions from the party and that the case is not pressed, recording the memo which shall form part of the record, the only course left with this Tribunal is to enter a finding that the claim of the petitioner is not legal and justified and it is not entitled to any relief. So held.

7. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open Court on this day the 12th November, 2009)

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses examined :—

For the I Party/Petitioner : None

For the II Party/Management : None

Documents Marked :—

From the Petitioner's side

Ex. No.	Date	Description
		Nil

From the Management side :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
		Nil

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3487.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन रेयर अर्थस लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, इर्नाकुलम के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/25/2008-आई आर (एम)]

कमल बाखरू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2009

S.O. 3487.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 3/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Ernakulam now as shown in the Annexure in the

Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-12-2009.

[No. L-29011/25/2008-IR (M)]

KAMAL BAKHRU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM**

Present: Shri P.L. Norbert, B.A., LL.B., Presiding Officer

(Thursday the 12th day of November, 2009/21st Kartika, 1931)

I.D. No. 3/2009

The Secretary,
Port Workmen's Union (UTUC) Bobby John),
Chavara P.O. Kollam (Kerala) ... Union
By Adv. Shri K. Ramkumar.

The Chief General Manager,
Indian Rare Earths Ltd.,
Mineral Division, Chavara P.O.,
Distt. Quilon (Kerala)

... Management
By Adv. M/s. Menon & Pai.

This case coming up for hearing on 12-11-2009, this Tribunal-cum-Labour Court on the same day passed the following :

AWARD

This is a reference made under Section 10(1) (d) of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The parties entered appearance and filed their pleadings. But when the matter came up for consideration the union filed a memo to the effect that since the matter is being settled out of Court they are not pursuing the dispute and the claim is not pressed.

3. In the circumstances, it has to be presumed that there is no existing dispute for adjudication.

4. In the result an award is passed finding that the action of the management in discontinuing the services of shipping workers except 28 and protecting the job of all bagging workers, is legal and justified and the workers are not entitled for any relief.

The award will come into force one month after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Dictated to the Personal Assistant, transcribed and typed by her, corrected and passed by me on this the 12th day of November, 2009.

P.L. NORBERT, Presiding Officer

Appendix—Nil.